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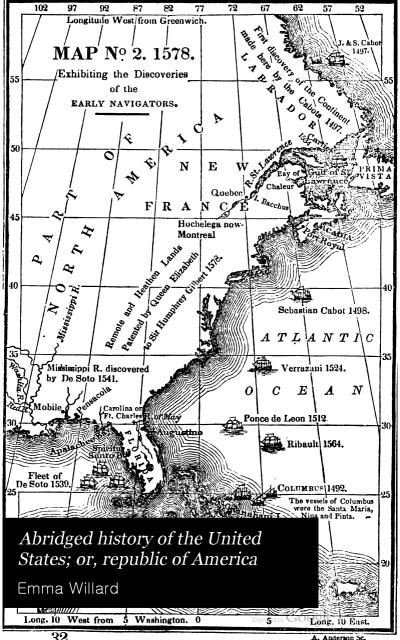
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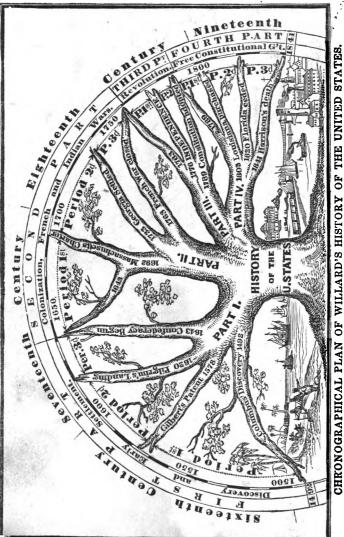
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# ABRIDGED HISTORY

OF THE



BY EMMA WILLARD.

THIRD EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:

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1844.

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## PREFACE.

This work has been prepared with a hope, not unwarranted, that it will go extensively into common schools, as a Reading Book, and Manual of American History. To meet, thus, the mass of mind, which is to compose that of our future beloved country, while yet, warm with youth, it yields to forming influences, were indeed a great occasion. And it has been the ardent endeavour of the author, to fulfil such a mission with fidelity; whether or not with success, the public will judge, by the effects produced upon the youth, by whom. the work shall be read and studied.

The leading objects of the author, have been to give the events of the history with clearness and accuracy; -with such illustrations of time and place addressed to the eye, as shall secure their retention in the memory; and, at the sametime, with such an order of arrangement, as will enable the mind to recal, at need, what it thus retains. This we regard as important, not only with respect to this particular study; but as rightly laying out the ground-plan of the intellect, sefar as the whole range of history is concerned. We have endeavoured to make the book convenient,-by side notes with dates,-by numbered paragraphs of suitable length for reading classes,—and by questions on each paragraph, placed at the bottom of the page. These questions are so put, that youthful teachers may be availed of the author's long experience, to acquire a manner of questioning, which, while it is not obscure, will yet oblige the pupil to think, and which wilk bring into relief, prominent points. (5)

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We have, indeed, been desirous to cultivate the memory, the intellect, and the taste. But much more anxious have we been to sow the seeds of virtue, by showing the good in such amiable lights, that the youthful heart shall kindle into desires of imitation. And we have been careful to give clear conceptions of those deeds, which are proper to imitate; while, with regard to bad actions, we have, as far as possible, given the result, rather than the detail.

There are those, who rashly speak, as if in despair of the fortunes of our republic; because, say they, political virtue has declined. If so, then is there the more need to infuse patriotism into the breasts of the coming generation. And what is so likely to effect this national self-preservation, as to give our children, for their daily reading and study, such a record of the sublime virtues of the worthies of our earliest day,and of Washington and his compatriots, as shall leave its due impress? And what but the study of their dangers and toils,-their devotion of life and fortune, can make our posterity know, what our country, and our liberties have cost? And what but the History of our peculiar, and complicated fabric of government, by which, it may be examined, as piece by piece the structure was built up, can impart such a knowledge of the powers it gives, and the duties it enjoins, as shall enable our future citizens, to become its enlightened and judicious supporters?

Hartford, April 1843.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

		Definitions, &c 13 The Aborigines, 16	
		PART I.	
PERIOD	I.	First Discovery—Columbus, &c 21	
I.	II.	English Discoveries—French, 24	
1492		Spanish Discoveries, Adventures and Cruelties—St. Augustine, - 27	
PERIOD	I.	Unsuccessful attempt of Gilbert, Raleigh, and others, 33	
11.	II.	First settlement of Virginia, 38	
1578.	III.	Early settlement of Virginia—continued, - 42	
	IV.	Virginia—Hudson river—Canada, 45	
		and the same of th	
Period III.	I.	Departure of the Pilgrims from England and their sojourn in Holland, 51	
1620.		Progress of the Pilgrims from Holland to America, 55	
	Ш.	The Savages—Massasoit's Alliance—Winslow's Visit	
		to the Pokanokets, 58	
	IV.	Grand Council of Plymouth—New Hampshire—Mas-	
		sachusetts Bay, 61	
		The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 63	
		Rhode Island and its Founder, 65	
		Connecticut and its Founders, 68	
		The Pequod War,	
		Intolerance of the times—Anne Hutchinson, R. Island 75	
		Maryland—Virginia from 1631 to 1641, - 78	
	XI.	Massachusetts threatened—the Puritans in England—	
		Vane—Union begun, 81	
		7	

# PART II.

	ozopou.	g c
PERIOD	I. Virginia-Second Indian Massacre-Bacon's Rebellion,	87
I.	II. New York settled by the Dutch-taken by the English,	
1648.		95
	·	99
	V. Miantonomoh-Rhode Island and Connecticut obtain	
	Charters-Elliot, the Apostle of the Indians, 1	01
	VI. King Philip's War-Destruction of the Narragansetts	
	and Pokanokets, 1	04
	VII. The Regicides-New Hampshire and Maine-Charter	
	of Massachusetts annulled, 1	08
	VIII. New York—its Governors—Leisler—Quakers in Mas-	
	sachusetts, 1	12
	IX. Jesuit Missionaries of France—their Discoveries, - 1	15
	X. North and South Carolina-The Great Patent-Mr.	
	Locke's Constitution, 1	20
	XI. French and Indian War, 19	22
Period	I. Sir William Phipps-Cotton Mather-Salem Witch-	
II.	craft—Schools—Yale College, 19	97
1692.	II. European Politics—Peace of Ryswick, which closes	٠,
1002.	King William's War—Queen Anne's War soon	
		30
	III. Fletcher—Piracy—The Jerseys united, and joined with	-
	New York 19	13
	IV. Pennsylvania—Penn's second visit—Maryland, 13	
	V. The Huguenots—War with the Spaniards—Tuscaro-	
	ras and Yamassees.	24
	VI. Extension of the French Empire—New France, - 14	
	VII. Controversy in Massachusetts, respecting a fixed salary	
	for the royal governor, 14	1
		_
_		
PERIOD	1. Georgia and Carolina engaged in war with the Spa-	
III.	niards of Florida—The Slave Trade—War of the	
1788.	French with the Chickasaws, 14	7
	II. Old French War—Capture of Louisburg—French and	_
	English claims to the basin of the Mississippi, - 15	0
	III. George Washington-his birth, parentage, and educa-	
	cation—his conduct in places of trust, private and	_
	public, 15	3

	Cumbre		
	IV.	Congress at Albany—Convention of governors in	
		ginia—Braddock,	- 157
	V.	Remainder of the Campaign of 1755—Campaign of 17	<b>56, 1</b> 61
	VI.	Campaigns of 1757 and 1758,	163
		The Campaign of 1759—Wolfe,	- 166
	۷III.	Wars with the Indians,	170
		·	
			1
		PART III.	
	T	Causes of the Revolutionary War,	- 17
I EXIOP		Congress at New York—Repeal of the Stamp Ac	
1,		Second attempt to tax America—Opposition,	• 18
1763		Seizure of Tea—Boston Port Bill—Arrival of Briti	
	1.	Troops, •	- 18
	v	Congress at Philadelphia,	- 18
		War approaches—Massachusetts—British Parliame	
		The War begins by the Battle of Lexington,	- 19
		Battle of Bunker Hill—Washington commander-	
	V 111.	chief.	- 190
	Ι¥	Invasion of Canada—Death of Montgomery,	- 199
		Washington enters Boston—Disasters in Canada,	
	A.	washington enters Docton—Disasters in Canada,	203
PERIOD	T	Lord Howe attempts pacification—American defea	t at
II.	1.	Long Island,	209
1776.	. п	Disasters following the defeat on Long Island,	- 212
1,,0.		American successes at Trenton and Princeton, -	216
		Difficulties and exertions of Congress—Campaign	
	14.	· •	218
	37	1777, Burgoyne's Invasion,—1777,	- 220
		Battle of Brandywine—British in Philadelphia—G	
	V 1.	•	224
	Tett	mantown,—1777,  Battle of Monmouth—Seat of War transferred to	,
	V 11.		
	<b>T7TTT</b>	South,—1778,	- 239
	¥ 111.	Campaigns of 1779 and 1780—the British conquer	
	TV	South,	232
		Arnold's Treason,	- 237
	A.	Robert Morris—Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line	
	700	Cornwallis at the South,	241 
	XI.	Campaign of 1781—Battle of Eutaw Springs—Co	
		WOULD TOKEN BY VOIK (OWN	• 24.3

Chapter.

## CONTENTS.

	AII.	vermont—Measures of Peace—Fears and Discontents	
		of the Army happily quieted, 24	8
	XIII.	Depression subsequent to the War-Shays' Rebellion	
		-Constitution formed 25	1
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
		PART IV.	
	_		
PERIOD	I.	Organization of the New Government—The Funding	
I.		System—Party lines strongly drawn, - 25	7
1789.	II.	The Moravians-The Indians of the North West, - 26	0
		America resents the indignities of France-Adams's	
		Administration—Jefferson's, 26	ĸ
			•
	•	<del></del>	
_		Way with Thingli Tranklas with England and England	
PERIOD		War with Tripoli—Troubles with England and France, 27	5
11.	ы.	War of 1812—Condition of the Country—Hull's Sur-	
1808.		render, 27	Đ
		Naval Successes, 28	2
	IV.	Campaign of 1813—Massacre of Frenchtown, - 28	5
	v.	Northern Army-Loss of the Chesapeake-Creek	
		War, 28	9
	VI.	The Niagara Frontier-Battles of Chippewa and	
		Bridgewater, 29	1
	WII	Washington taken by the British—Baltimore threat-	•
*	V 11.	ened 29	_
	*****		-
		British invasion and defeat at New Orleans,	J
	IX.	Peace with England—Naval combats—War with Al-	_
		giers, 30	-
	X.	Internal Improvements—Seminole War, 30	5
PERIOD	I.	The Missouri Question—The Tariff—Gen. Lafayette's	
III.		Visit 31	1
1820.	TT	Black Hawk's War—The Cholera—Nullification, 31	_
<b>TG/40%</b>		The Aboriginal Tribes of the Mississippi go to the Far	,
	111.	West—The Florida War, 31	_
	***		,
	17.	The Bank Question—The Revulsion.—Van Buren's	
•		Administration—Harrison's Election and Death. 324	ŀ

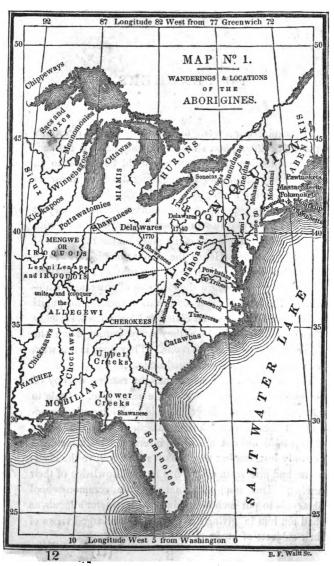
# TO TEACHERS.

To acquire our system of Chronology, the questions on the Chronographer, should not only be well learned, but the attention of the pupils, should be called to it, during every recitation, by requiring them to show to what part of the Plan, given, dated events belong.

In regard to Geography, as connected with History, it is no less important that the association of the event, with the visible representation of its place on the map, should be strongly made. Hence the pupils should always be required to trace on their maps the routes of navigators, armies, &c.; and to show the locations of cities, and battle-fields. The best of all plans in this respect, is for pupils to draw for themselves on Slates or Blackboards, sketches of the countries of which they study, putting down the places mentioned in their lessons. They may, in this way, have their maps on an enlarged scale.

The teacher of this work may, by reading a copy of the author's larger History on the same plan, be able to relate to his class, enlarged details and interesting anecdotes of the characters herein named, of which the limits of this book did not allow the insertion. Such incidents not only instruct, but they make scholars love the classroom, and give them confidence in the knowledge of their teacher. One important office of the common-school library, is to put such books into the instructor's hands, as shall aid him in giving his pupils more enlarged views of their subjects of study.

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Smith showing his Compass.

### INTRODUCTION.

#### CHAPTER I.

Definitions. &c.

1. THE subject of this work is the United States of CHAP. I. America; or, as they are sometimes called, the Repub- Subject. lic or Nation of America.

What constitutes a nation? First, there must be a country, with the natural divisions of land and water; second, there must be men, women, and children to inhabit that country; and third, those inhabitants must division. be bound together in one, by living under a common. government, which extends its protection over all, and which all are bound to obey.

2. To every nation there belongs a history: For whenever the inhabitants of any large portion of the earth are united under one government, important public events must there have taken place. The record of these events constitutes the history of that country. Any na-

3. The events of history should always be recorded, with the circumstances of time and place. To tell when events happened, is to give their chronology; to

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<sup>1.</sup> What is the subject of this work? What three parts compose a nation?—2. What constitutes any nation's history?
3. How should events be recorded? What is it to give their chronology?

ed with and chron.

Where

OUF country

is.

tell where they happened, their geography. The history Connect of a nation, is therefore inseparably connected with its geography and chronology. Indeed chronology may properly be called the skeleton of history; but geography is the base on which it stands.

4. First, let us inquire, where is the country, of which we desire to know the history? In the vast universe, is a system of planets surrounding a sun, hence called the solar system. The third planet from the sun is called the earth. On the earth's surface, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA occupies a northern portion of the smaller of two continents. In extent, it is one of the largest nations of the world.

5. In longitude, the Republic of America ranges

Its lati- through sixty degrees, from the Atlantic ocean to the tude and Pacific. In latitude, it reaches from the Cape of Florida, in north latitude twenty-five degrees, to British and Russian America in about fifty. Thus stretching through the greater part of the northern temperate zone, it includes every variety of climate, from the hot unhealthy swamps of Florida, to the cold mountainous regions of northern New England, and the north-western territories.

Its climate.

Soil

longi-

6. The soil and productions of our country are as various as its climate. Compared with other countries, it contains a large proportion of arable land; and what is of the utmost consequence to the accommodation of man, it is well watered. On the whole, it may be pronounced, one of the most fertile, healthy, and desirable regions of the earth.

Natural advantages.

7. In observing the United States, there is much to convince us, that an Almighty, Overruling Providence, nation. designed from the first, to place here a great, united

A good region

<sup>3.</sup> Their geography? Are chronology and geography connected with history? — 4. In regard to the universe where, as astronomy teaches, are the United States? In regard to the earth's surface, or as regards geography, where is this country? What can you say of its extent?—5. What of its longitude? Of its latitude? Climate?-6. Soil and productions? Its natural advantages generally !- 7. Does this region, seem designed for one great nation, or several small ones?

neonle. Although this country, being one nation, is on. 1. by means of its mighty rivers, well enabled to carry its inland productions to the ocean, and thence to foreign markets; yet, if it were divided, like southern Europe, into different nations, this would not be the case.

8. For this country is not, like southern Europe. indented with deep bays, gulfs, seas, and channels; whereby many small nations, can each be accommodated with a portion of the sea-board. If our long One ne rivers were owned in part by one government, and in comment part by another, the commerce of the inland nations, division. would be perpetually hampered, by those who owned the sea-board, and the mouths of the rivers. For they would be likely to insist on being paid for the use of their ports; and this would naturally breed quarrels and blood-shed. This is one reason among many, to show that the American people should continue to be ONE NATION; and, in the words of Washington, "frown indignantly on the first attempt to sever the union."

9. The government of this vast nation, which now The Am. contains more than seventeen millions of inhabitants, governis a FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC. It is federative, because ment made for in it there are several separate, independent states," confederated under one head, or general government. It is a republic, because the rulers are chosen by the Should people. The manner in which they are to be chosen, be underand in which they are bound to administer the govern- stood by ment, is set forth in the Constitution of the United STATES. This therefore, should be early learned, and thoroughly understood by every American.

10. The government of the United States is ac-Itis equitable and knowledged by the wise and good of other nations, to should be be the most free, impartial, and righteous government sustained

<sup>7.</sup> Why is it in regard to commerce better for one than for several? What part of the world admits of several small nations, and why?—S. Mention one among many evils, which would result from dividing this nation into several smaller ones? What is the language of Washington on this subject?—9. How many inhabitants has the United States? What is its form of government? Why federative? Why a republic? Where can we learn the form of government? - 10. What is the character of this government?

CH. II, of the world; but all agree, that for such a government to be sustained many years, the principles of truth and righteousness, taught in the Holy Scriptures, must be practised. The rulers must govern in the fear of God, and the people obey the laws.

### CHAPTER II.

### The Aborigines.

1. Before the territory of which our history treats, was inhabited by the ancestors of its present inhabitants, it was occupied by another and a different race. The red men were here, when the European settlers came; and either as friends or as enemies, for a time they dwelt contiguous to each other, and their history is blended.

2. The aborigines, or natives of the country, were by the Europeans, called Indians. As found by the earliest settlers, they may be considered under three occupants. general divisions. First, the DELAWARES or ALGON-QUINS; second, the Iroquois, and third, the Mobilians.

3. The Delawares, or Algonquins, were formerly called the Lenni Lenape, and the Iroquois the Mengwe. They have a tradition that, in ancient times, each came,

Three grand divisions though in somewhat different directions, from far distant western regions. Happening to meet as they approached the Mississippi, they united, and made war tions of upon the Allegewi, a more civilized people, who inhathe Dela-ware and bited the great valley of the Mississippi, and dwelt in Iroquois. cities. The Allegewi were defeated and fled down the Perhaps the Mobilian tribes were their deriver.

10. What is necessary to its being permanently sustained? CHAPTER II.—2. What term is used to distinguish the race found in this country by our ancestors? What three general divisions of them?—3. Give an account of the tradition of the two former, respecting the direction from which they anciently came. Where did they unite? What more civilized nation did they find? What happened to this nation?

scendants. Perhaps portions of them went still fur- CH. II. ther south, and were the builders of those cities, the ruins of which, have lately been found in Central America.

4. The Lenape and Mengwe, says the tradition, soon divided. The former crossed the Alleghany mountains, Del. Riv. explored, and took possession of the sea coast, fixing et the their chief place of council, or seat of government, on principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, on principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, on principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, on principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or seat of government, or principal their chief place of council, or principal their chief place of the Delaware river. This river received from a European nobleman the name, which it communicated to the Indian confederacy. As this confederacy increased in numbers, various tribes went off from the parent stock. But they still looked up to the Delawares, and gave them, long after, the reverential title of "grandfather."

5. Of these branches of the Delaware or Algonquin Powhatrace, the first who figure in the early history of our and thirty tribes. nation, were the Powhatans, a confederacy of thirty tribes; so called from their great sachem, Powhatan. His principal residence was on James river, near the site of Richmond. His authority extended throughout the lowlands, and to the falls of the rivers.

· 6. Farther west, and extending to the mountains, Manaho. were two confederacies, with whom the Powhatans sekswere at war: the Manahoacks, consisting of eight tribes. tribes on the north, and the Monacans of five, stretching southerly into Carolina. Afterwards the latter Monechanged their name, to that of Tuscaroras, removed cane-five tribes. northerly, and joined the Iroquois. The Yamasees were in South Carolina.

7. The Algonquins of New England next find place

<sup>3.</sup> What conjectures may be formed respecting their descendants ! - 4. According to the tradition what course did the Lenape take? Where fix their place of council? When they became numerous what became of the various tribes of their descendants? What were their sentiments and language towards the Delawares? Trace out the course of the Delawares on Map I.—5. Which of them are first brought into notice? What the number of tribes? Their principal seat? How far did their limits extend?—6. Give an account of the Manahoacs? Of the Mona-cans? Tell from Map I, which is the most northerly, the Manahoacs or Monocans. Where were the Catawbas? The Yamasees? в2

CH. II. in our history. The first known, were the Pokanokets or Wanpanoags, which produced the two most remarkable savage chiefs of New England, the good Massasoit, The first and his valiant son, King Philip. Their residence was at Montaup or Mount Hope, near Bristol, in Rhode tribe known to Island.

8. The government of the sachem extended over the southern part of Massachusetts, and the eastern of Rhode Island. A number of tribes of different names were his subjects; among others the Nausets of Cape

Cod. In 1614, Capt. Hunt, an English ship-master, 1614. who accompanied Capt. Smith in exploring the coast, user of wickedly seized and carried off twenty-seven of these the na- unoffending natives, and sold them in Europe as slaves. tives by the En. One of them, named Tisquantum, found his way to England, where he learned the English language, was kindly treated, and sent back to his country. He was afterwards of great service to the first English settlers. as interpreter.

Indiana of the Merri-

9. The PAWTUCKETS made their principal seat upon the Merrimack, near its mouth, and extended themselves south, until they met the territories of the Massachusetts. The Massachusetts were scattered about the bay, which bears their name. Their territories extended to the Pawtuckets on the north, and the Pokanokets on the south. The authority of their chief sachem was acknowledged by several minor tribes, of Mas- some of whom resided as far west as Deerfield. The sachusett principal person of this confederacy, as found by the English, was the squaw sachem, or "Massachusetts Queen." Her residence was beautifully located on a hill at Milton, eight miles south of Boston.

10. The NARRAGANSETTS held their chief seat and the residence of their grand sachem on the island of

<sup>7.</sup> Learn from the Map what are the principal tribes of New England, and more particularly from the book, the location of the Pokanokets. What noted chiefs were there of this tribe?—S. What wicked act did an English captain do? To what Indians? Did any one taken away return?—9. What can you say of the Pawtuckets? Of the Massachusetts? Their principal person? Her residence ?

Canonicut, in the bay which still bears their name.— CH. II. Westerly they extended to within four or five miles of the Paucatuck river, where their territories met those of the Pequods. On the east they joined the Pokanokets. Their grand chief, Canonicus, was, when the Indians English arrived, an aged man; and he had associated of Nar-with him in his government, his nephew, Miantonomoh. The commodious and pleasant location of the Narragansetts, appears in their case, to have abated the natural ferocity of the savage character.

11. The more barbarous Pequops occupied the eastern portion of Connecticut, their lands meeting those of the Narragansetts. The residence of their great sachem, Sassacus, was on the heights of Groton, near the river then called the Pequod, since, the Thames. Of cost-The Mohegans, under Uncas, whose seat was where ern Con Norwich now stands, were subject to the haughty chief of the Pequods; but they bore his yoke with impatience, and when he made war upon the whites, Uncas took part against him. The Indians of northern New England had the general appellation of Taranteens or

Abenakis. 12. The New England tribes had, a short time previous to the settlement of the English, suffered a plague Plague of unexampled mortality. It was probably the yellow among fever; for we are told that its victims, both before and rigines. after death, "were of the color of a yellow garment." Not less than nine-tenths of the inhabitants seem, in some parts of the country, to have been destroyed. Thus Divine Providence prepared the way for another and more civilized race.

13. The Iroquois, Mengwe or Mingoes, were found by the earliest settlers in Canada, inhabiting the shores of the St. Lawrence. At first they appear to have been

10. Give an account of the location of the Narragansetts?-Their grand chief? His associate? The effects of their position on their character?—11. Describe the position of the Pequods. Their sachem's name and place of residence. That of the Mohegan sachem. - 12. What remarkable visitation of Providence occurred among the natives a short time before the English came? How great a proportion were destroyed? - 13. How were the Iroquois found by the discoverers of Canada?

CH. II. less warlike, than the Hurons or Wyandots, by whom they were attacked. The Iroquois were driven by them, from the banks of the St. Lawrence; and dividing into five tribes, the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Nations Oneidas and Mohawks, they spread themselves by dein western New grees, east of Lake Erie, and south of Ontario, along the romantic waters of northern New York, to which they have left their bold and harmonious names. The place of their grand general council, or congress of

chiefs, was at Onondaga.

14. Here they made a stand, and became the most fearless, subtle, and powerful of savages. quered the Hurons, fought the Delawares, and put in fear all the surrounding tribes. Finally, in the convery lear an the surrounding thousand, they were courted rests between France and England, they were courted by both parties as allies, and dreaded by both as foes. Of the Five Nations, the Mohawks were the most warlike. Their chief seat was at Johnstown, on the beautiful river, which still bears their name.

15. Of the Mobilians, the most extensive and powerful confederacies were the CREEKS, situated mostly southern in Georgia; the CHEROKEES in the mountainous region north and west; and the CHOCTAWS and CHICKASAWS,

nearer to the Mississippi.

16. The NATCHEZ have excited much interest on account of the difference of their language from that of the surrounding tribes. Natchez, on the Mississippi, marks their location. The Shawanese, the native tribe of Tecumseh, once resided on the banks of the Suwaney river in Florida. From thence they migrated northward, first to Pennsylvania, and afterwards to Ohio.

confede-

racies.

<sup>13.</sup> To what place did they change their location? What were the names of each of the Five Nations? Where was their general council held?—14. What character did they now assume? What nations contend with? By what nations was their alliance courted? Which tribe was the most warlike?—Where was its principal seat? Learn from the map the location of the Mobilian tribes.—15. Which were the most extensive and powerful? Which are the most northerly? Which are partly in Georgia?—16. Which near the Mississippi? Where are the Shawanese? Which tribe has a language by itself?

# PART I.

### FROM 1492 TO 1648.



Betuen of Columbus.

# PERIOD I.

THE DISCOVERY OF { 1492 } AMBRICA BY COLUMBUS, THE FIRST PATENT GRANTED \$ 1578. { LANDS IN AMERICA—GIVEN BY Q. BY AN ENGLISH SOVEREIGN TO \$ 1578. } ELIZABETE TO SIR H. GILBERT.

### CHAPTER I.

First Discovery Columbus, &c.

1. THOUSANDS of years had elapsed since the crea- PT. I. tion of the world, and the inhabitants of the eastern PD. I. hemisphere were yet ignorant, that, on the face of the CH. I. planet, which they inhabited, was another continent of Former nearly equal extent. Nor did they become acquainted ages igwith this fact by any fortunate accident; but they owed geograits proof, to the penetration and persevering efforts of a man, as extraordinary as the discovery which he made.

<sup>1.</sup> What did the people of the eastern hemisphere know about this continent three hundred and fifty years ago? Did they learn its existence by accident? 21

2. This was Christopher Columbus, a native of P'T. I. Genoa, born in 1447. He possessed all those energetic impulses of the soul which lead to high achieve-CH. I. ment; and, with these he combined judgment the most grave and solid, prudence and patience the most steady and rare and unoffending, piety the most devout, and, above talents of Colum- all, the most untiring perseverance ever manifested by

man.

3. Columbus had married the daughter of one of the Portuguese discoverers, then deceased; whose widow, finding how eagerly her son-in-law sought such sources of information, gave to him all the maps and charts which had belonged to her husband. Marco Polo, a Venetian, had travelled to the east, and returned with wonderful accounts of the riches of Cathay and the island of Cipango, called, generally, the East Indies, and now known to be China and Japan.

Circumstances favorable

4. The idea that the earth was round, was ridiculed by most persons at that time, but it was fully believed by Columbus, on the evidence of its figure, exhibited in eclipses of the moon. Hence, he believed, that those rich countries described by Marco Polo might be found by sailing west; and he formed the design to

lead the way, through unknown oceans.

Offers his serreigns.

5. Columbus believed that great advantages would vices to accrue to the nation who should patronize his underreigning taking; and, with filial respect, he first offered his services to his native state, but had the mortification to find them rejected. He then applied to John II. of Portugal; to Henry VII. of England; and to Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain. But these monarchs could not comprehend his schemes, and would not encourage them.

<sup>2.</sup> Who was the discoverer? What was his character? -3. What woman gave him sources of information? What traveller had excited his mind about distant countries? What countries? 4. In what opinion was Columbus in advance of his contemporaries? Why did he believe in the true figure of the earth? How did he suppose he could reach those rich countries called the East Indies? -5. To whom did Columbus first offer his services? With what success? Whose patronage did he next solicit? What sovereign of England? What sovereigns of Spain?

6. At the court of Spain, he had spent two years in P'T.I. a succession of mortifying repulses; and at length, P.D. I. quite discouraged, he was preparing to go to England, CH. I. when he was recalled by a mandate from Isabella. They are Not knowing how to raise the sum of money requisite accepted for defraying the expenses of the voyage, the excellent bella. queen determined to sacrifice her jewels; but this was prevented by the extraordinary exertions of her ministers.

7. Columbus made his first voyage, the most inte- 1492 resting of any in the annals of navigation in 1492. He Columbus disdiscovered the first found land of the New World, on covers the eleventh of October. It was an Island called by the New World. the natives Guanahani, but to which he piously gave the name of San Salvador, the Holy Saviour.

8. In his third voyage he discovered the continent

on the coast of South America, fourteen months after home in the Cabots had reached its shores in the north-east. chains. By the ingratitude of Ferdinand, he was, like a condemned criminal, sent home in chains. Americus Vespucius, a native of Florence, having made a voyage to ming the the New World, received from the public an honor which belonged to Columbus, that of giving a name to the continent. In 1502, the great discoverer made his He dies fourth and last voyage, when, having returned to Spain, in Vallohis patroness, Isabella, being dead, his just claims dis
Spain regarded, and himself neglected, he sunk beneath his 1506 sufferings, and died, in the 59th year of his age. When the good meet with calamities in this world, it is pleasant to reflect, that there is a future state, where they will be made happy.

9. Many attempts were now made to show that the country had been previously discovered. The Welsh story of brought forward the story of Madoc, son of Owen Madoc.

<sup>6.</sup> Who was the only one to understand his views or favor them? What sacrifice was she prepared to make? - 7. When did Columbus make his first voyage? What land did he first discover? When? What name give? -8. What did he discover in his third voyage? Did any persons discover the continent before him? How was he treated? After whom was the continent named? In what year did he make his last voyage? What occurred soon after?—9. From what story did the Welch claim to be the discoverers of the western continent?

Norwegian

Vine-

land.

rope.

PT.I. Gwyneth, who, in the twelfth century, had sailed west,

PD.I. discovered a country, and afterwards conducted a colocm. n. thither, which was heard of no more. If this story
be true, there exists no proof, that the region found
was America.

10. The Norwegians discovered Iceland and Greenland, during the ninth century, and there established colonies. Biorn, or Biron, an Icelander, in a voyage to Greenland, during the eleventh century, was driven south-west in a storm, and found a region which, from its great number of vines, he called Vineland; but here, also, proof fails, that the place found, had its locality on the American coast.

CHAPTER IL

English Discoveries-French.

1. The principal European nations who first discois convered and colonized our county, are

nected I. The English, with four II. The French, of Eu-

III. The Spanish, IV. The Dutch.

1496.

2. John Cabot, a native of Venice, had, with his family, settled in England. He and his renowned son, Sebastian Cabot.

Sebastian, were men of great learning, enterprise, and ability. By a commission of Henry VII., dated March 5th, 1496, (the oldest American state paper of England)

they had authority to discover and colonize any hea-1497, then countries not before known to Christians.

Discover 3. They sailed from England in May, 1497, and in the Continent. June, discovered the Island of Newfoundland, which

<sup>10.</sup> From what the Norwegians?

CHAFTER II.—1. What European nations discovered and stated our continent?—2. Who was John Cabot? Who Sebastian? Who gave them a commission, and at what time?—3. What important discovery did they make?

they called Prima Vista. Steering northward, they P'T. I. made the first discovery of the continent, on the coast of Labrador, in latitude about 55°. On their return of Labrador, in latitude about 55°. they pursued a southerly direction for an uncertain distance.

4. Sebastian Cabot sailed a second time,—reached sebas-Labrador in latitude 58°, thence turning southerly, he tian Cabot disbecame the discoverer of the coast of the United States; covers along which he proceeded, as far as to the southern our coast

latitude of Maryland.

5. The French King, Francis I., in 1524, sent out John French Verrazani, a native of Florence, who reached the continent in the latitude of Wilmington, North Carolina. Italian His crew looked with wonder upon the wild costume disoverof the natives, made of the skins of animals, and set off by necklaces of coral and garlands of feathers. As they sailed northward along the coast, they thought the country very inviting, it being covered with green trees, among which were many fragrant flowers.

6. At a fine harbor, supposed to be that of Newport in Rhode Island, Verrazani remained fifteen days, and there found "the goodliest people he had seen." From Verraza-thence he followed the north-eastern shore of New England. England, finding the inhabitants jealous and hostile. From Nova Scotia, he returned to France, and wrote 1584.

a narrative of his voyage, which is still existing.

7. James Cartier was the discoverer to whom the French trace the extensive empire which they possessed in North America. Cartier, after a prosperous voyage of twenty days, made Cape Bonavista, the most makes easterly point of Newfoundland. Sailing around the great disnorth-eastern extremity of the island, he encountered severe weather and icy seas. Then stretching to the south-west, he discovered, on St. Lawrence's day, the noble gulf which bears the name of that saint.

<sup>3.</sup> At what place?—4. Who discovered the coast of the United States? and how far?—5. What Italian did the king of France send out? Where did he reach our shore?— What account did he give of the natives?—6. What Indians do you suppose he encountered at Newport? 7. Who was the greatest discoverer employed by the French? During Cartier's first voyage, what great discoveries did he make?

P'D. I. CH. 11.

8. In 1535, he sailed on a second voyage, entered the gulf of St. Lawrence, proceeded up the river, to which he gave the same name, and anchored at an island, which, abounding in grapes, he named Bacchus

second

Isle, now the Isle of Orleans. He continued his voyage to the Island of Hochelega, to which he gave the name of Mont Real. After a severe winter he returnvoyage. ed in the spring with dreary accounts of the country. He, however, named it New France, and it was also called Canada, but at what time, or whether from any significancy in the word, is not known.

New

9. France now possessed a country in the New France. World, through which, flowed a river, more majestic than any in Europe. Francis De La Roque, lord of Roberval, in Picardy, obtained from the king full au-His third thority to rule, as viceroy, the vast territory around the made under Reb. bay and river of St. Lawrence. Cartier was necessary to him, and received the title of chief pilot and captaingeneral of the enterprise. The prisons were thrown open, and with their inmates, Cartier sailed.

erval.

10. He built a fort near the site of Quebec, and there spent a winter, in which he had occasion to hang one Cartier of his disorderly company, and put several in irons. In the spring he took them back to France, just as Roberval arrived with supplies and fresh emigrants. By him, however, nothing permanent was effected; and after a year, he abandoned his viceroyalty.

Quebec.

11. Coligni, the distinguished high admiral of France 1562. was the friend of the Huguenots, a name given to Coligni the French Protestants. These were objects of such sends out hatred and fear to the monarchs, that they were plotting their destruction, and when a project was formed by the admiral to plant with them a colony in America,

it found ready favor. He therefore sent out, under the command of John Ribault, distinguished as a brave

<sup>8.</sup> Give an account of his second voyage? What can you say of the name of the country?—9. Under whose authority did he make this third voyage? What kind of people were brought over as colonists?—10. Did any good result take place? What can you say of Roberval?—11. Who was Coligni?— Whose friend was he? What project did he contrive? Who did he send as leader of the colony?

and pious protestant, two ships ladened with conscien- PT. I. tious Huguenots, many of whom were of the best P'D. I. families in France.

12. They made land in the delightful clime of St. Hebuilds Augustine; and, on the first of May, discovered the St. Ft. Caro-John, which they called the river of May. Sailing lina in S. Carolina, along the coast north-easterly, they fixed on Port Royal 1564. entrance. There they built a fort, and called it Carolina, a name which is preserved in that of two of our states. Ribault left there a colony, and returned to France.

13. The commander of the fort provoked a mutiny, Colonists and was slain. The colonists longed for home. They abandons put to sea without suitable provisions, and being found in a famishing state by a British vessel, they were carried to England.

14. The persevering Coligni soon after sent out another colony under the worthy Laudonniere. Upon the 1566. banks of the river of May, with psalms of thanksgiving, Ft. Carolina in they made their dwelling place, and erected another fort, Florida called also Carolina. The next year Ribault arrived with vessels containing emigrants and supplies; and taking the command, the colony seemed happily planted.

### CHAPTER III.

Spanish Discoveries, Adventures, and Cruelties.—St. Augustine.

1. John Ponce De Leon, a Spanish soldier, who had Ponce de once voyaged with Columbus, had received an impres- seeks the sion, common in those times, that there existed in the foundain. New World a fountain, whose waters had power to

CHAPTER III .- 1. Who was John Ponce de Leon! What in-

duced him to come to the New World?

<sup>12.</sup> What country did they first reach? Where did they build a fort, and what name give it? — 13. What happened after Ribault had departed?—14. By whom did Coligni send out another colony? Where did they build a fort, and what name give it? Who came and for what purpose?

Soto.

P'T.I. arrest disease, and give immortal youth; and he set PD. I. forth to seek it. On Easter Sunday, called by the CH. III. Spaniards Pascua Florida, and a little north of the

1512. latitude of St. Augustine, he discovered what he deemed, from the blossoms of the forest trees, a land of flowers. The fountain of life was not there; but Ponce took possession of the country in the name of

the Spanish king, and called it Florida. vers Florida.

2. The part of South Carolina, in the vicinity of the Combahee river, was soon after visited by a Spaniard, named Vasquez De Ayllon. The country was named Chicora, and the river, the Jordan. De Ayllon invited the natives to visit his ships, and when they stood in crowds upon his deck, he hoisted sail, carried them off; and thus, torn from their families, they were, as slaves

Wicked condemned to ceaseless toil. De Ayllon afterwards attempted to conquer the country, but the hostility of ness of Vasquez the natives could not be overcome, and numbers of Ayllon. Spaniards perished in the fruitless attempt.

3. By another unsuccessful effort under the adven-1528. Unsuccessful turer Narvaez, to conquer Florida, and the adjoining attempt country, an army of three hundred Spanish, wasted of Nar-

away, till but four or five returned.

4. They however insisted that Florida was the richest country in the world; and Ferdinand De Soto, nand de already famous as the companion of Pizarro, the cruel conqueror of Peru, obtained a commission from Charles V. to conquer Florida. He sailed, with a considerable force, to Cuba, of which he had been made governor; Lands in and there adding to his army, he landed in 1539, at Florida. Espirito Santo, in Florida, with six hundred soldiers; an army greater, and better supplied, than that with which Cortez conquered Mexico.

5. He expected to find mines and utensils of gold;

<sup>1.</sup> What country did he discover? Observe the dates, and tell which discovered Florida first, the French just mentioned, or this Spaniard? Tell the dates in each case.—2. Give an account of the expedition of Vasquez de Ayllon. What do you think of his conduct?—3. What can you say of Narvaez?—4. What expedition did Ferdinand de Soto undertake? Give an account of his preparations-his numbers-his place of landing in America. - 5. His objects.

and being from time to time deluded by the natives, he P'T. I. pursued these shadows, which ever fled as he approach- P.D. I. ed. He went north, crossed the Alleghany mountains, CH. III. then marched southerly to Mobile, where he fought a His obbloody battle with the people of a walled city. At ject to find gold. Pensacola he met ships from Cuba, with supplies for his exhausted army; and too proud to be wise, he continued to pursue a shadow, rather than retrace a

6. The hope of the precious metals still lured him on, and he now bent his course to the north-west, and in latitude 34° he discovered the Mississippi. He continued west until he reached the Wachita, when, beHe discoming dispirited, he turned his course; descending that the Miestream to its junction with the Red river. Thence he sissippi. went down its current; and where the Red mingles its waters with the Mississippi, he died. His body was May 21, inclosed in a hollow oak, and committed to the broad He dies, stream. The officer who succeeded him in command, lost no time, in conducting the poor remains of the army, down the Mississippi, and thence to Cuba.

7. When the news reached Spain, that Florida had been colonized by French Huguenots, the cruel mo- Melendez sent narch, Philip II., gave to Pedro Melendez de Aviles a commission, to take possession of that country, and to destroy the heretics. Five hundred persons accompanied Melendez, who were men with families, soldiers, mechanics and priests. Coming upon the coast south of the French settlement, he discovered the harbor of sept. 8, St. Augustine on the day of that saint, and here he laid 1565. the foundation of the city of St. Augustine, the oldest founds by more than forty years, of any within the limits of St. Auour republic.

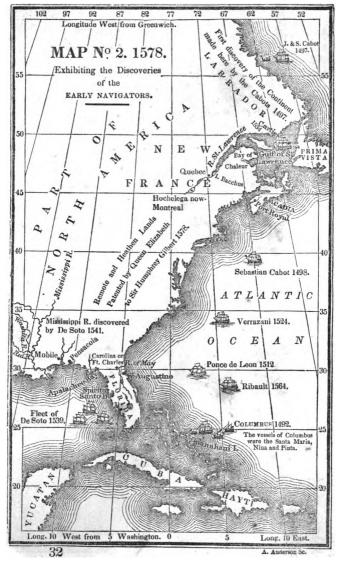
8. The French had received from Melefidez the terrible notice, that he had come to destroy every person

c 2

<sup>5.</sup> His route and return to the coast? - 6. His second route and great discovery? Where did he die? How was his body disposed of? What became of his army?—7. What king sent to destroy the French colony? Whom did he send? What description of persons, and how many accompanied him? What is there remarkable about the city which he founded? -8. What notice did he give the French?

P'T. I. who was not a catholic. Ribault, supposing that the P'D. I. Spaniards would attack by sea, embarked to meet them. CH. III. A tremendous storm shipwrecked his whole fleet. The Sept. 21. Spaniards, meantime, crossed the forest and attacked by Unprepared and surprised, the defenseless fort stroys soon surrendered, when all, without distinction of age Fort Carolina and 900 or sex, were murdered. The shipwrecked mariners were afterwards found, feeble and exhausted, upon the Hugueshore. Melendez invited them to come to him, and trust to his compassion. They came, and he slew them. 9. When the news of this massacre of nine hundred French subjects reached the French king, Charles IX., he took no notice of it, for so bigoted was he, that he Aug. 22, wished the entire destruction of the Huguenots. Yet 1568 so deep was the feeling among the people of France, Gouges kills 200 that three years afterwards, individuals headed by the gallant chevalier Gouges, made a descent on the settlement of Florida, and put to death two hundred Spaniards. The Spanish colony was thus checked, but it First was not destroyed; and it proved to be the first permacolony the U.S. nent settlement, made by Europeans upon the shores of our republic.

8. Where was Ribault when Melendez attacked the French fort? How did he treat the people in the fort? How the shipwrecked?—9. Who took vengeance on the Spaniards? In what manner? Was the Spanish colony destroyed? What has it proved to be?





Elizabeth's Patent to Sir H. Gilbert.

# PERIOD II.

PATENT GRANTED BY QUEEN ELI- { 1578} ZABETH TO SIR. H. GILBERT. LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS \1626. AT NEW PLYMOUTH.

### CHAPTER I.

Unsuccessful attempts of Gilbert, Raleigh, and others.

1. QUEEN ELIZABETH, the reigning sovereign of PTI. England, gave to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in 1578, by an PD. II. open or patent letter, "all such remote, heathen, and ch. i. barbarous lands," as he should discover in North America, and of which he should take possession; 1578. these lands not having been occupied before, by any Gilbert's other Christian power. She vested in him and his patent. heirs the right of property, and guaranteed that all, who should settle there, should enjoy the privileges of free citizens and natives of England. The patentee was to acknowledge the authority of the sovereign of England, and pay one-fifth of all the gold and silver obtained.

CHAPTER I.—1. From whom did Sir Humphrey Gilbert receive his patent? What lands did it give him? What rights vest in him and his heirs? What guarantee to those who should settle the country? What enjoin upon the person who received the patent?

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2. In Gilbert's first attempt to plant a colony, he put to sea, but was obliged to return. In his second, he CH. 1. reached Newfoundland, where he took possession of the country for his sovereign, by raising a pillar inscribed with the British arms. From thence, he sailed 1583. south-westerly, till he reached the latitude of the mouth Gilbert's of the Kennebec. Here the largest of his three vessels was wrecked, and all her crew perished.

3. Gilbert now finding it impossible to proceed, set

his face towards England, keeping in the smallest of his remaining vessels, a barge of only ten tons; for his generous heart refused to put any to a peril, he was himself unwilling to share. The passage was stormy, disasters but his pious mind found comfort in the reflection which, as he sat reading in the stern of his barge, he Sept, 22. uttered to his companions in the larger vessel; "we are as near heaven at sea, as on land." In the night, the lights of his little bark suddenly vanished, and he

was heard of no more.

sends Amidas Barlow.

His

4. Sir Walter Raleigh, the brother-in-law of Gilbert, obtained from Queen Elizabeth, a transfer of his patent. Raleigh had learned from the unsuccessful emigrants of France, the mildness and fertility of the south, and thither he dispatched two vessels, under Philip Amidas, and Arthur Barlow. They approached the shore at Pamlico Sound, and on landing in Ocracok or Roanoke Island, they found the grapes so abundant on the coast, that the sea often washed over them.

5. The natives were as kindly as their climate and Beautiful soil. The king's son, Granganimo, came with fifty of example his people, and received them with distinguished courof native hospi tesy. He invited them to his dwelling at twenty miles distance on the coast; but when they went, it chanced he was not at home. His wife came out to meet them.

<sup>2.</sup> In Gilbert's first attempt what happened? In his second how far did he proceed? In what manner take possession? What disaster did he meet, and at what place?—3. What trait of generosity did he exhibit? What were the last words he was heard to utter?—4. Who obtained a similar patent? Whom did Sir W. Raleigh send out? To what place did they go? What account did they give of Roanoke Island? - 5. What of the natives? How did an Indian lady behave?

She ordered some of her people to draw their boat P'T.I. ashore to preserve it, and others to bring the English- PD. II. men on their backs through the surf. She then con- cu. L. ducted her guests to her home, and had a fire kindled, that they might dry their clothes, which were wet with rain. In another room, she spread a plentiful repast of fish, venison, esculent roots, melons, and fruits. As they were eating, several Indians, armed with bows and arrows, entered. She chid them, and sent them away, lest her visiters should suffer from alarm.

6. When the navigators returned to England, and made this report to Elizabeth, she was induced to call Elizabeth the country Virginia, as a memorial that the happy names discovery had been made under a Virgin queen. This Virginia. name soon became general throughout the coast.

7. Raleigh now found many adventurers ready to embark in his project; and in 1585, he fitted out a 1585. squadron of seven ships, under the command of Sir ships un-Richard Grenville, who followed the course of Amidas and Barlow, and touched at the same islands. In one ville. of these he cruelly burned a village, because he suspected an Indian of having stolen a silver cup. He then left a colony under Captain Lane, at the island of Roanoke. The colonists, reduced to great distress for Colonyat want of provisions, were, the next year, carried to En-Roanoke gland by Sir Francis Drake, who was returning from a successful expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies.

8. Soon after their departure, they were sought by a ship, which had been sent by Raleigh with supplies; and afterwards by Sir Richard Grenville. He not finding them, most unwisely left fifteen of his crew to keep possession of the island, and then returned to England. Of this small number nothing was afterwards heard. Fifteen Probably they were destroyed by the injured and re-men lost. vengeful savages.

<sup>6.</sup> Who gave a name to the country? What name?—7. Whom did Raleigh next send? When? What was done by Sir R. Grenville? What can you say of the colony which he left? -8. What of another small colony?

P'T. I.

P'D. II.

Captain White. He soon returned to England to solicit supplies for the colony. Before he departed, his daughter, Mrs. Dare, gave birth to a female infant, the Roanoke first child of English parents born in America. The

colony. infant was baptized by the name of Virginia.

10. The attempts made by Raleigh for the relief of this colony were unremitted, but unsuccessful; and three years elapsed before he could procure the means of sending Captain White to their relief. It was then too late. Not one remained; nor, though repeatedly sought, has any clue to their fate ever been found.

Raleigh's sought, has any clue to their fate ever been found. Appalled and in danger of perishing himself, White returned, without leaving one English settler on the

shores of America.

Gosnold visits N. men, sailed from Falmouth, and steering due west, he men, sailed from Falmouth, and steering due west, he England was the first English commander who reached the country by this shorter and more direct course. He approached the coast near Nahant, then bearing to the south he discovered and named Cape Cod, which was the first ground in New England ever trod by Englishmen.

12. From Cape Cod he sailed round Nantucket, and discovered Martha's Vineyard. He then entered Buzzard's Bay, and finding a fertile island, he gave it, in honor of the Queen, the name of Elizabeth. Near its western shore, on a small island in a lake, he built a fort and store-house, and prepared to leave a small colony. But the natives became hostile, and his intended settlers would not remain. Having freighted his vessel with sassafras root, then much esteemed in medicine, he hoisted sail and reached England with all

Natives hostile.

<sup>9.</sup> What of the second? What name was given to the first native born English child?—10. Were attempts made to relieve this colony? Does any one know what became of Mrs. Dare, or her child, or any of the colony?—11. Give some account of Gosnold? Point out on the map his course? Tell where he approached. What discoveries he made?—12. At what place did he prepare to colonize? Was he successful in planting a colony?

his men, after a passage of five weeks, the shortest then PT.I. known.

13. Henry IV., of France, in 1603, granted to the CH. I. Sieur de Monts, the country called Acadia, extending 1603. from the 40th to the 46th degree of north latitude. Henry The next year De Monts sailed from France, taking IV. Samuel Champlain as his pilot. He entered an extensive bay, called it La Baye Française, [Bay of Fundy,] and on its eastern side, he founded Port Royal. He DeMonts discovered and named the rivers St. John and St. Croix,

and sailed along the coast as far as Cape Cod.

14. The English becoming alarmed at this encroachment on territory which they claimed, James I., the 1606. successor of Elizabeth, dividing the country into two company districts nearly equal, granted the southern part, or first colony of Virginia, included between the 34th and 41st degrees, to a company of merchants called the London Company; and the northern or second colony of Virginia, included between the 38th and 45th degrees, to another corporation, called the Plymouth Plymouth Company. The king vested these companies with a mouth right of land along the coast, fifty miles each way, and extending into the interior one hundred miles from the place of settlement.

15. The Plymouth Company, in 1607, sent out Admiral Raleigh Gilbert, with a hundred planters, under Captain George Popham, the president of the company. Settle-They landed at the mouth of Kennebec river, where ment at they built and fortified a store-house. The sufferings Kenneof the colony, through the winter, were severe. They 1607. lost their store-house by fire, and their president by death, and the next year returned to England, considering the country "a cold, barren, mountainous desert," where, in the quaint language of that period, they declared, "they found nothing but extreme extremities."

P'D. II.

<sup>12.</sup> What of his voyage in regard to time?—13. What was granted to De Monts? By whom? What voyage and discoveries did he make? Who accompanied him?—14. Between what two companies did the English now divide the country? -What names give to each division? Trace the two divisions on Map III, unless you draw the Maps, and have one of your own to exhibit. — 15. Who did the Plymouth company send out? What was the success of the settlement at Kennebec ?

16. Thus, after a period of one hundred and ten P'D. II. years, from the time that Cabot discovered North America, and twenty-four years after Raleigh planted the first colony, there was not, in 1607, an Englishman settled in America.

#### CHAPTER II.

First settlement of Virginia.

1. In 1607, the London Company sent out Captain Christopher Newport, with three ships, and one hundred and five men, among whom was the navigator, Gosnold, and Captain John Smith, the Father of Vir-

ginia.

peake

2. The fleet sailed by the West Indies, and being driven north of Roanoke in a storm, an accidental discovery was thus made of the entrance of the Chesapeake bay, the boundaries of which were now named 1607. Capes Charles and Henry, in honor of the king's sons.

3. The adventurers sailed at once into the bay, and up the Powhatan river, to which they gave the name of the James. Upon its banks, fifty miles from its mouth, they fixed their residence, and raised a few May 13. huts. The place was called Jamestown, an appellation which it still retains, although nothing now remains

but a few falling ruins.

4. The King of England, James I., had given the colonists a charter; that is a writing, made like a deed. which he signed, and to which the great seal of England was affixed. These written instruments when made for the settlers, in a wise and righteous manner, gave them privileges which were of great value. But, in this case, the charter left with the king all the power to govern the country.

<sup>16.</sup> In 1607 what might be said of English colonization? CHAPTER II.-1. Whom did the London company send out? 2. What discovery was accidentally made?—3. What course did the fleet take? Where did the emigrants settle?—4. What is a charter? Did these emigrants receive a favorable charter?

5. To the colonists no assurance was given, but the PTI. vague promise, that they should continue to be En- P'D. IL. glishmen. Religion was established by law, according CH. IL. to the forms and doctrines of the church of England. No priv-There was, for the present, no division of property; ileges to and for five years, all labor was to be for the benefit of there. the joint stock.

6. The government was to be administered by a council, nominated by the king, but to reside in the colony. As soon as the emigrants landed, the council First was organized. They chose Edward Wingfield, their president Wingpresident. They were envious of Captain Smith. He field, Ed, was the proper person to be their head, because he had Smith. more talents and more zeal for the settlement, than any other man. But troubles gathered fast, and then they were glad to have Smith for a leader.

7. The neighboring Indians soon annoyed the colony by their petty hostilities. Their provisions failed, and Disseters. the scanty allowance to which they were reduced, as well as the influence of a climate to which they were not accustomed, gave rise to disease; so that the num-Aug. 22.
ber of the colonists rapidly diminished. Sometimes Death of Goznold. four or five died in a day, and there were not enough 1607. of the well, to give decent burial to the dead. Fifty perished before winter, among whom was the excellent

8. The energy and cheerful activity of Smith, threw the only light, which glanced upon the dark picture. He so managed as to awe the natives, and at the same time to conciliate and obtain from them supplies of Excelfood; while, among the emigrants, he encouraged the lent man-faint hearted, and put in fear the rebellious. Winter at of smith. length came, and with it, relief from diseases of climate, and plentiful supplies of wild fowl and game.

9. The London company, with an ignorance of geography, which even then was surprising, had given directions that some of the streams flowing from the

<sup>5.</sup> How was it about religion?—property?—6. What about the government? Who was chosen president? - 7. What misfortunes befel the colony?—8. What can you say of the conduct of Captain Smith?—9. What directions had Smith received? From whom?

mand.

his

P'T. I. north-west should be followed up, in order to find a P'D. II. passage to the South Sea. Smith was superior to the ch. ii. company in intelligence, but he knew the duties of a subordinate; and he therefore prepared to explore the

can obey head waters of the river Chickahominy, which answer-

as well as ed as nearly as any one to their description. com-10. Powhatan, the chief of the savage confederacy

on the waters of the James and its tributaries, had been visited by the colonists early after their arrival. His imperial residence, called from its beautiful loca-1607, tion, Nonesuch, consisted of twelve wigwams near the Powhat site of Richmond. Next to him in power was his brother, Opechacanough, who was chief of the Paan and brother. munkies on the Chickahominy. Smith embarked in a barge on that river, and when he had ascended as far as possible in this manner, he left it, with the order that his party should not land till his return; and, with four attendants, he pursued his objects twenty miles

farther up the river.

11. The Indians who had watched his movements, fell upon his men, took them prisoners, and obliged them to discover the track of their captain. He, in pursuit of game, soon found himself hunted by swarms of savage archers. In this extremity he bound to his breast, as a shield, an Indian youth, who was with him; and then he shot three Indians, wounded others, and kept the whole party at bay. Attempting to retreat to his canoe while yet watching his foe, suddenly he sank to his middle, in an oozy creek. The savages dared not even then touch him, till, perishing with

cold, he laid down his arms and surrendered.

12. They carried him to a fire, near which, some of his men had been killed. By his Indian guide and

interpreter, he then called for their chief. Opechacanough appeared, and Smith politely presented to him his pocket compass. The Indians were confounded at the motions of the fly-needle, which, on account of the

Indians capture Smith.

His ad-

dress.

<sup>9.</sup> What did he know, and what do?—10. Whom had the colonists visited? Where? Who was chief of the Indians on the Chickahominy? What was the beginning of Smith's ad. ventures on that river? - 11. Relate the circumstances of his capture ?

mysterious glass, they could see, but could not touch. PT. I. He told them wonderful stories of its virtues, and pro- PD. II. ceeded, as he himself relates, "by the globe-like figure CH. II. of that jewel, to instruct them, concerning the roundness of the earth, and how the sun did chase the night round about the world continually," by which his au-

ditors were filled with profound amazement.

13. Their minds seemed to labor with the greatness of the thought, that a being so superior was in their power; and they vacillated in their opinion whether or not it was best to put him to death; and as often changed their conduct. They took him to Powhatan, Histreat-ment by thence led him round from one wondering tribe to the savaanother, until, at the residence of Opechacanough, these superstitious dwellers of the forest, employed their sorcerers or powows, for three days, to practice incantations, in order to learn, from the invisible world, whether their prisoner wished them well or ill.

14. The decision of his fate was finally referred to Powhatan. At his residence, that majestic savage received him in state, but he condemned him to die. Two stones were brought and laid before the chief, and two savages stood with uplifted war-clubs. Smith the cue by was dragged to the spot, and his head placed upon the Pocahon-Pocahontas, his daughter, of tender age, rushed forward, and with cries and tears begged of Powhatan to spare him. He refused. The devoted girl then ran and knelt beside the victim, and laid her young head upon his. Then the stern savage relented, and Smith was saved.

15. Smith having now learned much of the Indians, their country, modes of warfare, dispositions and lan- 1608. guage, and having also by his great address and honor-brought able bearing, won their affection and confidence, his captivity proved, under Divine Providence, a means of establishing the colony.

16. During his absence, however, there had been

**D** 2

<sup>12.</sup> Of the manner in which he gave the natives a great idea of his knowledge?—13. Of their thoughts and behaviour towards him ?-14. Relate the circumstance of his sentence and deliverance? -15. What view may be taken of Smith's captivity? 2\*

P'T. I. disorder and misrule; and when he returned to James-P'D. II. town he found only thirty-eight persons remaining. CH. III. The spirits of the people were broken; and all, filled with despondency, were anxious to leave a country so State of inhospitable. He prevailed upon them, however, partly by force and partly by persuasion, to remain till the colony. next year, when Newport arriving from England, with some supplies and one hundred and twenty emigrants,

hope again revived.

1608. 17. During the year 1608, Captain Smith explored

the Chesapeake bay to its head, discovered its fine streams, and gained new information concerning the native productions and inhabitants of the country. In an excursion which he made up the Rappahannock, the Ches- he had a skirmish with the Mannahoacks, a tribe descended from the Delawares, and took prisoner a brother of one of their chiefs. From him he first heard of the Iroquois, who, the Indian told him, "dwelt on a great water to the north, had a great many boats, and so many men, that they waged war with all the rest of the world."

18. Immediately on his return he was chosen president of the council. He found the recent emigrants "goldsmiths and gentlemen." But he promptly gave His decise them their choice, to labor for six hours a day, or have wisdom. nothing to eat. He represented to the council in England that they should send laborers; that the search of gold should be abandoned, and that "nothing should be expected except by labor."

explores

apeake.

# CHAPTER III.

Early settlement of Virginia-continued.

1. THE London Company had gradually become enlarged by accessions of men of influence, some of

<sup>16.</sup> What had happened during Smith's absence? What was the effect of his return?—17. What did Smith explore? What learn from report? — 18. What happened on his return? What course did he take? What was his advice sent to England? CHAPTER III.-1. What had been the progress of the London Company?

whom were of the nobility and gentry. Without at P'T. I. all consulting the wishes, and against the interests of P'D. II. the colony, they now obtained from the king a new th. ui. charter, by which they were to hold the lands in fee; Governand all the powers of government formerly reserved ment made to the crown, were hereafter to vest in the company. worse The council in England, chosen by the stockholders, was to appoint a governor, who was to rule the colonists with absolute sway.

2. The company now collected five hundred adven- Newport turers, many of whom were men of desperate fortunes sent with and abandoned characters. They appointed as gover-five hundred. nor for life the excellent Lord Delaware, and freighted with the emigrants nine ships, of which Captain Newport was to take the command.

3. As Lord Delaware was not ready to embark with the fleet, the admiral, with Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Wreck-ed at George Somers, were empowered to govern the colony Bermuda. until his arrival. Newport took into his own ship Gates and Somers. Arriving at the Bermudas, a terrible storm separated the fleet. The admiral's vessel was stranded on the rocky shores of Bermuda; a small ketch perished, and only seven of the vessels reached Jamestown.

4. Smith now found himself without authority; and

the three persons who alone possessed it, were per-1609.

haps in the depths of the ocean. His genius, how- yet at the ever, sustained him; and he compelled to submission head. the disorderly gallants who had just arrived.

5. Pocahontas repeatedly saved the life of Smith, and preserved this earliest English settlement from destruction. In the various fortunes of the colony, she Native was its unchanging friend, often coming with her at-kindness. tendants to bring baskets of provisions in times of scarcity, and sometimes giving notice of hostile designs.

<sup>1.</sup> What did they obtain? What was the character of the instrument obtained? -2. What was the number, and what was the description of the persons sent out? What office had Lord Delaware? What Capt. Newport? - 3. What was the fate of Newport's ship? What persons had he on board? - 4. As neither the governor, or his substitutes were there, what was the position and conduct of Smith? -5. What is said of Pocahontas?

6. At length, an accidental explosion of gunpowder so injured Smith, that no medical skill there, could properly, manage his case; and delegating his au-CH. III. thority to George Percy, he returned to England.— Smith After his departure, all subordination and industry leaves

Virginia. ceased among the colonists.

7. The Indians, no longer afraid, harassed them, and withheld their customary supplies. Their stores were soon exhausted. The domestic animals were devoured; and, in two instances, the act was perpescarcity and distrated of feeding on human flesh. Smith left four hundred and ninety persons. In six months, anarchy and vice had reduced the number to sixty; and those so feeble and forlorn, that in ten days more they must all

have perished. 8. In the meantime, Sir Thomas Gates and his com-

panions, who had been wrecked on the rocks of Bermuda, had found there the means to construct a vessel; and now approaching Jamestown, they anticipated a happy meeting with their friends. But, instead of this, but few remained, and they wasted to skeletons. Gates was obliged to yield to the universal cry, desert the ure of the settlement, and re-embark with the whole colony: They departed in the morning, and falling down the stream with the tide, they descried, at evening, near the river's mouth, three ships. Lord Delaware, their paternal governor had arrived with supplies; and their hearts were cheered with the consoling thought that God had And then the residue returned, a delivered them.

June 1610. its return.

9. The colony again became flourishing; but in 1611. March, 1611, the governor's health declined, and he May 10, was obliged to leave the country. On the departure mas Dale of Lord Delaware, Percy was again at the head of afarrives. fairs, until the arrival of Sir Thomas Dale, in May. Although good order and industry now prevailed, yet

chastened, and a better people.

6. What now happened to Smith? What was the conduct of the colonists? - 7. What consequences ensued? -8. Relate the circumstances of Sir Thomas Gates arrival? What was he obliged to do? Where were the people, and what their feelings on Lord Delaware's arrival?—9. How long did Lord Delaware

colony.

Great

tress.

remain in the country?

the state of the colony was not flourishing, and Dale PT. I. immediately wrote to England for aid. In less than P'D. II. four months, Sir Thomas Gates arrived, with six ships CH. IV.

and three hundred emigrants.

10. Pocahontas, after the departure of Capt. Smith, had married John Rolfe, a young Englishman of the 1616 colony. She went with her husband to England, Baptism where she received Christian baptism, under the name of Poca-Special attention was paid her by the of Rebecca. king and queen, at the instigation of Smith. been told that he was dead; and when he came to see her she turned away, and for a time could not, or would not speak. He kindly soothed her, and at length she addressed him as her father, and recalled the scenes of their early acquaintance. Having given birth to a son, she was about to return, when she sickened and died, at the age of twenty-two. Her son survived and reared an offspring, which is perpetuated in some of the best families in Virginia.

## CHAPTER IV.

Virginia—Hudson River—Canada.

1. In 1617, Captain Argall was made acting governor of Virginia. Lord Delaware having attempted to reach the settlement, died on the passage. Argall 1617. governed with so much rigor, as to excite universal Argall's discontent. Not only did he play the tyrant over the duct. colonists, but he cheated the company. The rumor of his oppression made emigration unpopular. By the influence of the good Sir Edwin Sandys, the benevolent Yeardly was sent over to take his place.

CHAPTER IV .- 1. What is here said of Argall? What effect had the report of his bad conduct? Who was sent as governor?

<sup>9.</sup> On what occasion did their numbers receive an accession? 10. With whom did Pocahontas go to England? What took place there? Whom did she meet and how? Has she left descendants?

Young women

sent as

wives.

P'T. I. 2. Governor Yeardly called the first general assem-P'D. II. bly which was held in Virginia, consisting of repreca. II. sentatives, chosen from among the people, who were

1619. to act conjointly with the governor and council appointed by the company, in all matters of importance.

general The colonists, who, till then, had been nothing more than the servants of the company, were thus raised to

the distinction and privileges of freemen.

3. In this assembly, which met at Jamestown, eleven boroughs were each represented by two burgesses.

They For this cheering dawn of civil liberty, the colonists Jamestown.

Expressed to the company "the greatest possible town. thanks," and forthwith "fell to building houses and "the greatest possible town."

planting corn."

4. In order to attach the colonists more entirely to their new settlements, there was, about this time, sent out, by the advice of Sandys, a considerable number of young women of humble birth, but of unexceptionable character, as wives for the young planters. The price paid for the passage of each was at first one hundred, and afterwards, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco. To fail of discharging debts so incurred, was esteemed particularly dishonorable.

5. About this time were introduced also into the colony, by order of King James, many idle and dissosent to lute persons, then in custody for their offences. They the colony, were dispersed through the colony, and employed as

laborers.

6. A Dutch ship from Africa arriving at Jamestown, a part of her cargo of negroes was purchased by the colony. This is the commencement of negro slavery

1609. in the United States.

River discover- in republican America. Henry Hudson, the discoverer,

2. What important privilege did the people obtain? Of whom did the first assembly consist?—3. Where did they meet?—4. What did they express, and what do?—4. What was done to attach them to their new homes? What price was paid?—5. What unwholesome settlers were introduced?—6. When did slavery commence?—7. Who discovered the great river of New York?

;

com-



was an Englishmen by birth, but was in the service of P'T. L the Dutch East India Company. The next year, the P'D. II. Dutch sent ships to this river, to open a trade with the CH. IV. natives, but the Court of England disowned their claim to the country. The Dutch, however, followed up their good fortune, and soon erected Forts Orange and Manhattan, near the sites of Albany and New York.

8. In 1608, Champlain, under De Monts, conducted 1608. a colony to America, and founded Quebec. Wishing Chamto secure the friendship of the adjacent natives, he plain to secure the friendship of the adjacent natives, he consented, the next year, to accompany them on an Quebec. expedition against the Iroquois, with whom they were at war. They entered upon the lake which now bears, 1609 in honor of its discoverer, the name of Champlain, Discovand traversed it until they approached its junction with Lake St. Sacrament, now Lake George. Here, in Chamthe vicinity of Ticonderoga, a bloody engagement took place, in which Champlain and his allies were victorious.

plain.

9. Captain Smith, after his return from Virginia, explored the north-eastern coast of the United States with a trading squadron of two ships. Smith sailed in the largest, and the other was commanded by Captain smith in Hunt; before mentioned as having kidnapped twenty- N. Engseven of the subjects of Massasoit. Smith accurately examined the shore, with its bays and rivers, from the mouth of the Penobscot to Cape Cod, and having With drawn a map, he laid it, on his return, before Prince Hunt. Charles, with a hint, that so beautiful and excellent a country deserved to bear an honorable name. The Prince listened to his suggestion, and declared that it should thereafter be called New England.

10. The French having established themselves within the limits of the northern colony of Virginia, Capt. Argall was sent from Jamestown to dispossess them.

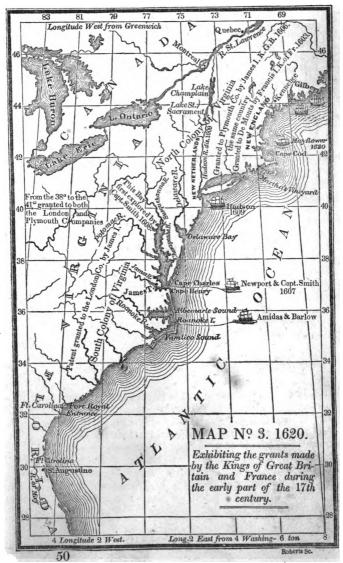
<sup>7.</sup> What was done by the Dutch? Were the English satisfied? What important cities were begun? -8. Relate what was done by Champlain at the North? -9. In what enterprise was Captain Smith now engaged? With whom? What was done on Smith's return ?

P'T. I. He destroyed Port Royal, and all the French settle—
P'D. II. ments in Acadia. On his return he visited the Dutch at Manhattan, and demanded possession of the country, in the name of the British sovereign. The Dutch traders made no scruple to acknowledge the supremacy of King James, and, under him, that of the governor of Virginia.

10. Relate Captain Argall's expedition and its results?

3

(49)





The Cabin of the May Flower.

# PERIOD III.

FROM

THE LANDING \1620 OF THE PILGRIMS,

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THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CONFEDERACY, 1643 BY THE UNION OF THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

#### CHAPTER I.

Departure of the Pilgrims from England, and their sojourn in Holland.

1. In 1592, a law was passed in England, requiring all PT. 1. persons to attend the established worship, under penty PyD. III. alty of banishment, and if they returned, of death. CR. 1. Among those who could not conscientiously comply with these exactions, were John Robinson and his Robinson congregation, who lived in the north of England. People. They belonged to that sect of the Puritans, or dissenters from the church of England, called Separatists.

2. To enjoy their religion, the pastor, and his whole flock, determined to exile themselves to Holland. But

CHAPTER I.—1. Who were John Robinson and his congregation?—2. What was their object in seeking to change their country?

P'T.I. this was a difficult undertaking. Once they embarked P'D. III. with their families and goods at Boston, in Lincoln-CH. I. shire. But the treacherous captain had plotted with English officers, who came on board the vessel, took Attempt their effects, searched the persons of the whole comto go to pany for money, and then, in presence of a gazing multitude, led them on shore, and to prison. They were soon released, except seven of the principal men, who were detained and brought to trial, but at length

freed.

3. Again they bargained with a Dutch ship-master at Hull, who was to take them in from a common, hard by. At the time appointed, the women and children sailed to the place of rendezvous in a small bark, and 1608 the men came by land. The bark had grounded; but the Dutch captain sent his boat and took the men from the strand. But the authorities of Hull had, in the meantime, got notice; and the Dutch commander, at the sight of a large armed company, having a fair wind, with oaths, hoisted anchor, and sailed away; although the pilgrims even wept, thus to leave their wives and children.

Second attempt.

> 4. Behold now these desolate women, the mothers of a future nation, their husbands forcibly carried off to sea, while on land an armed multitude are approaching! They are taken, and dragged from one magistrate to another, while their children, cold and hungry, and affrighted, are weeping and clinging around them. But their piteous condition and Christian demeanor softened, at length, the hearts of their persecutors, and even gained friends to their cause.

women.

5. The men, in the meantime, encountered one of Storm at the most terrific sea storms ever known, continuing fourteen days, during seven of which, they saw neither sun, moon, or stars.

> At length they all arrived in Holland. They settled at first in Amsterdam. They did not, however, find

<sup>2.</sup> What happened on their first attempt?—3. What on their second?—4. What trouble did the women meet with?—5. What the men? When in Holland, where did they first settle?

cause to be satisfied, and they removed to Leyden. PT.I. Here, by hard labor and frugal honesty, they lived P'D. III. highly respected; but after a few years they experi- on i.

enced evils, which made them think of another removal. 6. Not only were their own toils constant and severe, but they were obliged to employ their children, so that they were necessarily deprived of education. And the health of the young, often fell a sacrifice to for rethe length of time and confined positions, in which they labored. Some died, and some became deformed. Their morals also were likely to suffer from the habitual profanation of the sabbath, witnessed around

7. The Pilgrims had heard of America; and in its wilderness, they believed that they might serve God unmolested, and found a church, where not only the oppressed in England, but unborn generations, might enjoy a pure worship. The Dutch wished them to go to Encolonize under their government. But they still loved gland. their country; and they sent agents to England, to procure, by the influence of Sir Edwin Sandys, a patent under the Virginia Company.

them.

8. For the encouragement of this company, disheartened by the failures at Chesapeake Bay, Robinson, and Brewster, the ruling elder of his church, wrote to Sir Edwin, showing, in five particulars, the difference Letter te of their motives, their circumstances, and characters, Sir E. from those of other adventurers. First, "We verily believe the Lord is with us, to whose service we have given ourselves, and that he will graciously prosper our endeavors, according to the simplicity of our hearts therein. Second, Whare all well weaned from the delicate milk of our mother country, and inured to a strange and hard land, wherein we have learned patience.

9. Third, our people are as industrious and frugal as peculiar any in the world. Fourth, We are knit together in a people.

The Pil-

<sup>5.</sup> Where remove? In what estimation were they held?—6. What reasons had they for another removal?—7. What for thinking of America? What did the Dutch wish? What moved the Pilgrims to send agents to England ? - 8. Who wrote a letter? To whom? To show what? Mention the first particular? The second?—9. The third?—fourth?

Contract

with

chants.

P'T. I. sacred bond of the Lord, whereof we make great con-P'D. III. science, holding ourselves tied to all care of each other's CH. 1. good. Fifth, It is not with us as with other men, whom small discontentments can discourage, and cause to wish themselves at home again. We have nothing to hope for from England or Holland, and our lives are draw-

ing towards their period."

10. By the aid of Sandys, the petitioners obtained the patent. But they needed money. To provide this, their agents formed a stock company, jointly, with some men of business in London, of whom Mr. Thomas London Weston was the principal; they to furnish the capital, the emigrants to pledge their labor for seven years, at ten pounds per man; and the profits of the enterprise, all houses, lands, gardens, and fields, to be divided at the end of that time among the stockholders, according to their respective shares.

11. They then prepared two small vessels, the May-Aug. 3d, Flower and the Speedwell; but these would hold only 1620 a part of the company, and it was decided that the Prepara-youngest and most active should go, and the older, among whom was the pastor, should remain. If they were successful, they were to send for those behind; if unsuccessful, to return, though poor, to them.

12. Previous to their separation, this memorable church worshipped together for the last time, on an appointed day, when they humbled themselves by fasting, and "sought of the Lord a right way for themselves and their children." When they must no longer tarry, their brethren accompanied them from Leyden at Delftto the shore at Delft-Haven. Here the venerable pastor knelt with his flock upon the ground; and the wanderers, while tears flowed down their cheeks, heard for the last time, his beloved voice in exhortation, and in prayer for them. "But they knew they were Pilgrims, and lifted up their eyes to heaven, their dearest country, and quieted their spirits."

Partin:

Haven.

<sup>9.</sup> The fifth. - 10. What did they obtain? What did they then need? How contrive to procure it?—11. What did the agents then prepare? Could all go? Which part was to go? On what condition did the others remain? - 12. Give an account of their parting?

#### CHAPTER II.

Progress of the Pilgrims from Holland to America.

1. From Delft-Haven, the Pilgrims sailed to South- PT. 1. ampton, in England. Among the leaders of the party P'D.III. was Elder Brewster, who at this time was fifty-six, cu. u. but sound in body, as in spirit. John Carver was Leading near his age, beloved and trusted, as he was good and men. wise. WILLIAM BRADFORD was strong, bold, and enduring; but withal, a meek and prudent Christian. Next these in honor, and superior in native endowments, was Edward Winslow. He was at this time twenty-six; Bradford was thirty-two. MILES STAND-ISH had been in the English army, and was a brave and resolute officer.

2. After remaining in Southampton a fortnight, the party put to sea. But misfortunes befalling, they re- Sept. 6, Final deturned, left the Speedwell, and finally, to the number parture. of one hundred, they set sail from Plymouth, in the solitary May-Flower. On the 6th of September, they took their last, sad look, of their native shore. After a stormy and perilous passage, they made land, on the 9th of November, at Cape Cod.

3. The mouth of the Hudson had been selected as the place of their settlement, and they accordingly steered southerly; but soon falling in with dangerous at Cape breakers, and all, especially the women, being impatient to leave the ship, they determined to return and settle on or near the Cape. The next day they turned the point of that singular projection, and entered the harbor, now called Provincetown.

4. They fell on their knees to thank the kind Power who had preserved them amidst so many dangers; and

CHAPTER II.-1. From Holland where did the Pilgrims next go? Name their leading men. What is said of the first named? The second? The third? The fourth? The fifth?—2. What happened when they first put out to sea? From what place did they last depart? In what vessel? How many persons? What was the length and character of the passage? What the first land made?—3. On what place had they intended to settle? Why did they change their minds?—4. What was their first act on arriving ?



P'T. I. then "they did," says Cotton Mather, "as the light of P'D. III. nature itself directed them, immediately, in the harbor, CH. II. sign an instrument, as the foundation of their future compact and needful government;" solemnly combining themaigned in selves into a civil body politic, to enact all such ordinances, and frame all such constitutions and offices, as, from time to time, should be thought most meet and convenient for the general good; all which they bound

themselves to obey.

5. This simple, but august compact, was the first of a series, by which the fetters of a vast system of political oppression has been broken. Upon some parts of the old continent that system still remains; building upon the fiction, that sovereigns own the world and its inhabitants, having derived all from God; ant trans- and that the people are to have only such a measure of personal freedom, and such possessions, as kings may choose to bestow. Here was assumed for the first time the grand principle of a voluntary confederacy of independent men; instituting government, for the good, not of the governors, but of the governed.

Importact on.

6. There were the same number of persons on board the May-Flower as had left England; but one, a ser-Pilgrims. vant, had died; and one, a male child, Peregrine White, was born on the passage. Carver was immediately

chosen governor, and Standish, captain.

7. No comfortable home, or smiling friends, awaited the Pilgrims. They, who went on shore, waded through the cold surf, to a homeless desert. But a place to settle in must be found, and no time was to be lost. The shallop unfortunately needed repairs, and Nov. 11, in the meantime a party set out to make discoveries by They go land. They found "a little corn, and many graves;" and in a second excursion they encountered the chilling blasts of a November snow storm, which laid in some, the foundation of mortal disease. The country was wooded, and tolerably stocked with game.

on shore.

<sup>4.</sup> What their next step? For what did they combine into one body? To what did they bind themselves? - 5. What may be said of this compact? Upon what fiction are some governments founded? What was here assumed?—6. What number of persons arrived? What officers were chosen?—7. What can you say of their first arrival? What had they to do? What excursions did they make?

8. When the shallop was finished, Carver, Bradford P'T. I. and Winslow, with a party of eighteen, manned the P.D. III. feeble bark, and set forth. Steering along the western CH. II. shore of Cape Cod, they made, in three days, the inner Dec. 6, circuit of the bay. "It was," says one of the number, A party "very cold; for the water froze our clothes, and made in the them many times like coats of iron." They landed shallop. occasionally to explore; and at night, inclosed with only a slight barricade of boughs, they stretched themselves upon the hard ground.

9. On the second morning, as their devotions closed, they received a shower of Indian arrows; when, sallying out, they discharged their guns, and the savages Again they offered prayers with thanksgiving; and proceeding on their way, their shallop was nearly wrecked by a wintry storm of terrible violence. After Dec. 8, unspeakable dangers, they sheltered themselves under by the the lee of a small island, where, amidst darkness and Nausets. rain, they landed, and with difficulty, made a fire. In the morning, they found themselves at the entrance of The next day was the Sabbath. They rested and kept it holy, though all that was dear to them depended on their promptness.

10. The next day, the pilgrims landed on the rock of Plymouth. Finding the harbor good, springs abundant, and the land promising for tillage, they decided to settle here, and named the place from that which 1620. they last left in England. In a few days they brought Dec. 14, the May-Flower to the harbor; and on the 25th of December they began building, having first divided the Rock. whole company into nineteen families, and assigned them contiguous lots, of size according to that of the family, about eight feet front, and fifty deep, to each person. Each man was to build his own house. Besides this, the company were to make a building of twenty feet square, as a common receptacle. This was

<sup>8.</sup> What party set sail in the shallop? What course did they take? What sufferings encounter? -9. What happened on the second morning? Recollect Capt. Hunt, and say if these Indians had any cause to dislike the English? Relate what further happened, and where the Pilgrims landed? How did they spend the Sabbath? - 10. On what day and year did the Pilgrims land on the rock of Plymouth? At what time commence building? How proceed with it? How divide the land?

PT.1. soonest completed, but was unfortunately destroyed by P'D. III. fire.

CH. III.

11. Their huts went up but slowly; for though their hearts were strong, yet their hands had grown feeble, through fatigue, hardship, and scanty fare. Many were wasting with consumptions. Daily some yielded to sickness, and daily some sunk to the grave. Before spring, half of their number, among whom was the governor and his wife, lay buried on the shore. Yet they never repined, or repented of the step they

They suffer, but repine not.

had taken; and when, on the 5th of April, the May-Flower left them, not one, so much as spoke of returning to England. They rather confessed the continual 1621 mercies of a "wonder-working Providence," that had carried them through so many dangers, and was making them, the honored instruments, of so great a work.

## CHAPTER IIL

The Savages-Massasoit's Alliance-Winslow's Visit to the Pokanoketa.

1. THE Pilgrims had as yet seen but few of the natives. and those hostile, when Samoset, an Indian, who had learned a little English at Penobscot, boldly entered their village, with a cheerful "Welcome Englishmen." March He soon came again, with four others, among whom was Tisquantum, who had spread favorable reports of the English among his countrymen, and was afterwards of great service as an interpreter.

2. They gave notice that Massasoit, the sachem of the Pokanokets, was hard by. He appeared on a hill, with a body of attendants, armed, and painted with gaudy colors. The chief desired that some one should

ception.

16, First

visit.

11. What was their condition during this first winter? Did they repine and complain?

CHAPTER III.—1. Who was Samoset? Tisquantum?—2. What notice did they give? Who was Massagoit? What did he do, and what degire?

be sent to confer with him. Edward Winslow, famed for P'T. I. the sweetness of his disposition and behavior, as well P.D. III. as for his talents, courage, and efficiency, was wisely CH. III. chosen. Captain Standish found means to make a martial show, with drums and trumpets; which gave the savages wonderful delight.

3. The sachem, on coming into the village, was so well pleased with the attentions paid him, that he ac- Alliance knowledged the authority of the king of England, and entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the colonists, which remained inviolate for more than fifty years.

4. In July, Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins, went on an embassy to Massasoit, at Montaup. The sachem was much pleased, with the present of a red 1621. coat, from Governor Bradford, who had succeeded Embassy Carver. The envoys obtained from him an engagement, that the furs of the Pokanokets should be sold to the colony.

5. Massasoit feared the Narragansetts, and was doubtless, on that account, desirous of cultivating the friendship of the English. Canonicus, the old hereditary chieftain of that confederacy, perhaps offended at this intimacy, or regarding the whites as intruders, medi-threaten. tated a war against them. This he openly intimated, 1622. by sending to Governor Bradford, a bunch of arrows, tied with the skin of a rattlesnake. Bradford stuffed the skin with powder and ball, and sent it back: and nothing more was heard, at that time, of war.

6. The next year, news came to Plymouth, that Massasoit was sick. Winslow taking suitable articles, went to Montaup. He found the Indians bewailing, and Winslow practising their noisy powows or incantations, around visits the the sightless chieftain. Affectionately he extended his chief. hand and exclaimed, "Art thou Winsnow?" (He could not articulate the liquid l.) "Art thou Winsnow? But, O, Winsnow! I shall never see thee

<sup>2.</sup> What was done, and who chosen by the Pilgrims? - 3. What alliance made?—4. What visit was afterwards made? What trade secured?—5. What Indians was Massasoit afraid of? How did their chief threaten the Pilgrims? How did Governor Bradford reply? - 6. Give an account of Winslow's second visit to Massasoit.

P'T.I. more." Winslow administered cordials, and he re-P'D. III. covered. He then revealed a conspiracy which the ca. iii. Indians had formed and requested him to join. now," said he, "I know that the English love me."

7. Agreeably to Massasoit's advice, that a bold stroke should be struck, and the heads of the plot taken off, the intrepid Standish, with a party of only eight, went counter. into the hostile country, attacked a house where the principal conspirators had met, and put them to death.

8. In justice to the Indians, it should be stated, that they were provoked to this conspiracy, by "Master Weston's men." These were a colony of sixty Englishmen, who had come over in the fall of 1621, sent by Thomas Weston, once the friend of the Pilgrims. Weston's After consuming the scanty stores of the half famished colonists, during the winter, they had made, at Weymouth, a short-lived and pernicious settlement. The Pilgrims had been the more alarmed at this Indian conspiracy, on account of the horrible news from Vir-

ginia, of the great Indian massacre there.

9. Notwithstanding all the hardships, all the wisdom and constancy, of the colonists, the partners of the concern in London complained of small returns; and ŧ٥ even had the meanness to send a vessel to rival them 1626. in their trade with the Indians. Winslow went to England, and negociated a purchase for himself and Winslow's ne- seven of his associates in the colony, by which the gociaproperty was vested in them; and they sold out to the tion. colony at large, for the consideration of a monopoly of the trade with the Indians for six years.

> 10. New Plymouth now began to flourish. For the land being divided, each man labored for himself and his family. Their government was a pure democracy, resembling that now exercised in a town meeting. Each male inhabitant had a vote; the governor had two.

ment.

men.

now flourish? What was their government at first?

<sup>7.</sup> In what respect did the Pilgrims follow the sachem's advice?—8. By whom had the natives been provoked?—9. On what account did Winslow go to England? What bargain did he make? To whom did the eight first purchasers sell out? And for what consideration? - 10. Why did New Plymouth

11. Numbers of their brethren of the church at PT.I. Levden came over within the first few years to join the P'D. III. settlement. The people of Plymouth gave a thousand cu. iv. pounds to assist them to emigrate. But the good Ro- 1625. binson was not permitted to enter the land of his hopes Death of and affections. He died in Leyden, 1625, to the great Robingrief of the Pilgrims.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Grand Council of Plymouth.—New Hampshire—Massachusetts

1. In November, 1620, the same month in which the Pilgrims arrived on the American coast, James I. issued a charter, or patent, to the duke of Lenox, the marquisses of Buckingham and Hamilton, the earls of Arundel and Warwick, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and Grand thirty-four associates; styling them the "Grand Coun-Council. cil of Plymouth, for planting and governing New sweep-England, in America." This patent granted them the ing patent territory between the "fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and extending throughout the main land from sea to sea.

2. This territory, which had been previously called North Virginia, now received the name of New England, by royal authority. From this patent were de- North rived all the subsequent grants, under which the New Virginia called England colonies were settled. But the persons who transacted business for the company, were unacquainted England. with geography, and avaricious. They accordingly made their grants in an ignorant or dishonest manner; so that much trouble ensued.

11. Did any of their brethren from Leyden come over? Did the good Robinson?

CHAPTER IV.—1. Of whom did the Grand Council of Plymouth consist? Of whom receive a charter? When? What was the territory granted them? -2. How was the name changed? What was derived from this patent? How was the business of the company transacted ?

3. Sir Ferdinando Gorges had been an officer in the P'T. I. navy of Elizabeth, and a companion of Sir Walter P'D. III. Raleigh. He was an ambitious man, and perhaps thought he should become a duke or prince of some Gorges and large territory. He was the prime mover in getting Mason. up the Grand Council of Plymouth, and was made its President. Similar motives actuated Captain Mason,

and he became its Secretary.

4. Mason procured from the Grand Council the absurd grant of "all the land from the river of Naum-1621, keag, (Salem,) round Cape Ann, to the mouth of the March 9, Merrimack, and all the country lying between the two Mariana, rivers, and all islands within three miles of the coast." The district was to be called Mariana.

5. The next year Gorges and Mason jointly obtained of the Council another patent of "all the lands 1622, between the Merrimack and Kennebec rivers, extend-Charter ing back to the great lakes, and river of Canada." of Maine This tract received the name of Lacaonia. Under this grant some feeble settlements were made at the mouth of the Piscataqua, and as far up the river, as the present

town of Dover.

6. The persecution of the Puritans in England continued, and Mr. White, a minister of Dorchester, pro-White. jected another colony to America. As early as 1624, the patron of a few persons were established on the site of Salem. Mass.

7. Several gentlemen of Dorchester purchased of the Grand Council in 1628, a patent "of that part of 1628. New England which lies between three miles north of Patent the Merrimack river, and three miles to the south of for Mass. Charles river, and extending from the Atlantic to the South Sea." This tract was in part covered by Mason's patent.

8. John Endicot, a rugged puritan, began in Salem, The pio- the "wilderness-work for the colony of Massachuneer of Salem. setts." He brought over his family, and other emigrants, to the number of one hundred. Roger Conant

<sup>3.</sup> Who was Sir F. Gorges? What person had similar objects? - 4. What patent did Mason obtain? - 5. What patent did Mason and Gorges obtain jointly ?- 6. Who projected another colony to America? Where was a settlement begun? - 7. What patent was obtained? - 8. Who was the pioneer for the Bay state? Where did he begin? How many bring over?

and two other persons from New Plymouth, had select- PT. I. ed this spot, then called Naumkeag, for their settle- P'D. III. ment; and Conant was there, to give, to Endicot and his CH. V. party, such welcome to the New World, as the desert forest could afford.

9. The next year, the proprietors in England, obtained of King Charles a charter, confirming the patent of the Council of Plymouth, and conveying to them powers of government. They were incorporated by 1629. the name of the "Governor and Company of Massa- to the chusetts Bay, in New England." The first general court of the company was held in England, when they fixed upon a form of government for the colony, and appointed Endicot governor.

10. About three hundred persons sailed for America during this year. A part of them joined Mr. Endicot Charlesat Salem, and the remainder, exploring the coast for a founded. better station, laid the foundation of Charlestown.

## CHAPTER V.

# The Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

1. A more extensive emigration was now thought of, than had been before attempted. But an objection arose; the colony was to be governed by a council "best" residing in England. To obviate this hindrance, the company agreed to form a council of those who should emigrate, and who might hold their sessions thereafter in the new settlement.

sent.

2. On the election, the excellent John Winthrop was chosen governor. He had afterwards for his

CHAPTER V.-1. What objections arose to an extensive emigration? What was done to obviate it? -2. Who was chosen

to go over as governor?

<sup>8.</sup> Who was on the spot to receive them? — 9. What did the proprietors obtain? Where hold their first court? Who make governor? - 10. How many came over during 1629? Where did they settle?

P'T. I: eulogy, a praise beyond that of any other person in

P'D. III. the colony. "He was," say they, "unto us as a mo-CH. v. ther, parent-like distributing his goods, and gladly 1630. bearing our infirmities; yet did he ever maintain the Fifteen figure and honor of his place, with the spirit of a true hundred emigrate gentleman." The company had determined to colonize only their "best." Eight hundred accompanied Winthrop; and, during the season, seventeen vessels were employed, bringing over in all, fifteen hundred

persons.

3. Winthrop and his friends, found no luxurious table spread for them in the wilderness; but they freely gave of their own stores, to the famished and enfeebled Arrive at sufferers, whom they met. Regarding Salem as suffi-Salem in ciently peopled, the newly-arrived, located themselves without delay, beyond its limits. Their first care, wherever they went, was to provide for the ministration of the gospel. Settlements were soon begun, and churches established at Charlestown, Dorchester, Boston, Roxbury, Lynn, and Watertown.

Hard-

June.

4. Unused, as many of these settlers were, to aught but plenty and ease, the hardships before them, though 1632, borne with a willing mind, were too much for the body, especially in the case of women. Many died, ships entrough in the joy of believing. Among these, was the beloved Arbella Johnson, of the noble house of Lincoln. Her husband, Isaac Johnson, the principal of the emigrants in respect to wealth, felt her loss so severely, that he soon followed her to the grave. made a liberal bequest to the colony, and died "in sweet peace."

5. Agreeably to the charter which the Company of 1631. Massachusetts Bay had received from the king, the vo-Affairs of ters agreed that important regulations should be enacted in an assembly of all the freemen. A meeting was convened at Boston, in October; when Winthrop was re-elected governor, and Thomas Dudley, who had

<sup>2.</sup> What his character? What kind of persons and how many accompanied him? - 3. What was the conduct of Winthrop and his friends? Where were the first villages and churches? - 4. What can you say of the hardships endured? Who among others died?—5. When was an assembly held in Boston? Who was chosen to office?

been a faithful steward to the earl of Lincoln, was PT. I.

chosen deputy-governor.

P'D. III.

6. At the first, the freemen all went to Boston to vote, CH. VI. every man for himself. The government then was a simple democracy. But the settlements were soon so Governspread, that some would have to go many miles. They then concluded to choose certain of their number, as is now done in our freeman's meetings, to go to the seat of government and do their public business for them. This was changing the government to a representative The same change took place in most of the other colonies.

7. Charles I., the son and successor of James I., was no less violent in his religious and political despotism; 1635. and emigrants continued to flock to New England. In 3000 emithe year 1635, not less than three thousand arrived, grate to N.E. among whom, was the younger Henry Vane, afterwards much known in the history of England.

8. The high manner of Vane, his profound religious feeling, and his great knowledge, so wrought in his governor. favor, that, disregarding his youth, the people rashly 1636. withdrew their suffrages from the good Winthrop, and chose him governor, the year after his arrival.

## CHAPTER VI.

Rhode Island and its first Founder.

1. Roger Williams, a puritan minister, had been driven from England by persecution. When arrived 1631. in Massachusetts, he proclaimed, that the only business views of of the human legislator is with the actions of man as tolerathey affect his fellow-man; but as for the thoughts and

CHAPTER VI.—Who was Roger Williams? What new opin-

ions did he proclaim?

<sup>6.</sup> What kind of government was first in use in the colonies generally? To what kind was it changed?—7. Who succeeded James I., as king of England? Was he less violent in persecution? What can you say respecting emigration and emigrants?—8. What can you say of Henry Vane?

PTI. feelings of his mind, and the acts or omissions of his P'D. III. life, as respects religious worship, the only law-giver CH. VI. is God; and the only human tribunal, a man's own conscience.

2. The minds of the puritan fathers were troubled, by these new and strange doctrines, which they believed would, unless checked, destroy all that they had suffered so much to establish. Williams, the eloquent young divine, frank and affectionate, had, however, won the hearts of the people of Salem; and they invited him to settle with them as their pastor. The general court forbade it. Williams withdrew to Plymettled at mouth, where he remained as pastor for two years, and then returned to Salem, where he was again gladly re-

1635.

ceived by the people.

3. The court punished the town for this offence, by withholding a tract of land, to which they had a claim. Williams wrote to the churches, endeavoring to show the injustice of this proceeding; whereupon the court ordered, that, until ample apology was made for the letter, Salem should be disfranchised. Then all, even disfranhis wife, yielded to the clamor against him; but he declared to the court, before whom he was arraigned, that he was ready to be bound, or, if need were, to at-Williams test with his life, his devotion to his principles. The court, however, pronounced against him the sentence

Salein chised.

banished,

of exile.

4. Winter was approaching, and he obtained permission to remain till spring. The affections of his people revived, and throngs collected to hear the be-1636 loved voice, soon to cease from among them. The authorities became alarmed, and sent a pinnace to convey him to England; but he had disappeared.

> 5. Now a wanderer in the wilderness, he had not, upon many a stormy night, either "food, or fire, or company," nor better lodging than the hollow of a tree. At last, a few followers having joined him, he

> 2. How did they affect the minds of the Puritan settlers? Relate what happened respecting Williams? -3. What did the general court after Salem had twice received Williams? What letter did Williams write? What was the consequence? -4. Was the sentence of Williams immediately executed? 5. What happened now to Williams?

fixed at Seckonk, since Rehoboth, within the limits of PT.I. the colony of Plymouth. Winslow was now governor P'D III there; and he felt himself obliged to communicate to CH. VI. Williams, that his remaining would breed disturbance He goes between the two colonies; and he added his advice to to the Narrathat privately conveyed to Williams, by a letter from gansetts, Winthrop, "to steer his course to Narragansett Bay."

6. Williams now threw himself upon the mercy of Canonicus. In a little time he so won upon him, that he extended his hospitality to him and his suffering company. He would not, he said, sell his land, but Receives he freely gave to Williams, whose neighborhood he anoble now coveted, and who was favored by his nephew Miantonomoh, all the neck of land between the Pawtucket and Moshasuck rivers, "that they might sit down in peace and enjoy it forever." Thither they went; and, with pious thanksgiving, named the goodly place Providence.

7. By means of this acquaintance with the Narragansetts, Williams learned that a conspiracy was forming to cut off the English, headed by Sassacus, the powerful chief of the Pequods. The Narragansetts had been strongly moved by the eloquence of Mono- Narranotto, associate chief with Sassacus, to join in the gansetts favor the plot. They wavered; but Williams, by making a pe- English. rilous journey to their country, persuaded them rather to unite with the English, against their ancient enemies.

8. Anxious to do good to his brethren, though they had persecuted him, Williams next wrote Governor Winthrop, who, taking the alarm, invited Miantonomoh to visit him at Boston. The chieftain went, and there entered into a treaty of peace and alliance with the English; engaging to them the assistance of the Narragansetts against the Pequods...Williams founded, at Providence, the first Baptist Church in America.

<sup>5.</sup> What advice did he get, and from whom? - 6. To whom did he apply for shelter? Could he buy land of the sachem? Who favored him? What noble gift did he receive? - 7. What did Williams learn and what do respecting the Narragansetts?—8. What letter did he write? What church did he found?

#### CHAPTER VII.

#### Connecticut and its Founders.

1. THE Dutch and English both claimed to be the P'T. I. P'D. III. original discoverers of Connecticut river; but the former had probably the juster claim. The natives along its CH. VII. valley were kept in fear by the more warlike Pequods Dutch, on the east, and the terrible Mohawks in the west; and coverers hence they desired the presence of the English, as Conn. defenders.

1631.

2. As early as 1631, Wahquimacut, one of their sachems, being pressed by the Pequods, went to Bos-An inviton, and afterwards to Plymouth, earnestly requesting that an English colony might be sent to his pleasant Governor Winthrop declined his proposal; but Edward Winslow, then governor of Plymouth, favored the project, and visited, and examined the valley.

3. The Plymouth people had been, some time previous, advised by the Dutch to settle on Connecticut river; and they now determined to pursue the enterprise. They fixed on the site of Windsor, as the place

ford.

Dutch fix to erect a trading-house. But the Dutch changed their at Hart- minds, and were now determined to take the country themselves. They, therefore, erected a small trading fort, called the house of Good Hope, on a point of land in Sukeag, since Hartford, at the junction of the Little river with the Connecticut.

sor.

4. The materials for the Plymouth trading-house October, being put on board a vessel, Captain Holmes, who 1633. commanded, soon appeared, sailing up the river. When opposite to the Dutch fort he was commanded to stop, people at or he would be fired upon; but he resolutely kept his course; and the Windsor house, the first in Connecticut, was erected and fortified before winter.

CHAPTER VII.—1. What can you say of the discovery of Connecticut River? What of the natives of its valley?—2. What request was made by one of the sachems? How was it received?—3. What did the Dutch advise, and what do? Where did the Plymouth people locate?—4. How proceed in respect to building? What can be said of the house they built?

5. The Grand Council first patented Connecticut to P'T. I. the earl of Warwick. That nobleman transferred his P.D. III. patent to Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brooke, with CH. VII. others. John Winthrop, son of the worthy gover-Patent of nor of Massachusetts, having been sent to England on business for that colony, took an agency for the two Lords patentees, and was directed by them to build a younger Winfort at the mouth of the Connecticut river.

6. The patent granted all that part of New England which extends "from Narragansett river one hundred and twenty miles on a straight line, near the shore, to- 1631. wards the south-west, as the coast lies toward Virginia, Extent of and within that breadth, from the Atlantic ocean to the the pa-South Sea." These bounds show how little was known by the Grand Council of the geography of the country.

7. Before Mr. Winthrop's commission was known, 1633, THOMAS HOOKER and his church had determined to 1685. leave Newtown, since called Cambridge, and plant themselves upon Connecticut river, in accordance with Hooker the invitation given by the sachem. They obtained town. for that object, a reluctant permission from the general court of Massachusetts.

8. Other parties around the Bay were also in motion. In August, a few pioneers, from Dorchester se- Windsor lected a place at Windsor, near the Plymouth trading- Wethhouse; and others, from Watertown, fixed on Pyquag, now Wethersfield.

9. Having made such preparations as they were able, a party, intending to be in advance of Hooker, set out Hardin October, with their families, amounting in all to ships endured. sixty persons, men, women, and children. To proceed rapidly across a trackless wilderness, through swamps and over mountains, was impossible, and when the tedious journey was accomplished, winter was at hand; and it set in earlier than usual, and was uncommonly severe.

The

<sup>5.</sup> Who gave the patent of Connecticut? Who was the first patentee? To whom did he transfer? What agent did they appoint? What directions give?—6. What territory did the patent include?—7. Where were Thomas Hooker and his church first settled? Where did they determine to go? What right had they to go there? -8. What other parties had similar designs? - 9. Give an account of the party who went in advance of Hooker?

P'T. I. CH. VII. Return to the Bay.

10. After enduring such hardships as human nature shudders to contemplate, most of the party, to save life, got on board a vessel, and at length reached Mas-A few remained, who lived on malt and sachusetts. acorns. These resolute puritans were not, however, discouraged, but most of those, who left the settlement in the winter, returned in the spring with Hooker and

his company.

11. Winthrop, in the meantime, commenced building the projected fort. A few days afterwards, a Dutch vessel, which was sent from New Netherlands, appeared off the harbor to take possession of its entrance. The English having by this time mounted two pieces of cannon, prevented their landing. They proceeded to complete the fort, which was named after the two Lords patentees, Say-Brook.

Fort at Say-brook.

Attack and repulse.

12. The Pilgrims, in the exercise of their wonted virtues, now sold their claim to lands at Windsor, to the people of Dorchester; and the patentees were content that the Massachusetts settlement should proceed.

13. Thomas Hooker is regarded as the principal founder of Connecticut. In him a natural "grandeur of mind" was cultivated by education, and chastened by religion and adversity. He was commanding and dignified in his ministerial office; yet in private life he was generous, compassionate, and tender. So attractive was his pulpit eloquence, that in England he drew crowds, often from great distances, of noble, as well as plebeian hearers.

in England.

14. His congregation in England esteemed his ministry as so great a blessing, that, when persecution 1633. drove him from his native land, they desired still to be Meets his church at with him, although in these "ends of the earth." A Boston. portion of his people had preceded him, and were already settled at Newtown, since Cambridge. As he landed, they met him on the shore. With tears of

<sup>10.</sup> Were they discouraged?—11. What happened at the mouth of Connecticut river?—12. What peaceable compromise was made among the various settlers? - 13. Describe the principal founder of Connecticut. —14. What showed the affection of his people in England? Did the church come to America together?

affection he exclaimed, "Now I live! if ye stand P'T. I. fast in the Lord!"

15. Associated with Hooker, both in council and CH. VII. action, was John Haynes, a gentleman of excellent endowments, of unaffected meekness, and possessed A good of a very considerable estate. So desirous were the man. people of Massachusetts to detain him, that they made him their governor; but he would not separate himself from his friend and pastor.

16. Warned by the calamities of the preceding autumn, Hooker would not delay, although his wife was so ill, as to be carried on a litter. The company de- June, parted from Newtown early in June, driving their 1636. flocks and herds. Many of them were accustomed to journey affluence; but now, they all,-men, women and little across the wilchildren,—travelled on foot, through thickets, across derness. streams and over mountains, lodging at night upon the unsheltered ground. But they put their cheerful trust in God, and we doubt not the ancient forest was, night and morning, made vocal with His praise.

17. At length they reached their destined location, which they named Hartford. The excellent Haynes was chosen chief magistrate; and the soil was purchased of the natives. The succeeding summer was conduct one of the utmost exertion. Houses were to be built, success, lands cleared, food provided for the coming winter, roads made, the cunning and terrible savage to be guarded against, and, chiefly, a church and state to be organized. All was to be done, and all was accomplished, by wisdom, union, and labor.

<sup>15.</sup> Give an account of John Haynes.—16. Describe the journey of Hooker and his people?—17. Where was their location? Who was made governor? How did they get the right of soil? What had they to do? By what means did they accomplish their undertakings ?

#### CHAPTER VIII.

#### The Pequod War.

1. THE Pequods were endeavoring to unite the In-P'D. III. dian tribes in a plot to exterminate the English, espe-CH. VIII. cially those of the colony, named from its river, Con-NECTICUT. They had sought, as we have seen, the alliance of their former enemies, the Narragansetts. but through the influence of Roger Williams, Miantonomoh, the war-chief of that nation, remained true to 1636. the whites. Uncas, the Mohegan sagamore, formerly Pequods a vassal, and of the same family with Sassacus, was

now his inveterate foe.

2. The Pequods murdered Captain John Oldham, near Block Island. They made other attacks, and carried away some prisoners. They cut off stragglers from Saybrook, and had become so bold as to assault the fort, and use impudent and threatening language. Every where they were, or seemed to be, lurking, with purposes of murder. The whole settlement, thus constantly excited, were in the feverish condition settlers. of intense and continual fear. They neither ate, slept, or labored, or even worshipped God in the sanctuary, without arms and ammunition at hand. '

of the

May,

The court

declare

3. A general court was called on the last of May, at Hartford. Thirty persons had already been killed, and the evidence was conclusive that the savages de-1637 signed a general massacre. The court, therefore,

righteously declared war.

4. The quota of troops from the three towns now settled, shows the rapid progress of the settlement. Hartford was to furnish ninety men, Windsor fortytwo, and Wethersfield eighteen, making one hundred and fifty. John Mason was chosen captain.

CHAPTER VIII.-1 & 2. What causes had the Pequod Indians given to the Connecticut people, to declare war against them? What was the condition of the people?—3. When and where did the general court meet? What did they do?—4. What troops were to be raised, and how apportioned?

troops embarked at Hartford; sailed down the river and P.T. I. along the coast to Narrangansett Bay. Miantonomoh P.D.III. furnished them two hundred warriors, Uncas sixty. CH. VIII. There were actually embodied of the English, only Route of seventy-seven, of whom twenty, commanded by Cap- troops tain Underhill, were from Massachusetts. Guided by Mason. a Pequod deserter, they reached Mystic, one of the two forts of Sassacus, at dawn of day.

5. Their Indian allies showed signs of fear, and Mason arranging them at a distance around the fort. advanced with his own little army. If they fell, there was no second force to defend their state, their wives and helpless children. As they approach, a dog barks, and an Indian sentinel cries out, "Owannox, Owan- May 26. nox!" the English, the English! They leap within Fortat the fort. The Indians fight desperately, and victory destroyis doubtful. Mason then seizes and throws a flaming brand, shouting, "we must burn them." The light materials of their wigwams were instantly in a blaze. Hemmed in as the Indians now were, escape was impossible; and six hundred,—all who were within the fort, of every sex and age, in one hour perished.

6. The subjects of Sassacus now reproached him as the author of their misfortunes, and to escape destruction, he, with his chief captains fled to the Mohawks; but he was afterwards slain by a revengeful 1687. subject. Three hundred of his warriors, having burn- Pequod defeat a ed his remaining fort, fled along the sea-coast. Ma-Fairfeldson, aided by fresh troops from Massachusetts, pursued the fugitive savages; traced them to a swamp in Fairfield, and there fought and defeated them.

7. Nearly one thousand of the Pequods were destroyed; many fled, and two hundred, beside women and children, remained as captives. Of these, some, Pequodi we are grieved to relate, were sent to the West Indies extinct. and sold into slavery. The remainder were divided between the Narragansetts and the Mohegans. The two

<sup>4.</sup> Give a particular account of the armament—their number, commander, and route. What assistance was received? 5. Describe Mason's arrangements—his approach—and the fate of the Pequods within the fort?—6. Of those remaining?— 7. How many were destroyed? What was done with the residue?

PT.I. Sachems, Uncas and Miantonomoh, between whom P'D. III. was mutual hatred, now engaged to live in peace. territory, and the name of the tribe was declared extinct.

8. The prowess of the English had thus put the natives in fear, and a long peace ensued. All the First churches in New England commemorated this deliverthanksgiving. ance, by keeping a day of common and devout thanksgiving.

9. The war had fallen heavily upon the colony. Their farming and their finances were deranged, but order and industry restored them. In 1639, they for-1639 mally conjoined themselves, to be one state or comgovern- monwealth, and adopted a constitution. This ordained two annual general courts, at one of which, to be ment. held in May, the whole body of freemen should choose a governor, deputy-governor, six magistrates, and other necessary officers.

Its ar-

range-

10. THEOPHILUS EATON and JOHN DAVENPORT, 1637. puritans of much distinction in England, were regard-Found-ers of N. ed as the founders of the colony of New Haven. Haven. These two friends collected their associates, and arrived at Boston, July 26th, 1637. Massachusetts was desirous of securing such settlers, but they preferred a separate establishment; and seeking a commercial station, they explored the coast, fixed on Quinnipiac, and in 1638, they moored their vessels in its harbor.

11. The company had made some little preparation for the settlement the preceding summer, yet many sufferings were to be endured. The spring was uncommonly backward; their planted corn perished repeatedly in the ground, and they dreaded the utter failure of the crop; but at length they were cheered by warm weather, and surprised by the rapid progress of vegetation.

12. The first Sunday after they arrived, they met

<sup>7.</sup> With their lands? What two sachems engaged to live in peace?—8. On what occasion was the first New England thanksgiving?—9. When did they adopt a constitution? What can you say of the court held in May?—10. Who were the founders of New Haven? Describe their first operations?— What was the weather, and their prospects for a crop?

and worshipped under a large tree, when Mr. Daven- PT. 1. port preached to them concerning the temptations of PD III the wilderness. Not long after, the free planters as- OH. IX. sembled in a large barn belonging to Mr. Newman, April 18, and subscribed, what, in distinction from a church 1638.

union, they termed a plantation-covenant.

13. Under this covenant they continued until the next year, when they formed themselves into a body 1689. politic, and established a form of government. The Governgovernor and magistrates were to hold annually a general court, to regulate the affairs of the colony. Eaton was chosen governor. They purchased their Eaton lands from the natives, and gave to the place the name governor. of New Haven.

# CHAPTER IX.

Intolerance of the times.

1. Anne Hutchinson, a resident of Boston, at this time advanced religious opinions, so entirely at variance with those of the Puritan settlers, that a "great disturbance" arose in the Bay colony. Gov. Vane considered that whether her opinions were true or false, The theshe had a right to enjoy them herself, and explain disturbthem to others. Mr. Cotton, the minister of Boston, ance. and the most celebrated of all the clergy of Massachusetts, was also, at first, inclined to defend Mrs. Hutchinson: but the ministers, generally, regarded her doctrines, not only as false, but, as dangerous to such a degree, that, if let alone, they would overthrow both church and state.

2. In this extremity, a synod of ministers was assembled at Boston. Mr. Davenport had opportunely

<sup>12.</sup> Where did they worship on the first Sunday? Where enter into the plantation-covenant? — 13. What political arrangements did they make the next year?

CHAPTER IX.—1. What caused a disturbance in the colony? What was Gov. Vane's view of the case? What that of the clergy generally?—2. What assemblage was held at Boston?

P'T. I. arrived from London, and Mr. Hooker, desirous to prepare minds for political as well as religious union, recrossed the wilderness from Hartford. Mrs. Hutchin-Mrs. H. son's opinions were unanimously condemned by the banished synod; and herself, and the most determined of her adherents were banished.

3. The unfortunate woman, excommunicated from the church, became an outcast from a society, which 1638, had but now followed and flattered her. She went first to Rhode Island, to join the settlement, which her followers had there made. From thence, she removed Mrs. H. with her family to the state of New York, where she met death in its most appalling form; that of an Indian midwight measurement.

4. Some of the earliest cares of the Puritan fathers,

dian midnight massacre.

were to provide the means of instruction for their children. At the general court in September, 1630, the 1630 sum of four hundred pounds was voted to commence Mass.be-gins a college building, at Newtown, now called Camcollege bridge. In 1638, Mr. John Harvard, a pious divine 1638, from England, dying at Charlestown, left to the college Mr. Har a bequest of nearly eight hundred pounds; and grativard's bequest. tude perpetuated his name in that of the institution. All the several colonies cherished the infant seminary, by contributions; regarding it as a nursery, from which the church and state, were to be replenished with qualified leaders.

5. Rhode Island. The most respectable of the banished followers of Mrs. Hutchinson went south, headed by William Coddington and John Clarke. The latter had been persecuted as a baptist. By the influence of Roger Williams, they obtained from Mindotain R. I. antonomoh the noble gift of the island of Aquetneck, called Rhode Island, on account of its beauty and fertility. Here they established a government, on the principles of political equality and religious toleration. Coddington was made chief magistrate.

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<sup>2.</sup> What was done in regard to Mrs. Hutchinson?—3. What became of her?—4. What was done in regard to the education of the young? Who was John Harvard? For what is he remembered?—5. Who gave away the island of Aquetneck? To whom? What name was given to it? On what principles was government established?

6. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Another portion of the dis- PT. I. ciples of Mrs. Hutchinson, headed by her brother-in- P'D. III. law, Mr. Wheelright, went north; and, in the valley CH. IX. of the Piscataqua, founded Exeter. It was within a 1629. tract of country lying between that river and the Merrimac, which Wheelright claimed by virtue of a purchase made of the Indians. This claim interfered with Indian that conveyed by patent to Mason and Gorges, and was accordingly disputed.

7. In the meantime, small, independent settlements, were made along the water courses, by emigrants from Massachusetts and the other colonies; but they did not flourish, for they imprudently neglected the culture of 1641. their lands, present necessities being scantily supplied Hampby fish and game. In 1641, these settlements, induced thements. by a sense of their weakness, petitioned Massachusetts to receive them under its jurisdiction. The general court granted their request, and they were incorporated with that colony.

8. Delaware. While the other sovereigns of western Europe were extending their dominions by colonizing America, Gustavus Adolphus, the hero of his 1627. age, sent over a number of his subjects from Sweden Sweden and Finland. They settled on the east side of the Dela- and Fine. ware, calling that river Swedeland stream, and the country, New Sweden.

9. In 1629, the Dutch purchased a tract of land on the west side of the same river, near Cape Henlopen. 1629. This nation, as well as the Swedes, claiming the country, dissentions afterwards arose among the settlers.

**G** 2

<sup>6.</sup> Who founded Exeter? Where is it? What claim had Mr. Wheelright to the land? Who disputed his claim? -7. What further may be said of New Hampshire at this early day? -8. What eminent person sent over a colony to America? Where did the Swedes and Fins settle? - 9. Was there a settlement of the Dutch near?

#### CHAPTER X.

### Maryland-Virginia.

1. MARYLAND. In 1631, William Clayborne ob-P'T. I. P'D. III. tained from Charles I. a license to traffic, in those parts of America, for which there was not already a patent 1631, granted. Clayborne planted a small colony, on Kent island, in Chesapeake bay.

2. George, Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, was of the Roman Catholic faith. To enjoy his religion unmolested, he wished to emigrate to some vacant Ld. Balti- tract in America. He explored the country, and then patent. returned to England. The Queen, Henrietta Maria, daughter to Henry IV. of France, gave to the territory which he had selected, the name of MARYLAND, and Lord Baltimore obtained it by a royal patent.

3. He died at London in 1632, before his patent

passed to a legal form; but his son, Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, by the influence of Sir Robert April 15, Cecil, obtained the grant intended for his father. By 2d Lord this patent he held the country from the Potomac to Ealti- the 40th degree of north latitude; and thus, by a mere act of the crown, what had long before been granted to Virginia, was now taken away; as what was now granted was subsequently given to Penn, to the extent of a degree. Hence very troublesome dis-

putes arose.

4. Lord Baltimore appointed as governor his brother, Calvert Leonard Calvert, who, with two hundred emigrants, sailed near the close of 1633, and arrived at the Poto-1633. mac early in 1634. Here they purchased of the na-Arrives tives, Yamaco, one of their settlements, to which was 1634. given the name of St. Mary. Calvert secured by this pacific course, comfortable habitations, some improved lands, and the friendship of the natives.

> 1. What was done by William Clayborne? - 2. Why did Lord Baltimore wish to leave England? Who named his territory after herself? — 3. Did the first Lord Baltimore receive the patent? What did his son obtain? What country did this patent include?—4. Who conducted the first colony to Maryland? What judicious course did he pursue?

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sails, Nov.

Feb.

5. The country was pleasant, great religious free- P'T. I. dom existed, and a liberal charter had been granted. P.D. III. This allowed the proprietor, aided by the freemen, to cm. x. pass laws, without reserving to the crown the right of rejecting them. Emigrants accordingly soon flocked to the province, from the other colonies, and from England.

6. Thus had the earliest settlers of this beautiful portion of our country established themselves, without the sufferings endured by the pioneers of former settlements. The proprietary government, generally so detrimental, proved here a nursing mother. Lord Bal- Generos-ity and timore expended for the colonists, within a few years, gratitude. forty thousand pounds; and they, "out of desire to return some testimony of gratitude," voted in their assembly, "such a subsidy, as the low and poor estate of the colony could bear."

7. Lord Baltimore invited the puritans of Massachusetts to emigrate to Maryland, offering them "free 1642. liberty of religion." They rejected this, as they did Lord B. invites a similar proposition from Cromwell, to remove to the the puri-West Indies.

8. The restless, intriguing Clayborne, called the evil genius of Maryland, had been constantly on the alert to establish, by agents in England, a claim to the country, and thus to subvert the government of the 1625. good proprietary. In his traffic with the natives, he had learned their dispositions, and wrought them to 1648. jealousy. In England, the authority of the long Parliament now superseded that of the king. Of this, Clayborne, and other disorderly subjects of Lord Baltimore, took advantage. Thus the fair dawn of this rising settlement was early overcast.

9. VIRGINIA. In 1621, Sir Francis Wyatt arrived 1621. as governor, bringing from the company in England a Francis more perfect constitution for the colony. It contained Wyatt.

<sup>5.</sup> What inviting circumstances drew emigrants?—6. What may be said of the proprietary government? How much did Lord Baltimore expend for the colony? Did they testify any gratitude?
7. What did Lord Baltimore offer the Puritans?—8. What was Clayborne called? What were some of his plans to injure the proprietor? - 9. Who arrived in Virginia? What did he bring?

PT. I. some seeming concessions to the people, which not PD. 18. only gratified the settlers, but encouraged emigrants; and a large number accordingly accompanied Governor Wyatt to the province.

10. This year, cotton was first planted in Virginia, cotton and "the plentiful coming up of the seeds," was replanted, garded by the planters with curiosity and interest.

11. Opechancanough, the brother and successor of Powhatan, had determined to extirpate the whites, and A con- regain the country. For this purpose he formed a spirary conspiracy to massacre all the English; and during four years, he was, secretly, concerting his plan. To each tribe its station was allotted, and the part it was

to act prescribed. 12. On the 22d of March, 1622, at mid-day, they

rushed upon the English, in all their settlements, and butchered men, women, and children, without pity or remorse. In one hour, nearly a fourth part of the 1622. whole colony was cut off. The slaughter would have Indians been universal, if compassion, or a sense of duty, had not moved a converted Indian, to whom the secret was communicated, to reveal it to his master, on the night before the massacre. This was done in time to

> 13. A bloody war ensued. The English, by their arms and discipline, were more than a match for the Indians; and they retaliated in such a manner as left the colonies for a long time free from savage molesta-

save Jamestown and the adjacent settlements.

They also received a considerable accession of territory, by appropriating those of the conquered na-

14. In 1624 the London company, which had set-1624. tled Virginia, was dissolved by King James, and its L. Com. rights and privileges returned to the crown. Goverand Va. nors were sent over by Charles I. the successor of a royal James, who were oppressive; and the Virginians resisted their authority. Sir William Berkeley was sent over in 1641. The colonists were under him con-

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<sup>9.</sup> What effect had these concessions? - 10. When was cotton first planted in Virginia? - 11 & 12. Give an account of the Indian massacre?—13. What was done in retaliation?—14. What became of the London company? Under whom was Virginia then? What can you say of the royal governors?

firmed in their enjoyment of the elective franchise. P.T. I. Great harmony prevailed, notwithstanding the assembly took a high tone in respect to their political rights; ch. xi. boldly declaring "that they expected no taxes or impositions, except such as should be freely voted for their own wants."

# CHAPTER XI.

Massachusetts threatened.—The Puritans in England—Vane.—

1. The English court began to be jealous, that their colonies, especially that of the Bay, did not intend to be governed by the parent country. They were truly informed by some, who returned dissatis-court disfied from Massachusetts, that not only was their own pleased religion established by law, but the use of the Eng- Mass. lish liturgy was prohibited. Various other charges were made against the province, showing that it was casting off dependence upon the English crown, and assuming sovereign powers to itself.

2. Much displeased, the king determined that the colonies should be brought to submission, both in 1684, church and state; and he made archbishop Laud, famed commisfor his persecuting spirit, chief of a council, which was sioners. appointed, with full powers to govern the colony in all cases whatever.

3. The Grand Council of Plymouth, as it had its beginning and course, so also it had its end in little better than knavery. We have seen that its own memand Mason, and others, had been bers, Gorges its patentees. These persons now wishing to make

14. Under what governor did harmony prevail? What did the assembly declare?

CHAPTER XI.-1. Of what were the British government jealous? What reports concerning Massachusetts were true?—2. What did the king determine? Who was made chief of a council? With what powers? - 3. On what occasion was the Grand Council of Plymouth dissolved?

P'T. I. good certain claims to territory in Massachusetts, gave P'D. III up their patent to the crown; petitioning for redress CH. M. against that colony, which they asserted had forfeited Mass. ar- its charter, by exceeding its powers and territorial raigned. limits.

4. Willing to humble their "unbridled spirits," the court of king's bench, issued a writ against the individuals of the corporation of Massachusetts Bay, accusing them with certain acts, by which they had for-1634. feited their charter, and requiring them to show warrant for their proceedings. At a subsequent term, the annulled court pronounced sentence against them, and declared that their charter was forfeited.

5. The rapid emigration to the colonies had attracted the attention of the council, and they had passed laws, prohibiting any person above the rank of a sercome to vant from leaving the kingdom without express per-N. Eng. land in mission; and vessels already freighted with emigrants 1638 had been detained. But these prohibitions were in vain; for persecution, conducted by the merciless Laud, grew more and more cruel; and in one year, three thousand persons left England for America. 6. Oppression, and perhaps the successful escape

and resistance of their brethren in America, had so wrought upon the public mind in England, that matters had now come to open opposition to the government. In Scotland, Charles had attempted to enforce the use 1640 of the English liturgy. Riots had followed, and the Charles Solemn League and Covenant been made, by which the Scottish people bound themselves to oppose all similar attempts. Popular opinion became resistless. Laud's party was ruined, and himself imprisoned; while the king was engaged in a bloody civil war with his revolted subjects.

engaged in civil war.

> 7. Puritanism now reigned in England, and its disciples had no inducement to emigrate. Nay, some

<sup>3.</sup> What evil did some of their number do to Massachusetts? 4. What was done in the king's court respecting the charter of Massachusetts? - 5. What laws were made respecting emigration? What effect had they? - 6. What was now the state of things in Great Britain ? - 7. How did the rule of Puritanism in England affect emigration to America?

returned, among whom was Governor Vane. The P'T. I. Long Parliament had begun to rule; and its leaders P'D. III. were desirous to honor, rather than humble New Eng- CH. XI. land. Cotton, Hooker, and Davenport, were invited to go to London to attend the celebrated assembly of The long divines at Westminster. They, however, saw no suf- Parliaficient cause to leave their flocks in the wilderness. ment. England was no longer their country; but that for which they had suffered, though recent, was already 1642. as dear to these noble patriots, as the infant to the mother.

8. A Union was now meditated. Both internal peace, and external safety were to be secured. An safety essential part of the compact made, was the solemn in Union. promise of the framers to yield obedience to the powers thus created.

9. Two commissioners having been appointed by each of the four colonies, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven, they met at Boston, May, 1643, where they drew up and signed the Artificier federacy cles of Confederation. Rhode Island was not permitted to be a member of the confederacy, unless it became an appendage to Plymouth. This, that colony very properly refused.

10. The style adopted was that of the "United Colonies of New England." Their little congress, the first of the New World, was to be composed of eight Commissioners members, two from each colony. They were to as- to meet semble yearly in the different colonies by rotation, annually. Massachusetts having, in this respect a double privilege.

11. Although this confederacy was nominally discontinued after about forty years, yet its spirit remained. The colonies had learned to act together, and when common injuries and common dangers again required

<sup>7.</sup> What honor was paid to three of the New England clergy? 8. What objects were to be secured by Union? -9. What four colonies sent commissioners to Boston? What important work did they perform? What hard condition was exacted of Rhode Island?—10. What was the style adopted? Where was the little Congress of Commissioners to meet? — 11. How long did this confederacy last?

P'T. I. united action, modes and precedents were at hand.
P'D. III. Hence we regard the Confederacy of the four New
England provinces, as the germ of the Federal Union.

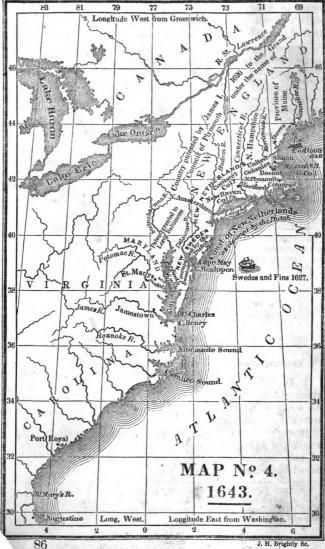
11. Why is it regarded as the germ of the Federal Union? Compare the third Map with the second, and tell the principal changes which have taken place in the geography in the course of the third period of the First Part of the history? What are the principal patents which have been given? Compare the different maps with the history, and tell when the name of Virginia was first given, and to what extent of country it has, at different times, been applied?

#### QUESTIONS ON THE CHRONOGRAPHICAL PLAN, OR CHRONOGRAPHER.

At what epoch of time does the History begin ? Into how

many parts is it divided?

PART I.—In what year does the first part begin? In what year does it close? On what subject does it treat? Into how many periods is it divided? When does the first period begin? What event marks it? When does the first period terminate? What event marks that time? When does the second period begin? When does it terminate? What event marks the termination? When does the third period begin? When does it terminate? What marks its termination?



# PART II.

#### FROM 1643 TO 1763.



Meeting of Winthrop and the Commissioners.

# PERIOD I.

THE NEW CHARTER \$1692. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

### CHAPTER I.

Virginia-Second Indian Massacre-Bacon's Rebellion.

1. In 1644, the aged Opechancanough once more PT. II. attempted to cut off the scattered white population. P.D.I. As soon as resistance was made, the Indians were CH. I. struck with panic, and fled. The Virginians pursued them vigorously, and killed three hundred. The chief Second was taken prisoner. He was then inhumanly wound- Indian ed, and kept as a public spectacle, until he was relieved by death.

CHAPTER I.—1. What attempt was made by an Indian chief? Which, in this case, suffered most, the Indians, or the Virginians? How many Indians were killed? How was the chief treated?

tion acts."

plebe-

ians.

2. Charles I. was beheaded; and Cromwell directed the affairs of England. He perfected a system of oppression, in respect to trade, by the celebrated "Navi-CH. I. gation Acts." By these, the colonies were not al-1649. lowed to find a market for themselves, and sell their Charles I. be-headed. produce to the highest bidder; but were obliged to carry it direct to the mother country. The English merchants bought it at their own price; and thus they, Cromand not the colonist, made the profit on the fruits of

his industry.

3. At the same time, these laws prohibited any but English vessels, from conveying merchandise to the 1651 colonies; thus compelling them to obtain their sup-"The naviga- plies of the English merchant; of course, at such prices, as he chose to fix upon his goods. Even free

traffic among the colonists was prohibited.

4. Charles II. was restored to his father's throne in 1660. Berkeley, after various changes, was exercising, in Virginia, the office of governor. But pros-1660. pects grew dark. Notwithstanding the loyalty of Virginia, to none of the colonies had the suppression of Charles the English monarchy wrought more good; and on none, did the restoration operate more disastrously.

5. The Virginians were divided into two classes. The first comprised the few persons who were highly educated, and possessed of extensive domains. The second, and more numerous class, was composed of Aristocrats and servants and laborers; among whom were some, that for crimes in England, had been sent to America. blind admiration of English usages, was now shown, in the regulations made by Berkeley, and his aristo-

cratical advisers.

<sup>2.</sup> In what year was Charles I. beheaded? Who then directed the affairs in England? By what were the colonies oppressed? What were they not allowed to do? What were they obliged to do? How did English merchants make the profit on the produce of the colonists?—3. Of whom were the colonists obliged to purchase their supplies? Who would fix the prices? Could the different colonies trade freely with each other?—4. What happened in 1660? Who was governor of Virginia? What were the prospects of Virginia?—5. Describe the two classes into which the Virginians were divided? What can you say of Berkeley and his advisers?

6. The rights of the people were on all hands re- P'T. II. stricted. The affairs of the church were placed in the P.D. I. hands of vestries; corporations who held, and often CH. 1. severely used, the right to tax the whole community. The The assembly, composed of aristocrats, made them- people selves permanent, and their salaries large. The right of their of suffrage was unrestrained, but the power of elect-rights. ing the burgesses being taken away, the meetings of the freemen were of little avail, for their only remaining right, was that of petition.

7. A shock was now given, by which even the aristocracy were aroused. Charles, with his wonted profligacy, gave away Virginia for the space of thirty-one Charles years. He had, immediately on his accession, granted gives to Sir William Berkeley, Lord Culpepper, and others, virginia that portion of the colony lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac; and now, to the covetous Lord 1678. Culpepper, and to Lord Arlington, another needy fa-

vorite, he gave the whole province.

8. On the north, the Susquehannah Indians, driven by the Senecas, from the head of the Chesapeake, had come down, and having had provocation, were com- 1675. mitting depredations upon the banks of the Potomac. Wash-John Washington, the great grandfather of the hero of ington. the revolution, with a brother, Lawrence Washington, had emigrated from England, and was living in the

county of Westmoreland.

9. Six of the Indian chiefs came to John Washington, to treat de peace, he being colonel. He wrongfully put them to death. "They came in peace," said Berkeley, "and I would have sent them in peace, Kills six Indian though they had killed my father and mother." Re- chiefs. venge inflamed the minds of the savages, and the midnight war-whoop often summoned to speedy death the defenseless families of the frontier.

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<sup>6.</sup> How was it with the rights of the people? How in church matters? How with respect to the assembly? The right of suffrage?—7. What did King Charles give away? What portion had he granted before? To whom? To whom was the whole province now given?—8. Who was John Washington? What Indians were troublesome? - 9. What provocation had Colonel Washington given them? What said Berkeley? н2

10. The people desired to organise for self defense. and in a peremptory manner, demanded for their leader, Nathaniel Bacon, a popular young lawyer. Berkeley refused. New murders occurred; Bacon assumed com-

1676. mand, and with his followers, departed for the Indian The people make war. Berkeley declared him and his adherents rebels. 11. Bacon returned successful from his expedition, - Bacon

their and was elected a member for Henrico county. Populeader. lar liberty prevailed, and laws were passed, with which Berkeley was highly displeased. Bacon, fearing treach-Popular liberty prevails. ery, withdrew to the country. The people rallied around him, and he returned to Jamestown, at the head

of five hundred armed men.

12. Berkeley met them, and baring his breast, exclaimed, "a fair mark, shoot!" Bacon declared that he came only for a commission, their lives being in Berkeley danger from the savages. The commission was issued, and Bacon again departed for the Indian warfare. Berkeley, in the meantime, withdrew to the sea-shore, and there collected numbers of seamen and royalists. He came up the river with a fleet, landed his army at Jamestown, and again proclaimed Bacon and his party, rebels and traitors.

13. Bacon having quelled the Indians, only a small band of his followers remained in arms. he hastened to Jamestown, and Berkeley fled at his approach. In order that its few dwellings should no more shelter their oppressors, the inhabitants set them on fire. Then leaving that endeared and now desoburnt by lated spot, they pursued the royalists to the Rappa-Becon's hannock, where the Virginians, hitherto of Berkeley's party, deserted, and joined Bacon's standard. His enemies were at his mercy; but his exposure to the

night air had induced disease, and he died.

14. The party, without a leader, broke into frag-As the principal adherents of Bacon, hunted and made prisoners, were one by one, brought before

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party.

Oct. 1. Bacon dies.

<sup>10.</sup> What leader did the people choose? Give some account of the first steps in the contention between the people's leader, and the governor?—11. Proceed with the account?—12. Continue the relation? 13. Relate the remaining events, till the time of Bacon's death? - 14. What then happened to his party and principal followers?

Berkeley, he adjudged them, with insulting taunts, to PT. II. instant death. Thus perished twenty of the best citi- P.D. L. zens of Virginia. "The old fool," said Charles II., CH. I. who sent him orders to desist, "has shed more blood

than I did, for the murder of my father."

15. "Bacon's rebellion" was extremely injurious to 1677. the affairs of the colony in England. A new charter, Lord Culpepwhich was sent over, was not favorable to the Virginians. Lord Culpepper was made governor for life. He cared not what he made the people suffer, provided 1683. he could gain money for himself. Lord Howard, the Lord Howard. next governor, was of the same stamp.

16. It was at this period, that the Five Nations became very powerful. They had overcome all the surrounding Indians, and menaced the whites. This produced a grand council at Albany, in which Lord Peace Howard, and Colonel Dongan, the governor of New with the York, together with delegates from the northern prov- Nations. inces, met the sachems of the Five Nations. The negociations were friendly; and, in the figurative language of the Indians, "a great tree of peace was planted."

17. MARYLAND. Clayborne, in 1645, returned to Maryland, raised an insurrection, and compelled Gov-Insurrection. ernor Calvert to fly to Virginia for safety. The rebel-tion in lion was, however, quelled. The next year, Calvert land. returned, and quiet was restored.

18. The reign of Puritanism in England was disastrous to Maryland. Calvert, the governor appointed by the proprietor, was obliged to surrender the government; and the Catholics, after having settled the country, were shamefully persecuted in it, by the English Catholics authorities. Clayborne took advantage of this, and persecuted in with one Josias Fendall, made a famous "disturbance," their of which little is now known, except that it involved wince. the province in much expense.

19. Lord Baltimore was restored to his rights, by

<sup>15.</sup> How did Bacon's rebellion affect the colony in England? What governors were sent over?—16. What Indiana became powerful? What council was held?—17. Who made trouble in Maryland? 18. What did he take advantage of? Who was with him? What is known of "Fendall's disturbance?"

more.

P'T. II. Charles II., but he died soon after. His son and successor, soon found himself in trouble; for the English would not allow the Catholics of Maryland to enjoy 1675, any political rights. At the same time the people in Death of the province, wished for a greater share in the govern-

ment, than the proprietor would grant. Balti-

20. James II., who succeeded Charles, was a Catholic; but he was a tyrant. He declared that there should be no charter governments, but that he should 1688, rule, according to his own sovereign will. His op-William pressions were such, that his people in England, and even his own family, joined against him. They placed upon the throne, his daughter Mary, with her husband, William, one of the ablest statesmen of Europe.

#### CHAPTER II.

New York settled by the Dutch-Taken by the English.

1. We here, commence with the early colonization of a state which ranks first in the Union, in respect to wealth and population. In 1614, a company of mer-1614. chants in Holland, fitted out a squadron of several ships, and sent them to trade to the country which Hudson had discovered. A rude fort was constructed N.York. on Manhattan Island. One of the captains, Adrian Blok, sailed through the East river, and ascertained the position of Long Island. He probably discovered Connecticut river.

emi-

2. The next year the adventurers sailed up the Hud-1615. son, and on a little island, just below the present po-Orange, sition of Albany, they built a small fort, naming it Fort Orange. Afterwards they changed their location, and founded. fixed where Albany now stands.

> 19. Who restored Lord Baltimore? What gave trouble to his son? - 20. Who succeeded King Charles the II.? did he declare? How did the English people bear his tyranny?

> CHAPTER II.—1. In what respects is New York the first state in the Union? Did the Dutch first go there as traders, or as settlers? By whom were they sent? What fort did they first build? What discoveries make? - 2. What was their second fort?

3. Holland was distressed by internal troubles, and PT.II. families, wishing to settle in the new world, were now PD.I. sent over. Cottages clustered around Manhattan fort. CH. II. The fort was called New Amsterdam, and the country, New Netherlands. Peter Minuets was made its first governor.

1621

In 1627, an envoy was sent from New Netherlands to New Plymouth; friendly civilities were inter- Treaty changed; and a treaty of peace and commerce was rilgrims. made with the Pilgrims.

4. A new company was made in Holland, styled "the College of Nineteen." They decreed, that, whoever should conduct fifty families to New Netherlands, the name now given by the Dutch to the whole country College between Cape Cod and Cape May, should become the of Ninepatroon, or lord of the manor; with absolute property teen disin the lands he should colonize, to the extent of eight lands. miles on each side of the river on which he should settle.

5. De Vries conducted from Holland, a colony which settled Lewistown, near the Delaware; a small fort 1631. called Nassau, having been previously erected by the The Dutch.

the Dela-

. In consequence of disagreements among the company in Holland, Peter Minuets returned, having been superseded by Walter Van Twiller. Minuets became the leader of a colony of Swedes.

6. Governor Keift, who had succeeded Van Twiller, had an inconsiderable quarrel with the Manhattan Indians. Yet, when the Mohawks came down upon 1643. them, they collected in groups, and begged him to Keift's shelter and assist them. The barbarous Keift sent his barbarity to the troops; and at night murdered them all, men, women, natives. and helpless babes, to the number of a hundred.

7. Indian vengeance awoke. No English family within reach of the Algonquins was safe. The Dutch

<sup>3.</sup> Why were families now willing to leave Holland? Where did they settle? What name give to the fort? To the country? Who was the first governor? Where did they send an envoy? 4. What new company was formed in Holland? What did they decree?—5. What colony was led by De Vries? What account can you give of Peter Minuets? Who was the next governor?—6. Who the next? How did he treat the Indians?

PT. II. villages were in flames around, and the people fleeing P.D. I to Holland. In New England, all was jeopardy and CH. II. alarm. The Dutch troops defended themselves, having placed at their head, Captain Underhill, who had been geance of expelled from Massachusetts. At this time, it is sup-Indians, posed, occurred a bloody battle at Strickland's plain,

in Greenwich, Connecticut. The Mohawks were 1645, friendly to the Dutch, and, at length, peace was made

Peace. by their interference.

8. Keift, execrated by all the colonies, was remand-1648 ed to Holland; and, on his return, perished by ship-Death of wreck on the coast of Wales. Stuyvesant, who succeeded to his office, went to Hartford; and there entered 1650.

into negociations, by which the Dutch claims to Connecticut were relinquished.

9. The Dutch had built Fort Casimir on the site of New Castle, in Delaware. The Swedes conceiving 1664. this to be an encroachment on their territory, Rising, Swedes their governor, by an unworthy stratagem, made himed by the self its master. In 1655, Stuyvesant, acting by orders Dutch. received from Holland, embarked at New Amsterdam, with six hundred men, and sailing up the Delaware, he subjugated the Swedes. New Sweden was heard of no more; but the settlers were secured in their rights of private property, and their descendants are among the best of our citizens.

10. Many emigrants now came to New Netherlands, from among the oppressed, the discontented, and the enterprising of other colonies, and of European nations. At length the inhabitants sought a share of political power. They assembled, and by their delegates, demanded that no laws should be passed, except with the consent of the people. Stuyvesant treated the request rudely, and dissolved the assembly.

11. But popular liberty, though checked here, prevailed in the adjoining provinces; and they conse-

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1654. The people claim civil

rights.

<sup>7.</sup> What was the consequence of his cruelty? What occurred in Connecticut?—S. What happened to Keift? Who was his successor? What did he do?—9. Give an account of the contest between the Swedes and Dutch?—10. By what persons were their numbers in New Netherlands increased? What did the people now seek? How did the governor treat them ? - 11. Which prospered most, the places where the people's rights were respected, or those where they were not?

quently grew more rapidly, and crowded upon the P'T. II. Dutch. The Indians made war upon some of their P'D. I. villages, especially Esopus, now Kingston; and New CH. III. Netherlands could not obtain aid from Holland. The New States General had given the whole concern into the Netherhands of "the Nineteen," and they refused to make troubled. needful advances.

12. Charles II. had granted to his brother James, then Duke of York and Albany, the territory from the banks of the Connecticut to those of the Delaware. Sir Robert Nichols, was dispatched with a fleet to take N men having been promised them. Nichols, therefore, entered, took possession in the name of his master,

possession. He sailed to New Amsterdam, and sud-sterdam denly demanded of the astonished Stuyvesant, to give surrend-ered to up the place. He would have defended his post if he the Engcould. But the body of the people, preferred the Eng- sept. 3. lish rule to that of the Dutch; the privileges of English-1664. and called the place New York. 13. A part of the English fleet, under Sir George

Carteret, sailed up the Hudson to Fort Orange, which surrendered and was named Albany. The Dutch fort Dutch on the Delaware was also taken by the English. The forts all rights of property were respected, and a treaty was ered. made with the Five Nations. The whole line of coast. from Acadia to Florida, was now in possession of the English.

# CHAPTER III.

# Pennsylvania and its Founder.

1. WILLIAM PENN, the great and good man, to whom Pennsylvania owes its origin, was the son of

13. What other places were taken by the English?
CHAPTER III.—1. What kind of person was William Penn?

Of which of the states is he the founder?

<sup>11.</sup> What troubles were made by the Indians?—12. What territory was granted? To whom? Who did he send to take the country? What were the circumstances of the surrender?

Р'T. II. Vice Admiral, Sir William Penn; and was born in Pro L London, in 1644. To provide a place for his per-CH. III. secuted brethren, of the denomination of Friends, 1644, or Quakers, was the leading object in his mind, when

William he planned a new emigration to America. 2. His father had left claims to the amount of six-

birth,&c. teen thousand pounds against the crown; and Penn, finding that there was a tract yet ungranted, north of Lord Baltimore's patent, solicited and obtained of 1681. Charles II., a charter of the country. It was bounded Patent east by the Delaware, extending westward through of Penn-sylvania. five degrees of longitude, and stretching from twelve miles north of New Castle, to the 43d degree of latitude. It was limited on the south by a circle of twelve miles, drawn around New Castle, to the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude. The king gave

to the country the name of Pennsylvania.

Obtains Dela-Ware.

3. Soon after the date of this grant, two other conveyances were made to Penn, by the Duke of York; one of which embraced the present state of Delaware, and was called the "Territories." The other was a release from the Duke, of any claims to Pennsylvania.

4. He prepared a liberal constitution of civil gov-Sept. 9, ernment, for those who should become his colonists. 1682. Having sent out three ships, loaded with emigrants. Pennsails and consigned to the care of his nephew, Colonel England. Markham, he left Chester on board the Welcome, and with one hundred settlers, sailed for his province, his

benevolent heart full of hope and courage.

Arrives

5. He landed at New Castle, and was joyfully received by the Swedes and Dutch, now amounting to at New two or three thousand. The next day, at their court-Castle, Oct. 28. house, he received from the agent of the Duke of York, the surrender of the "Territories." He then,

<sup>1.</sup> Give an account of his birth and parentage? What was his motive in planning a new colony?—2. Of whom did Penn obtain a grant? What claim had he against the crown? What was the extent of Penn's first patent?—3. What other convey-ances were made to him?—4. How did Penn propose to treat his settlers in respect to government? Whom did he send from England before he sailed? From what place did he sail? In what vessel? With how many? - 5. What were the circum. stances of his first arrival?

with blended dignity and affection, assured the delight- P'T. II. ed throngs, that their rights should be respected, and P'D. I.

their happiness regarded.

6. In honor of his friend, the Duke, he next visited Names New York; but immediately returning, he went to Chester. Upland, which he named Chester. Here a part of the pioneers, with Markham, had begun a settlement; and Dec. 4. here Penn called the first assembly. It consisted of an The first equal number from the province and the "Territories." assembly By its first act, all the inhabitants, of whatever extrac- Chester. tion, were naturalized.

7. Penn was the first legislator, whose criminal code admitted the humane principle, that the object of punishment is not merely to prevent crime, but to reform the offender. Hence, his code seldom punished with Pass in death. The assembly sat three days, and passed fifty-three days 59 nine laws; an evidence, that the time which belonged laws. to the public, was not here consumed, either in personal abuse, or pompous declamation.

8. Penn next paid a visit of friendship and business to Lord Baltimore, at West River. Though they differed on the question of boundaries, yet friendly feel-

Penn visits Lord Balti-

ing pervaded the interview.

9. Penn had given to Colonel Markham, who preceded him, directions, that the natives should be treated kindly, and fairly; and accordingly no land had been entered upon, but by their consent. They had also been notified that Penn, to whom they gave the name Penn of Onas, was to meet, and establish with them, a treaty Indian of perpetual peace. On the morning of the appointed day, under a huge elm at Shackamaxon, now a suburb of Philadelphia, the Indian chiefs gathered from every direction, to see Penn, and to hear his words; which they regarded as those of an angel.

10. Penn gave them instructions, and solemnly appealed to the Almighty, that it was the ardent desire

<sup>6.</sup> What place did he next visit? Where go on his return? What was done in Chester? — 7. What principle in legislation was Penn the first to teach? What can you say of the labours done by the assembly? Of what was this an evidence?—S. Whom did Penn visit? 9. How did he direct that the natives should be treated? Of what had they been notified? Give an account of the meeting? I

P'T.II. of his heart to do them good. "He would not call P'D.I. them brothers or children, but they should be to him CB. III. and his, as half of the same body." The chiefs then 1682 gave their pledge for themselves, and for their tribes, "to live in love with him and his children, as long as treaty of the sun and moon should endure." The treaty was peace. then executed, the chiefs putting down the emblems of their several tribes. The purchases of Markham were confirmed, and others made.

11. After this, Penn went to a villa, which his nephew had built for his residence, opposite the site of Burlington, and called Pennsbury. Here he gave lays out directions for laying out towns and counties; and in and conjunction with the surveyor, Holme, drew the plan names Philadelof his capital; and in the spirit of "brotherly love," phia.

named it Philadelphia.

served unto the end?

12. Vessels came fast with new settlers, until twentytwo, bearing two thousand persons, had arrived. Some came so late in the fall, that they could not be provided with house-room in the rude dwellings of the new city; and "the caves" were dug in the banks of Throng the river to receive them. Providence fed them by flocks of pigeons, and the fish of the rivers; and the Indians, regarding them as the children of Onas, hunted to bring them game. The season was unusually mild.

13. Penn had left beyond the ocean his beloved Letters from England spoke of the sufferings of his quaker brethren, and he believed that he might exercise an influence there, to check persecution. He Pennem- embarked on the fourth of August; and wrote on board barks for the ship an affectionate adieu to his province, which he sent on shore before he sailed. He said, "And thou, Philadelphia, virgin of the province! my soul prays for thee; that, faithful to the God of thy mercies, in the life of righteousness, thou mayest be pre-

> 10. What did Penn say to the chiefs? How did the chiefs respond? Was a treaty made?—11. What did Penn after this? — 12. What can you say of the new settlers? — 13. Why did Penn return? When did he embark? What send on shore?

of set-tlers.

England.

#### CHAPTER IV.

New Jersey-its settlement, and various claimants.

1. Previous to the surrender of the Dutch, the P'T. II. Duke of York made a grant, of that part of his patent Pro. I. lying between the Hudson and Delaware, to Lord CH. IV. Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. This tract was 1664. called New Jersey, in compliment to Sir George, who

had been governor of the isle of Jersey.

2. In 1664, before the grant to Berkeley and Carteret was known, three persons from Long Island purchased of the natives a tract of the country, which was called Elizabethtown, where a settlement was Elizabethtown commenced. Other towns were soon settled by emi-previousgrants from the colonies, and from Europe. Thus, lysettled. opposite claims were created, which caused much discord between the proprietors and inhabitants. In 1665, Berkeley and Carteret formed a constitution for the colony, and appointed Philip Carteret governor. made Elizabethtown the seat of government.

3. Berkeley and Carteret, at first, held the province 1669. as joint property, but the former, becoming weary with the care of an estate, which yielded him neither Berkeley honor nor profit, sold his share to Edward Billinge. sells his That gentleman, on being involved in debt, found it necessary to assign his property for the benefit of his creditors; and William Penn was one of his assignees.

4. New Jersey was now jointly held by Sir George Carteret, and Penn, as agent for the assignees of Bil-Penn linge. But Penn, perceiving the inconvenience of holding joint property, it was mutually agreed to separate be dithe country into East and West Jersey; Carteret re- vided. ceiving the sole proprietorship of East Jersey, and Penn and his associates, that of West Jersey.

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<sup>1.</sup> What grant was made? By whom? To whom? What was the country called?—2. Who had made a previous settlement? From whence were other towns soon settled? Did they all agree? What was done in 1665?—3. Which of the two proprietors sold his share? To whom? How came William Penn to have a hand in Jersey affairs? - 4. How was New Jersey now held? How and why was it divided?

P'T. II.

P'D. I.

shares, which were separately disposed of, and then, in that spirit of righteousness, whereby he won the confidence of all, he drew up the articles called "the concessions." By these, the proprietors ceded to the planters, the privileges of free civil government; expressly declaring "we put the power in the people." Religion was left free, and imprisonment for debt prohibited. In two years eight hundred new settlers came over, mostly quakers; persons of excellent character,

and good condition.

1683.
6. In 1682, East Jersey, the property of Carteret, being exposed to sale, Penn purchased it for twelve quakers. In 1683, the proprietors doubled their numbers, and obtained a new patent from the Duke of York.

7. East Jersey was now free from religious intolerance. This was the era of those civil wars of Great Britain, in which the English royal officers, hunted the Cameronian Scots, like wild beasts. Hundreds of the sufferers now came to East Jersey, and there, bringing their industrious and frugal habits, they were blessed with security, abundance, and content.

1678. Andros in the Jerseys,

8. Sir Edmund Andros, when governor of New York, under pretence of the claims of the Duke of York, usurped the government both in East and West Jersey, and laid a tax upon all goods imported, and upon the property of all who came to settle in the country.

1680. Penn is there also.

9. Penn received complaints of these abuses, and with such strength of argument opposed the claims of the duke, that the commissioners, to whom the case was referred, adjudged the duties to be illegal and oppressive. In consequence of which, in 1680 they were removed, and the proprietors reinstated in the government.

10. Edward Billinge was appointed by the proprie-

<sup>5.</sup> How did Penn proceed in regard to West Jersey? — 6. How did Penn come to have any thing to do with East Jersey? How did East Jersey? proprietors now proceed? — 7. What was the state of this colony? Who came to it? — 8. What did Sir Edmund Andros? — 9. What did William Penn? — 10. Whom did the proprietors appoint?

tors, governor; and in the next year, 1681, he sum- PT. II. moned the first general assembly held in West Jersey. P.D. L. In 1682, the people, by the advice of Penn, amended cu. v. their government. Contrary to the wishes of the proprietors, the next year they proceeded to elect their First own governor.

general assembly

#### CHAPTER V.

Miantonomoh-Rhode Island and Connecticut obtain Charters-Elliot, the Apostle of the Indians.

1. DURING the reign of Puritanism in England, the New England colonies enjoyed a happy season of liberty and peace. This was occasionally interrupted, by fears of the savages, who sometimes manifested their warlike propensities. Sometimes they attacked and destroyed each other.

2. Miantonomoh sought the life of Uncas, because he was aware that he could not make him unite in a conspiracy, which he was exciting against the whites. 1643. A Pequod whom he hired, wounded the Mohegan Mianto-nomoh chief, and then fled to him for protection. He refused seeks the to surrender the assassin to the demand of the court Uncas. at Hartford, but dispatched him with his own hand.

3. Miantonomoh drew out his warriors openly against Uncas, in violation of a treaty, to which the authorites of Connecticut were a party. Uncas met But loses and vanquished him by a stratagem, and took him his own. prisoner; but he resigned him to the court. They deliberated, and then returned the noble savage to his captor. Uncas killed him, without torture, but with circumstances of cannibal barbarity.

10. What did Billinge in 1681? What did the people the next year? The next after this?

CHAPTER V -1. How did the reign of Purntanism in England affect New England ? - 2. Give an account of the beginning of the war between Miantonomoh and Uncas ? - 3. Of the close of the contest?

4. Roger Williams was now the Father of Rhode Island, as he had formerly been the Founder. He twice crossed the ocean, and at length succeeded in obtaining a charter, including the islands, and confirming the limits of the state, as they now exist. Rhode R. Island Island, if not great in territory, is rich, in the fame of religious having been the first to set the example, since follow-

freedom.

ed by the nation at large, of entire "soul-liberty" in matters of religion. 5. When Charles II. was restored, his power was

acknowledged in New England; but the colonies had melancholy forebodings. Yet the authorities of Connecticut, by the eminent Winthrop, even at this difficult period, successfully applied to the court of England 1662 for a charter. They plead, that they had obtained obtains a their lands, by purchase, from the natives, and by charter. conquest from the Pequods, who made on them a war of extermination; and they had mingled their labor with the soil.

6. Winthrop appeared before the king with such a gentle dignity of carriage, and such appropriate conversation, as won the royal favor. It is said he brought to the mind of Charles some interesting recollections, and the by the present of a ring, which had been given to his grandfather as a pledge, by an ancestor of the monarch.

Winring.

> 7. The king granted a liberal charter, which included That province, however, had not been consulted, and justly felt aggrieved; as a relinquishment of its separate existence was thereby required. But at length, the great expediency of the measure becoming fully apparent, the union of New Haven with Connecticut was completed. Winthrop was chosen governor, and received seventeen annual elections.

Haven united with Conn. 1665.

New

8. Colonel Nichols, who was sent over to command the expedition against New Netherlands, was one of

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<sup>4.</sup> What charter was obtained for Rhode Island? For what is Rhode Island distinguished?—5. By whom did the people of Connecticut apply for a charter? What reasons did they plead?—6. How did Winthrop behave?—7. What kind of a charter was obtained? How was it with respect to New Haven? Who was chosen governor? - S. What can you say of Colonel Nichola?

four commissioners, who had been appointed by the P'T. II. king, not only for the reduction of the Dutch, but for PD. I. humbling the colonies. The people felt much ag- cu.v. grieved. Massachusetts resisted every exercise of Nichols, their power, and two of their number, Carr and Cartwright, left the country in high displeasure.

Maverick, Carr
and Cartand Cartand Cartick, Carr

9. This was the period of the labors of John Elliot, wright. called the apostle of the Indians. He beheld with pity the ignorance and spiritual darkness of the savages, and determined to devote himself to their conversion. J. Elliot. He first spent some years in the study of their language. The General Court of the province passed an order requesting the clergy to report the best means 1646. of spreading the gospel among the natives; and Elliot Elliot's first took this occasion to meet with the Indians at Nonan-meeting tum, a few miles west of Boston. His meetings for Indians. religious worship and discourse were held, when fa-

10. His efforts to teach the natives the arts and usages of civilized life, were also unremitted and arduous; "for civility," it was said, "must go hand in hand with Christianity." These efforts and their effects, exhibit the children of the forest in a most in- Indians teresting point of view, and show the transforming convertpower of the gospel. Their dispositions and lives

underwent a real change. Some of their numbers be-

vorable opportunities could be found, or made.

came teachers, and aided in the conversion of others. 11. In 1655, Elliot had completed his translation of the New Testament into the Indian language, and in two years more the old was added. Thus the mighty labor of learning the difficult tongue of the Indians, 165%. of making from its oral elements, a written language, Elliot and that of translating the whole Bible, was, by zeal pleas his and persevering labor, accomplished. It was the first transla-Bible printed in America. But both the Indian and the Bible his language are now extinct, and Elliot's Bible is a mere literary curiosity.

cess had he? - 11. What great labor did Elliot perform in re-

spect to the Bible ?

8. How did the people feel? Which colony resisted? What did two of the commissioners? - 9. What was John Elliot called? Give an account of the beginning of his labors? - 10. Did Elliot teach the natives any thing but religion? What suc-



12. In 1674, there were fourteen towns of "praying Indians," and six gathered churches. The Indian converts had much to encounter. Their great chiefs Number hated Christianity. Although it made their subjects of pray- willing to do the right, yet it set them to reflect; and Indians, thus to find out, that there was a right for them to have, 1674 as well as to do. This tended to subvert the absolute arbitrary sway, which the sachem, however he might allow it to slumber, did actually possess; and which he naturally felt unwilling to relinquish. Of these chiefs, Philip of Pokanoket, was peculiarly the foe of the Christian religion.

# CHAPTER VI.

King Philip's War. - Destruction of the Narragansetts and Pokanoketa.

1. Philip was the younger of the two sons of Massasoit. He had become embittered against the English, by the death of his brother, which he ascribed to Philip's them; and though he was thus left sole chieftain of the Pokanokets, yet he deeply felt his loss, and bitterly

resented it.

2. The extension the English had alarmed the savage nations. The new race, whom their fathers received, when a poor and feeble band, were now gradually spreading themselves over the land, and assuming to be its sovereigns. But the natives were yet numerous, and, by union, they might extirpate the whites, and regain the country. Thus thought Philip, as he secretly plotted, to bring to pass, his cruel designs.

Indians jealous and hostile.

resent-

CHAPTER VI.—1. Why was Philip embittered against the English?—2. What alarmed the savages? What did Philip think and do ?

<sup>12.</sup> How many towns were there of the "Praying Indians?" What feelings and opinions had the great chiefs? Who in particular was hostile ?

3. The Narragansetts, so long friendly, were now PT. II. under the rule of Conanchet, the son of Miantonomoh; and doubtless he remembered the benefits, which his ch. vi. father had bestowed upon the whites, and their refusal to hear his last plea for mercy.

4. Sausaman, one of the natives whom Elliot had instructed in Christianity, gave to the English, intimations of Philip's designs. Sausaman was soon after disclomurdered. On investigation, the Plymouth court found death. that the murder was committed by three of Philip's most intimate friends; and forthwith they caused them to be executed.

5. On the 20th of June, Philip's exasperated warriors attacked Swansey, in New Plymouth. The colonists appeared in defence of the place, and the Indians The English force marched into the Indian 1675. towns, which, on their approach, were deserted. But June 24. the route of the savages was marked, by the ruins of Swansey buildings, which had been burned, and by the heads and hands of the English, which were fixed upon poles by the way-side. The troops, finding that they could not overtake them, returned to Swansey.

6. The commissioners of the colonies, meeting at Boston, were unanimous in deciding that the war must be prosecuted with vigor, and each colony furnish means, according to its ability. Of the thousand men July 5, which they determined to send immediately into the Congress field, Massachusetts was to furnish five hundred and raise an army. twenty-seven, Connecticut three hundred and fifteen, and Plymouth one hundred and fifty-eight. Subsequently the commissioners voted to raise double this number.

7. The army was sent from Swansey into the country of the Narragansetts, and negociating, sword in Compel hand, with that confederacy, on the 15th of July, a the Nar-treaty of peace was concluded. It was stipulated peace.

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<sup>3.</sup> Who was Conanchet? What was his disposition towards the English?—4. How did the English become acquainted with Philip's designs? What did the Plymouth court?—5. When and where did Philip begin the war? What measures did the colonists pursue?—6. What ground did the commissioners take? How was the number of men, to be raised, apportioned?—7. Where was the army sent? What treaty was made?

P'T. II. among other things, to give forty coats to any of the P'D. L Narragansetts, who should bring Philip alive, twenty CH. VI. for his head and two for each of his subjects delivered as prisoners.

8. The Indian king retreated, with his warriors, to a swamp at Pocasset, near Montaup. There, on the 18th, the colonists attacked them, but gained no deci-Philip sive advantage. Philip then went to the vicinity of at Pocas- Connecticut river; but to the inhabitants, every where in danger, and in fear, he seemed to be every where present. Captain Hutchinson, with a company of horse, was drawn into an ambush, near Brookfield, Battle at where he was mortally wounded, and sixteen of his Brook-company were killed. The Indians then burned the town.

Bloody Brook.

9. Intending to collect a magazine and garrison at Hadley, Captain Lathrop, with a corps of the choicest Sept. 18. young men, selected from the vicinity of Boston, was Battle of sent to transport a quantity of corn from Deerfield, to that place. They were suddenly attacked by the Indians, and though they fought with great bravery, they were almost all cut off. The brook, by which they fought, flowed red, and to this day is called "Bloody Brook."

10. In October, the Springfield Indians, who had spring- previously been friendly, concerted with the hostile burned, tribes, and set fire to that town. While its flames

were raging, they attacked Hadley.

11. Conanchet now violated the treaty, and not only received Philip's warriors, but aided their operations against the English. On the 18th of December, one chet vio- thousand troops were collected from the different cololates the nies, under the command of Josiah Winslow, of Plymouth. After a stormy night passed in the open air, they waded through the snow sixteen miles; and about

treaty.

<sup>7.</sup> What was stipulated? - 8. Give an account of King Philip s movements? What was the condition of the inhabitants? What befel Capt. Hutchinson?—9. Give an account of Capt. Lathrop, and his company?—10. What treachery was practised by the Springfield Indians?—11. What was now the conduct of Conanchet? What number of troops went to attack him? At what time, and under what circumstances did they march?

one o'clock, on the afternoon of the 19th, they arrived PT. II. near the enemy's fortress.

P'D. J. CH. VI.

12. It was on a rising ground, in the midst of a swamp; and was so fortified with palisades, and thick hedges, that only by crossing a log, which lay over a ravine, could it be approached. The officers led the men directly across the narrow and dangerous bridge. The first were killed, but others pressed on, and the fort was entered. Conanchet and his warriors forced Dec. 19. the English to retire; but they continued the fight, The fort defeated the savages, and again entering the fort, they Nar. deset fire to the Indian dwellings. One thousand war- stroyed. riors were killed; three hundred, and as many women and children, were made prisoners. About six hundred of their wigwams were burnt, and many helpless sufferers perished in the flames.

13. The wretched remains of the tribe took shelter in the recesses of a cedar swamp,—covering themselves with boughs, or burrowing in the ground, and feeding and cold. on acorns or nuts, dug out with their hands from the snow. Many who escaped a sudden, thus died a lin- Conangering death. Conanchet was made prisoner in April, and was offered his freedom if he would enter into a treaty of peace. The chieftain indignantly refused, and was put to death.

chet's

14. In the spring of 1676, the colonial troops were almost universally victorious. Jealousies arose among the different tribes of savages, and while great num- 1676. bers were slain, many deserted the common cause. Philip Philip had attempted to rouse the Mohawks against attempts to gain the English, and had, for this purpose, killed a number the Mohawks. of the tribe, and attributed their death to the whites. His perfidy was detected, and he fled to Montaup, whither he was pursued.

15. In the midst of these reverses, Philip remained unshaken in his enmity. His chief men, as also his wife and family, were killed or made prisoners; and,

<sup>12.</sup> Describe the fort—the approach of the troops—the second attack—the destruction of the Indians.—13. What happened to the remains of the tribe? To Conanchet?—14. How did the colonial troops succeed in 1676? Where was Philip? - 15 How did he bear his adversity?

P'T. II. while he wept bitterly, for these domestic bereavements, P'D.L. he shot one of his men, who proposed submission. CH. VII. After being driven from swamp to swamp, he was at 1676. last shot near Montaup, by the brother of the Indian Philip is whom he had thus killed.

16. Of the scattered parties which remained, many were captured. Some sought refuge at the north. These afterwards served as guides, to those parties of hostile French and Indians, who came down and desolated the provinces. In this dreadful contest, New England lost six hundred inhabitants, and a great amount InPhilip's of property. Fourteen towns had been destroyed, N. Eng. and a heavy debt incurred. Yet the colonies received land loses no assistance from England; and they asked none. The humane Irish sent the sufferers some relief.

> 17. If Philip's war was to the whites disastrous, to the savage tribes it was ruinous. The Pokanokets and the Narragansetts henceforth disappear from history. The "praying Indians" were mostly of the Massachusetts confederacy; and although they suffered much, being suspected by the red men because they were Christians, and by the whites because they were Indians, they yet had a remnant left. Elliot watched his scattered flocks, and exposed himself to many dangers on their account. The wreck of four towns remained from the fourteen, which the converts numbered before the war.

Indian Nations destroyed.

## CHAPTER VII.

The Regicides.—New Hampshire and Maine.—Charter of Massachusetts annulled.

1. The regicides, a term, which in English and American history, refers especially to those men, who signed the death warrant of Charles I., were, after the

CHAPTER VII.—1. Who were the regicides?

<sup>15.</sup> How did he come to his end? - 16. What became of his followers? How many inhabitants of New England were destroyed during this bloody war? Who sent relief?—17. What were the consequences of the war to the Indians? How did it affect the praying Indians?

restoration of his son, proscribed. Three of their PIT. II. number, Goffe, Whalley, and Dixwell, came to Ameri- P'D. I. ca. They were at Boston and Cambridge, and under CH. VII. romantic circumstances, were shielded from their pursuers at New Haven. At length, Whalley and Goffe three refound refuge in the house of Mr. Russel, minister of Hadley, where they lived in profound concealment.

2. Goffe had been a military commander. Looking from the window of his hiding place, he saw, on a Sabbath day, as the people were collecting for public worship, a body of ambushed Indians stealing upon Suddenly he left his confinement, and appeared among the gathering worshippers, his white hair and 1675. beard, and loose garments streaming to the winds. He Gosse at give the alarm, and the word of command; and the Hadley. men, already armed, were at once formed, and bearing down upon the foe. When they had conquered, they looked around for their preserver. He had vanished during the fray, and they fully believed that he had been an angel, sent from heaven for their deliverance.

3. Of the three judges, who cast themselves upon the Americans, not one was betrayed. The meanest Thereof the people could not be induced, by the price set not beupon their heads, to give them up; and they now rest, trayed. in peaceful graves, upon our soil.

4. Maine. In 1677, a controversy, which had existed for some time, between the government of Massachusetts, and the heirs of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, 1677. relative to the district of Maine, was settled in Eng- Mass. land, and the territory assigned to the latter. Upon Mainethis, Massachusetts purchased the title, and Maine became a province of that colony.

5. NEW HAMPSHIRE. In 1679, a commission was made out by order of Charles II., for the separation N.H.a of New Hampshire from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and its erection into a royal province. The province

<sup>1.</sup> Which of them came to America? Where were they? 2. During King Philip's war, what were the circumstances of Goffe's appearing at Hadley?—3. Were either of the three judges betrayed?—4. How did Massachusetts acquire a title to Maine? — 5. What happened to New Hampshire in 1679?

P'T. II. assembly was to be chosen by the people, the presi-P'D I dent and council to be appointed by the crown. CH. VII. This colony now manifested, that stability of character, for which no less than for its sublime piles of Shows a mountains, it is called "the Granite State." The people first thanked Massachusetts for the care she spirit. had taken of their infant condition; and next deter-

> mined "that no law should be valid, unless made by the assembly, and approved by the people.

6. Edward Cranfield, a needy speculator, was selected by Mason, and sent from England, to be the governor of New Hampshire. But he could neither outwit, nor over-awe the rugged patriots; nor with all the advantages of law, eject them from their lands; to rule. though for many years he gave them great annoyance.

7. Charles II. made additional navigation acts, by which he would have entirely destroyed the commerce 1679, of the colonies, had they been observed. were evaded, and opposed, especially in Massachusetts. Edward Randolph was sent over by the king, to see that these oppressive laws were executed.

8. James II., who declared, that there should be no free governments in his dominions, issued writs against the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island. These colonies presented letters and addresses, which, contained expressions of humble duty. The king con-1685. strued them into an actual surrender of their charters; and proceeded to establish a temporary government over New England. Sir Edmund Andros was appointed governor general.

> 9. Sir Edmund began his career with the most flattering professions of his regard to the public safety and happiness. It was, however, well observed, that "Nero concealed his tyrannical disposition more years than Sir Edmund did months." Soon after his arrival

> 5. Why is New Hampshire called the granite state? - 6. Who was selected by Mason as governor? What was beyond his power to do?—7. How did King Charles proceed in regard to navigation laws? How did the colonists? Who did the king send over? For what purpose? - 8. What writs did James II. issue? What did R. I. and Conn.? How did the king next proceed? Who did he send over as governor general? - 9. How did Sir Edmund begin ?

1682. Mason Cranfield

dolph.

II. succeeded by James

in the country, he sent to Connecticut, demanding the P'T. II. surrender of the charter. This being refused, in 1687, PD.L. he came with a guard to Hartford, during the session CH. VII. of the general assembly, and in person required its 1686.

delivery.

10. After debating until evening, the charter was andross in New produced, and laid on the table, where the assembly England. were sitting. The lights were suddenly extinguished, and one of the members privately conveyed it away, 1687. and hid it in the cavity of a large oak tree. The can-of Conn. dles were officiously relighted, but the charter was hid in gone; and no discovery could be made of it, or, at Charter Oak, on that time, of the person who carried it away. The Wyllis' government of the colony was, however, surrendered to Andros.

11. Massachusetts, where Sir Edmund resided, was the principal seat of despotism and suffering. In 1688, New York, and New Jersey, were added to his jurisdiction; and for more than two years, there was a 1689. general suppression of charter governments throughout the colonies, and a perpetual series of tyrannical exactions.

12. But the king had made himself as much detested at home, as his governor had abroad. The British nation, putting aside the fiction of the divine right of 1688. legitimate sovereigns, asserted that of human nature, Revoluby declaring that an oppressed people may change tion" in their rulers. They forced the king to abdicate, and completed what is called the English "Revolution," by placing William and Mary on the throne.

13. Great was the joy of New England. Even on the first rumor of the British Revolution, the authoriand Andros and Ranties of Boston seized and imprisoned Andros Randolph. As a temporary government, they organ-dolphin ized a committee of safety, of which the aged governor, Bradstreet, accepted the presidency; though he knew that, if the intelligence proved false, it might cost him his life.

<sup>9.</sup> Why did he go to Hartford?—10. What happened during his visit?—11. What took place from 1687 to 1689?—12. What fiction or false principle did the English put aside? What right did they assert? What is this event called ? - 13. What was done in Boston?

Dutch

York.

14. The change of government, produced by the removal of Andros, left New Hampshire in an unset-P'D. I. CH. VIII. tled state. Mason had died in 1685, leaving his two sons heirs to his claims. The people earnestly peti-1685, tioned to be again united with Massachusetts, but their Mason wishes were frustrated by Samuel Allen, who had purchased of the heirs of Mason, their title to New buyshis Hampshire. Allen received a commission as governor of the colony, and assumed the government in 1692.

15. When the intelligence was confirmed, that William and Mary was seated on the throne, Rhode Island and R. I. and Connecticut resumed their charters; but the king resume resolutely refused to restore to Massachusetts, her charters former system of government. Andros, Randolph,

and others, were ordered to England for trial.

### CHAPTER VIII.

N. York.—Its Governors.—Leisler.—Quakers in Massachusetts.

1. AFTER the surrender of the Dutch, Colonel Nichols entered upon the administration of the government of Lovelace. New York, which he conducted with great prudence, 1667. integrity, and moderation. The people, however, continued without civil rights, all authority being vested in the royal governor and council. Nichols returned to England, and was succeeded by Lord Lovelace.

2. In 1673, England and Holland were again involved in war, and Holland sent over a small fleet to 1678 regain her American possessions. This force arrived at New York, and demanded a surrender, which was take N. made without resistance. The Dutch took immediate possession of the fort and city, and soon after of the whole province.

CHAPTER VIII.—1. How did Colonel Nichols govern in New York?—2. What happened in 1673?

<sup>14.</sup> What took place in New Hampshire?—15. What happened in the other New England provinces? Who were sent to England?

3. The next year, 1674, the war terminated, and PT. II. New York was restored to the English. The Duke P'D. I of York, to prevent controversy about his title to the CH. VIII. territory, took out a new patent, and the same year 1674. appointed Sir Edmund Andros, governor.

N. York

4. Andros claimed jurisdiction over that part of restored. Connecticut west of the river, it having been included in the grant to the Duke of York. To seize it, he arrived off the fort, at Saybrook, with an armed force. 1675. The governor and council, being apprised of his de-Andros repulsed sign, sent a few troops under Captain Bull, who con- at Sayducted himself with such spirit, that Andros, jocosely declaring that his "horns should be tipped with gold," made no further attempt.

5. In 1682, Andros was removed from the government of New York. The succeeding year was a happy era in the history of this colony. The excellent Colonel Dongan arrived as governor, and the de-1682. sires of the people, for a popular government, were Dongan. gratified. The first general assembly was convoked, 1683. consisting of a council and eighteen representatives. First Governor Dongan surpassed all his predecessors, in assembly. attention to affairs with the Indians, by whom he was

highly esteemed.

5\*

6. The news from Europe, that the inhabitants of England had resolved to dethrone James, and offer the crown to William and Mary, raised the hopes of the 1688. disaffected. Among these, was Jacob Leisler, an active Leisler. militia captain, and a favorite of the people. He was not, however, a man of talents, but received the guiding impulses of his conduct, from the superior ener-

gies of his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne.

7. By his counsel, Leisler, at the head of a few men, Leisler declared for William and Mary, and took possession assumes of the fort of New York. His party increased to more than five hundred. The governor left the province, liam's and Leisler assumed to administer the government.

to act as

к2

<sup>3.</sup> What took place in 1674? - 4. Give an account of Andros's attempt to take Connecticut?—5. What happened in 1682? What the next year?—6. What happened in New York when news came of the expulsion of King James? Who was Jacob Leisler? - 7. Give an account of his and Milborne's operations?

P'T. II. Milborne went to Albany, and made himself master P'D I of the place. The regular authorities were against

CH. VIII. these lawless proceedings.

8. King William now commissioned Henry Sloughter, as governor of New York. Never was a gover-1691 nor more needed, and never was one more destitute Slough-ter gov- of every qualification for the office. He refused to erns N. treat with Leisler; but put him, and several of his adherents to prison. Finally, that unfortunate man, together with his son-in-law, perished upon the gallows. Their execution was disapproved by the people; and Leisler executed, their property, which was confiscated, was afterwards

restored to their descendants.

9. Motives derived from pure religion, are the best, and most effective, of all which influence human conduct. But when the religious feeling of men becomes perverted, all history shows, that it then produces the very worst effects. Under the influence of this feeling, in its right operation, our Puritan forefathers resisted oppression in England, suffered hardship, and braved

death, to enjoy their religion unmolested.

10. But they were not free, from the common error of their age, which was, that all in the same community, must, on religious subjects, think very much alike. The Puritans believed their way was certainly right, and they were utterly unwilling, that any should be among them, who should teach any thing different. This produced uncharitableness towards others, and the bad effects of the religious sentiment perverted.

11. The denomination of Friends or Quakers, had arisen in England. They had heard that the Puritans exercised a persecuting spirit, as in the cases of Mrs. Hutchinson and Roger Williams. They also thought the Puritan religion consisted too much in outward form, and too little in inward purity. The Quakers believed, that they were called by a voice from a divine

Friends or Qua-kers.

Reli-

gious feeling.

become pervert-

<sup>8.</sup> Who was Henry Sloughter? How did he proceed in regard to Leisler?—9. What may be said of motives derived from true religion? When the religious feeling of bodies of men becomes perverted, how is it then? What did our Puritan forefathers, under the impulse of right religious feeling? - 10. What was the common error of their age? Were the Puritans free from it?—11. What induced the Quakers to come to Massachusetts?

inward monitor, to go to New England, particularly P'T. II. to Boston, and there warn the people of their errors. P.D. I.

12. The Puritans, when they came, imprisoned carries them, and sent them away. The Quakers came again, and boldly denounced that, which the Puritans held 4 execudearer than life. Laws were made to banish them, prohibiting return, on pain of death. The Quakers came back, and four were actually hanged. The Puritans then became convinced of their error, opened their released. prison doors, and released twenty-eight persons.

# CHAPTER IX.

Jesuit Missionaries of France-their Discoveries.

1. From the devotion of the Puritans, and the Quakers, we turn to that of the Jesuit missionaries of France; and in all, we perceive "the operation of that common law of our nature, which binds the heart of man to the Author of his being." The Jesuit mission- Reliaries desired to extend the benefits of Christian re-gious dedemption to the heathen; yet they unfortunately united natural worldly policy with religious enthusiasm, and sought, principle not only to win souls to Christ, but subjects to the king of France, and the papal dominion.

2. The Catholics, already in Canada, seconded their efforts, and in 1640, Montreal was founded, to give the missionaries a starting point, nearer the scene of their operations. Within thirteen years, the wilderness of the Hurons was visited by sixty missionaries, mostly 1634 Jesuits. Making the Huron settlements of St. Louis, 1649 and St. Ignatius, their central station, they carried the 60 misgospel to the surrounding tribes; and thus visited and sionaries

12. How were they treated? CHAPTER IX.—1. When we see that different sects are willing to suffer death, in the service of God, what do we perceive? What two principles of conduct did the Jesuits unite ?-2. When was Montreal founded? For what object? Learn from the map of this period, in connection with the book, the central station of the missionaries.

P'T. II. became the first European explorers of the southern P.D. L. portion of Upper Canada, of which they took posses-CH. IS. sion for the French king.

3. One of these missionaries, Isaac Jouges, undaunted by the terrors of the Mohawk name, went among these savages, and was imprisoned. He escaped, but 1646 afterwards attempted a permanent mission. Arriving Father Jouges. at the Mohawk castle, he was accused of blighting the

corn of the Indians, by spells of sorcery: Being con-The Mo- demned, he received his death blow with composure. His head was hung on the palisades of the fort, and

his body thrown into the placid stream.

4. Circumstances changed. The missionaries were received among each tribe of the Five Nations. Rude chapels were constructed, where the natives chanted the services of the Romish church. But when the French missionaries sought to bring their lives under the influattempt ence of Christian principles, as to war and the treatment of prisoners, the fierceness of their character prevailed. They returned to their former customs, gave up their religion, and expelled the missionaries. Thus ended the attempts of the French to colonize New York.

5. Father Allouez, bent on a voyage of discovery, early in September, passed Mackinaw, into Lake Supepior. Sailing along the high banks and pictured rocks of its southern shore, he rested, beyond the bay of Superior Keweena, on that of Chegoimegon. Here was the great village of the Chippewas.

> 6. A grand council of ten or twelve tribes was, at the moment, assembled, to prevent the young braves of the Chippewas and Sioux, from taking up the tomahawk against each other. In this assembly came forward the missionary, and stood, and commanded, in the

> name of his heavenly, and of his earthly master, that there should be peace.

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council.

to colo-

nize N. Y.

<sup>2.</sup> What part of the country did the missionaries take possession of for the French king? -3. Give an account of Father Jouges? — 4. Of the further attempt to convert the Indians of New York? -5. Give an account of Father Allouez's route to the village of the Chippewas, and show it on the map? - G. What did Father Allouez at this village?

7. The Indians listened with reverence. They had P'T. II never before seen a white man. Soon they built a PD. I. chapel; and there they devoutly chanted their vesper CH. IX. and matin hymns; and the mission of St. Esprit was founded. The scattered Hurons and Ottawas here Esprit founded. collected around the missionary. He preached to the Pottawotamies, the Sacs and Foxes, the Illinois, and the Sioux.

8. From each of these tribes, he gained descriptions of their country, their lakes and rivers, of which he made reports to his government. He especially dwelt on what he had heard of the great river "Mesipi." river He urged the sending of small colonies of French emigrants, to make permanent settlements in the west.

9. A small company, headed by two missionaries, 1668. Claude Dablon, and James Marquette, founded the first St. Mary's French settlement within the limits of the United States. founded. It is at St. Mary's, on the falls between the Lakes Su-1669. perior and Huron...Allouez founded a mission at Green

10. Marquette selected a young Illinois as his companion, and learned from him the language of his nation. The Hurons heard with astonishment, that he had formed the bold design of exploring the great Marriver of the west; notwithstanding their assertions, boldness, that its monsters devoured men and canoes, its warriors never spared the stranger, and its climate was rife

11. Marquette walked from Green Bay, followed the Fox river, crossed the Portage from its head waters to those of the Wisconsin; when, with no com- 1673. panion but the missionary Joliet, he embarked upon Follows its bosom, and followed its course, unknowing whither the Wisconsin to it would lead. Solitary they floated along, till, in the Miss. seven days, they entered, with inexpressible joy, the broad Mississippi. They continued to float with its

<sup>7.</sup> How was it with the Indians? What was the mission called? 8. What information was gained, and reported?—9. What account can you give of St. Mary's? Where did Allouez found a mission? - 10. What was said by the Indians to deter Marquette from executing his design ? - 11. Give an account of his route, and trace it on the map.

CH. IX.

PT. II. lonely current, until, near the mouth of the Moingona,

P'D. I. they perceived marks of population. 12. Disembarking, they found, at fourteen miles

from the river, a village of the natives. Old men met them with the calumet, told them they were expected, and bade them enter their dwellings in peace. The courtesy. missionaries declared, by the council-fire, the claims of the Christian religion, and the right of the king of France to their territory. The Indians feasted them, and sent them away with the gift of a peace-pipe, embellished with the various colored heads and necks

of bright and beautiful birds.

heard afar, a rush of waters from the west; and soon the vast Missouri came down with its fiercer current to hasten on the more sluggish Mississippi. They saw, and passed the mouth of the Ohio, nor stopped, till they had gone beyond that of the Arkansas. they found savages, who spoke a new tongue. Missouri were armed with guns; a proof that they had trafficked with the Spaniards, or with the English, in Virginia. They showed hostile dispositions, but respected the

13. Sailing on their solitary way, the discoverers

peace-pipe, the white flag of the desert.

14. Marquette now retraced his course to the Illi-1774. nois,—entered and ascended that river, and beheld the Returns beautiful fertility of its summer prairies, abounding in game. He visited Chicago, and in September was again

at Green Bay.

15. The next year, on the banks of the little stream now called by his name, Marquette retired for devo-1675. tion, from the company with which he was journeyingto pray, by a rude altar of stones, beneath the silent. dies near shade. There, half an hour afterwards, his dead body Lake Mi was found. He was buried on the shore of the lake; and the Indian fancies that his spirit still controls its storms.

> 16. As Joliet, the companion of Marquette, was returning from the west, to carry the tidings of their

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Discovers the

<sup>12.</sup> What happened at an Indian village?—13. Describe, and trace Marquette's route, to its farthest extent? What inhabitants did he find?—14. Describe, and trace his return?— 15. Give an account of the death of Marquette?

discovery, he met at Frontenac, now Kingston, the P'T. II governor of the place, the energetic and highly gifted P.D. I His genius kindled, by the description of CH. IX. the missionary; he went to France, and was commis- 1679 sioned to complete the survey of the great river.

17. He returned to Frontenac, built a wooden canoe, Builds

of ten tons, and carrying a part of his company to the the first mouth of Tonnewanta Creek, he there built the first vessel on sailing vessel, which ever navigated Lake Erie. On Lake his way across the lakes, he marked Detroit as a suitable place for a colony, gave name to Lake St. Clair, Founds Mackiplanted a trading house at Mackinaw, and finally cast naw.

anchor at Green Bay.

18. Here, he collected a rich cargo of furs, and sent back his brig to carry them to Niagara. Then, in bark canoes, he moved his party south, to the head of the lake; and there constructed the Fort of the Miamis. His brig was unfortunately lost; but, with a small company, he steered resolutely west, accompanied by

the Jesuit Hennepin.

19. They reached, through many discouragements, by disaster, treachery, and climate, the great Illinois; and following its waters four days journey below Lake Peoria, La Salle there built a fort, which, in the bitter- 1679. ness of his spirit, he named Creve-coeur. Here he sent pin with out a party under Hennepin, to explore the sources of La Salle. the Mississippi, and himself set forth on foot to return to Frontenac.

20. Hennepin followed the Illinois to its junction with the parent stream, ascended that river above the falls, to which he gave the name of St. Anthony. He afterwards reported, though falsely, that he had dis-1680. covered the sources of the Mississippi.

He ex-

La Salle returned to his fort on the Illinois, built a St. Ansmall vessel, and the next year, he sailed down the Falls. Mississippi, till he reached its mouth. To the country he gave the name of Louisiana, in honor of his sovereign, Louis XIV.

<sup>16.</sup> Who was La Salle? How did he become interested, and what did he do? - 17. Trace, and describe his route to Green Bay?—18. What steps did he here take?—19. Where did he go from thence? Whomdid he send out to explore?—20. What was done by Hennepin? What next by La Salle?

21. Returning to France, the government sent him P'D.I. to colonize the country which he had visited; but his CH. X. fleet took a wrong direction, and he was carried, with 1687, his party, to Texas, where he made the settlement of La Salle St. Louis. Attempting to go to Louisiana on foot, a \* killed. discontented soldier of his party, gave him his deathshot. Texas was regarded as an appendage to Louisiana.

### CHAPTER X.

North and South Carolina.—The Great Patent.—Mr. Locke's Constitution.

1. AFTER Charles II. was restored, the people about him, took advantage of his improvident good nature, and want of conscientious scruples. They thus gained large tracts of American territory—and, neither he who gave, nor they who received, considered, whether Patent of or not, it was his to give. In 1663, the king gave Carolina. Carolina, which more justly belonged to Spain, to 1663. Lord Clarendon the historian, Lord Ashley Cooper Earl of Shaftsbury, General Monk afterwards Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, the two Berkeleys, Sir

John Colleton, and Sir George Carteret.

2. These noblemen next aspired to the glory of founding a sovereignty, which should, not only yield them money, but the fame of legislators; and in 1667, Charles granted them the whole of the country, from the mouth of the river St. Johns to 36° 33' north latitude; and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. grant ex- frame a government for the future empire, they secured 1667, the services, of the well known philosopher, John Locke. In the meantime, the younger Berkeley, who was governor of Virginia, was to extend his rule over the whole territory.

21. What happened on his last return to America?

CHAPTER X.—1. What traits of Charles II, are here mentioned? What advantage was taken of them? What grant did he make in 1663? To whom?—2. What grant did he make in 1667? Show its extent on the map? Who was to frame a constitution for this large country? Who to be governor?

Forms a

democ-

3. But settlers were wanted; and to procure these, Pt. II. various inducements were held out by the company. P.D. L. Two settlements had already been formed within their cm. x. precincts. One of these, near Albemarle Sound, was Settlebegun, at an early day, by enterprising planters from ment at Virginia; and enjoying entire liberty, it had been augmented from that and other colonies, whenever reli- the nugious or political oppression had scattered their people. N. C. This settlement had so increased, as to form, for con- 1663. venience, a simple democratic government.

4. The other colony was to the south of this, on Cape Fear, or Clarendon river; and had been originally made, by a little band of adventurers from New England. They, as well as the former colony, had pur- settlechased their land of the natives; they had occupied ment at it, and they claimed, as a law of nature, the right of Fear, self-government. They were not, however, satisfied with the country; and most of them deserted it to find

5. In the meantime, a number of planters from Barbadoes, had purchased lands of the sachems, and settled on Cape Fear river, near the neglected territory of the New Englanders. They requested of the pro- Yeamans. prietors a confirmation of the purchase, they had made 1666. of the Indians, and of the power, which they had assumed to govern themselves. As a state must have inhabitants, their request was partially granted; and one of their number, Sir John Yeamans, was appointed their governor. The settlement, in 1666, contained eight hundred persons.

6. Thus, the germs of liberty had, in the Carolinas, begun to vegetate strongly. And when the great aristocratical constitution, making three orders of nobility, 1693-was sent over, in 1670, the ground was already preoccupied. These dwellers in scattered log cabins in of Lockethe woods, could not be noblemen, and would not be ted, serfs. Eventually, the interest of the proprietors pre-

<sup>3.</sup> What settlement was formed in the northern part of the tract? Of what did it prove to be the nucleus? — 4. Describe the settlement which proved to be the nucleus of South Carolina. 5. What change of inhabitants took place? Who was their first governor? What was their number in 1666? — 6. How was it in respect to Mr. Locke's constitution?

Wil

liam's

Baron Castine.

P'T. II. vailed over their pride. The inhabitants took their P'D. I. own way in regard to government, and in 1693, the constitution of Locke was formally abrogated.

7. William Sayle, the first proprietary governor of Carolina, brought over a colony, with which he foundGov. ed old Charlestown. Dying in 1671, his colony was sayle. annexed to that of Governor Yeamans. In 1680, the ctwo rivers, which received the names of Ashley and Charlestom. Cooper. The foundation of the present capital of the dounded. south was laid, and the name of the king perpetuated in that of Charleston.

8. During the year 1690, King William sent out a

1690 large body of French Protestants, who had been comFrench pelled to leave their country, by the arbitrary measures
of Louis XIV. To a part of these, lands were allotted
in Virginia, on James river. Others settled in Carolina, on the banks of the Santee, and in Charleston.
They introduced the culture of the vine, and were

### CHAPTER XI.

### A French and Indian War.

among the most useful settlers of the province.

1. In consequence of the English Revolution, a war ensued between England and France, which affected the American colonies of both; and is known in our

annals, as "King William's war."

2. The fisheries on the Atlantic coast were regarded as of prime importance; and, on this account, Acadia was highly valued. To protect it, the two French Jesuits, Vincent and Bigot, collected a village of the savage Abenakies, on the Penobscot; and the Baron de St. Castine, a bigoted French nobleman, established

7. Describe the founding of Charleston?—8. Who did King William send over in 1690? Where did they settle?

CHAPTER XI.—1. What war occurred in consequence of the English Revolution?—2. Why was Acadia valued? What was done by Frenchmen to keep it from the English?

there a trading fort. In 1686, the fort, built at Pema-PT. II. quid, was taken by Castine; and thus the French P.D. I. claimed, as Acadia, all Maine, east of the Kennebec; and CH. XI.

they artfully obtained great ascendancy over the natives. 1686.

3. The tribe of Pennicook, in New Hampshire, had lost several of their number, by the treachery of the whites, who had taken and sold them into slavery. At Dover, in that state, the venerable Major Waldron, a magistrate, and a trader among the Indians, hospitably 1689. admitted two squaws to sleep by his fire. At dead of Penninight, they let in a war party from without. They placed Major Waldron upon a long table, and then mocked him with a jeering call, to "judge Indians." Those indebted to him for goods, drew gashes on his breast, saying, "here I cross out my account." Twenty-three were killed, twenty-nine made prisoners, and the town burnt.

attack

4. Governor Frontenac, at Quebec, planned to send, through the snow, three parties. The first arrived at Schenectady, the night of the 18th of February, and, separating into small parties, they invested every house Feb. 18. at the same moment. The people slept until their Schenecdoors were broken open, and themselves dragged from tady detheir beds. Their dwellings were set on fire, and sixty stroyed. of the inhabitants butchered. Twenty-seven were carried captive, and most of the small number which escaped, lost their limbs in attempting to flee naked, through a deep snow, to Albany.

5. The second party of French and Indians, leagued for murder, were sent against the pleasant settlement at Salmon Falls, on the Piscataqua. At break of daya day which, for fifty of their number, had no morrow, Destructhe peaceful inhabitants were waked to experience the salmon horrors of Indian warfare, aided and directed by French March ingenuity. The third party from Quebec, in like manner, destroyed the settlement at Casco Bay, in Maine.

<sup>2.</sup> What fort was taken by Castine ? How far did the French claim in Maine?—3. What provocation did the Pennicooks receive? What shocking cruelty did they exercise?—4. What three parties were sent out? By whom? Trace, and describe the route of the first party? Describe the massacre of Schenectady? -5. Trace and describe the route of the second party? Of the third ?

P'T. II. 6. Fear and terror was on every side. The several governors of the provinces, convened at New York city. General Winthrop with a body of troops, and May 1. Sir William Phipps, with a large fleet, were sent against 1691. the French. Port Royal was taken; but both expedicity, Y. states it in Y. and the whole, failures.

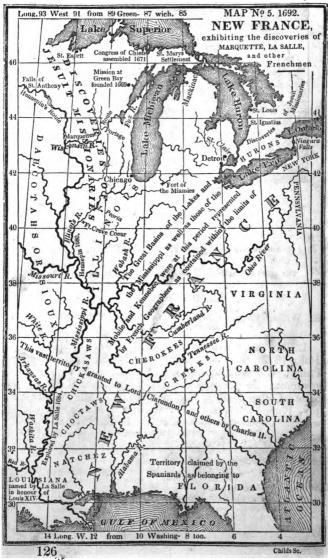
7. Great expenses were, by these means, incurred the by Massachusetts, and the general court authorized, "credit for the first time, the emission of paper money, or notes of credit; making them, in all payments, a legal

tender.

8. The Revolution in England produced a disagreeble change, in the affairs of Massachusetts. King William, refusing to restore its former Government,
granted a new charter, which extended its limits, but
restricted its privileges. Massachusetts now embraced,
of Mass. besides her former territory, and the adjacent islands,
Plymouth, Maine, and Nova Scotia; extending north
to the river St. Lawrence, and west to the South Sea,
excepting New Hampshire and New York.

9. Almost the only privilege which the new charter allowed the people, was that of choosing their representatives. The king reserved to himself the right of appointing the governor, lieutenant governor, and secretary; and of repealing all laws within three union in years after the passage. As Plymouth, the oldest, and heart. Massachusetts, the principal member of the New England confederacy, were now placed under a royal governor, the union was nominally at an end. But it was already firmly cemented in the hearts and habits of the people.

6. What measures were taken in the congress of governors? What expeditions were undertaken?—7. What means did Massachusetts take to procure money?—8. How did the English Revolution affect Massachusetts? What course did King William take? How did the new charter affect Massachusetts in regard to territory? What did that province now embrace? 9. How did the new charter affect the liberties of the people? What power had now the king of England? Why could not the confederacy remain as it had been? In what respects had the union become already cemented?





Landing of Sir William Phipps.

# PERIOD II.

THE NEW CHARTER \1692, \ OF MASSACRUSETTS.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT { 1733. } OF GEORGIA BY OGLETHORPE.

# CHAPTER I.

Sir William Phipps.-Cotton Mather.-Salem Witchcraft.-Schools.-Yale College.

1. The new charter was received at Boston, May PT. II. 14th, 1692. It was brought over by Sir William Pro. II. Phipps, who brought also his commission, as royal CH. I. governor. He was nominated by the influence of his May 14. pastor, Cotton Mather, who received him with great 1692. joy. Phipps was a native of Pemaquid, in Maine. He charter. was made apprentice to a trade; but being active and sir Wm. enterprising, he went to England; and, at length, ac- Phipps. quired riches and a title, by recovering, with a diving bell, the treasures of a Spanish wreck.

2. The delusion, with respect to witchcraft, was Decusion now at its height. The first settlers brought it with them from the mother country. Laws, making witch-

CHAPTER I.-1. Where was the new charter received? By whom brought over? By whose influence was he nominated for governor?—2. What delusion existed? Give some account of this delusion?

P'T. II. craft a capital crime, existed in England, and were P'D. II. early enacted in Massachusetts. In Springfield in 1645. CH. I. some individuals were accused and tried, but acquitted. Persons at Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester, and Cambridge, were tried, and some actually executed for the supposed offence. But it was at Salem, where this

delusion produced its most fatal effects.

3. At first, it was old women only, who were suspected of having leagued with the devil, to inflict upon Cenvic- the persons who complained, the various torments, which they asserted, that they felt. The magistrates of the people's choice, had, with Bradstreet, their cient governor, previous to the arrival of Phipps, discountenanced these persecutions; but the new authorities, under the influence of Cotton Mather, pursued a course which placed the accused in situations, where "they had need to be magicians, not to be convicted of

4. The unhappy persons were confronted with those who accused them, and asked, "why do you afflict And by these children?" If answered, I do not afflict them, tent wit- they commanded them to look upon the children, at nesses. which they would fall into fits, and then declare they were thus troubled by the persons apprehended. On evidence no better than this, were twenty persons executed.

cuted.

magic."

5. The general court, on assembling, took ground against these proceedings, and abolished the special court, by which these persons had been condemned. general This court was organised by Phipps, and presided over by Stoughton, the lieutenant-governor. The public were addressed on the subject, through the press, by the independent Calef, of Boston; and the eyes of men were at length opened. Those who had been imprisoned were set free; and the memory of the transaction soon became, what it still continues to be, a source of national sorrow and humiliation.

> 3. Who were first accused? How was it with the people's magistrates, in respect to prosecutions for witchcraft? By whom were they upheld?—4. How did the prosecutions proceed? How many persons suffered death?—5. By what court had these persons been condemned? How was shown the power of the press to do good?

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tions on insuffigrounds.

Oct. The court against the

special

court,

6. Not one of the colonies enjoyed a repose so P'T. II. uninterrupted as Connecticut; and therefore none had, PD. II. in this respect, so great advantages to show the bent cu. i. of the Puritan mind, in regard to the improvement of the human race, by the right training of the young.

7. As early as 1646, the general court took the mat- 1646 ter in hand. "To the end," say they, "that learning Gen. Ct be not buried in the graves of our forefathers, the Lord of Conn. assisting our endeavors, it is ordered, that all the families. townships with fifty householders, shall keep a school, and pay for the same in such way as they see fit. And families. further, that if any town has one hundred household-

ers, they shall keep and maintain a grammar school, where young men can be fitted for a university."

8. New Haven had also provided by law for common schools, and in 1654, Mr. Davenport proposed the institution of a college, and the town gave lands 1654. for the object. Governor Hopkins, of Connecticut, Yale who, for several years, was alternately with Haynes, College. the chief magistrate of that colony, dying in London, bequeathed, for such an institution, four or five hundred pounds. The school was located at Saybrook.

9. The clergy of Connecticut, feeling the need of a college, nearer than at Cambridge, to furnish learned men as ministers, ten of their number, obtained from 1701. the general assembly, a charter of incorporation; toge- Charter ther with an annual grant of £120. Thus constituted endowas trustees, they held their first meeting at Saybrook; ments. chose officers, and made laws for the infant university.

10. The location was inconvenient, and more money being subscribed, to fix the college at New Haven than at rival places, it was removed thither, and received at TYTY the same time, accessions,—of books for its library College already begun, and in its funds. The most liberal of to New the donors was Elihu Yale, a native of New Haven, Haven.

<sup>6.</sup> How was it with Connecticut in respect to education? - 7. What did the general court order in 1646? -8. What did Mr. Davenport propose in 1654? What can you say of Governor Hopkins? Where was the school first located?—9. What was obtained for it? By whom? Where did the ten trustees hold their first meeting? What did they do?—10. Why was the college removed? Why placed at New Haven?

PT. II. who had made a fortune in India. His name is pre-PD. II. served, in grateful remembrance, by that of the college.

CH. II. Colonel Fletcher, governor of New York, was empowered to take command of the militia of Connecticut. The colony, alarmed, immediately despatched Gov. Fletcher, and council. Colonel Fletcher, tempt. however, went to Hartford, in 1693; and, in his majesty's name, demanded the surrender of the militia to

his command.

12. Captain William Wadsworth, the man by whom the charter was hid, paraded his company; but as an attendant of Fletcher began to read his commission, Oct 26. the captain gave command to "drum;" and when Foiled by Fletcher called out "silence!" the captain raised his voice higher in a second order, "drum, drum, I say." At length Fletcher gave up in despair; perhaps fearing, if he persisted, that Wadsworth would, in good earnest, fulfil his threat, and "make daylight shine through him."

### CHAPTER II.

European Politics.—Peace of Ryswick, which closes King William's War.—Queen Anne's War soon begins.

1. King William's war had been feebly pursued.

Settlements on Oyster river were, however, destroyed by the French and Indians, and the fort at Pemaquid, 1697. which Sir William Phipps had rebuilt by the special Ryswick direction of the sovereigns, had been taken. In 1697, peace was made at Ryswick, in Germany, by which it was stipulated that all places captured during the war should be restored. Thus had the barbarous ap-

<sup>10.</sup> From whom receive its name?—11. How was Connection now alarmed? What measures were taken by Fletcher?
12. What by Captain Wadsworth? What was the result?
CHAFTER II.—1. What settlements had been destroyed?
What fort taken? What was done in 1697? What was stipulated?

peal to arms been to no other purpose but that of mul- P'T. II. tiplying human woes. But the parties profited little P'D. II. by the lesson. In May, 1702, the contest began, CH. II. which is known in American history, as "Queen 1702. Anne's war."

2. The eastern Indians now devastated Maine from Casco to Wells. Deerfield, in Massachusetts, was surprised at midnight, February, 1704, by a party of French and Indians, under Heurtel de Rouville. sentinel of the fort being asleep, and the snow of such Deerfield a depth as to allow them to pass over the palisades, surprised they silently entered, and scalped and murdered, or French secured as prisoners, the wretched inhabitants. Only and Indians. a small number escaped by flight. Forty-seven were killed, and one hundred and twenty carried captive to Canada.

3. Early in the assault, the house of the Rev. John Williams, the minister of the place, was attacked by about twenty Indians, who, after the murder of two of his children, secured as prisoners, himself, his wife, and his remaining children. Mrs. Williams, on the second day, faltered in the march, and, according to

the Indian custom, was cruelly put to death.

4. Roused by these inhumanities, the veteran warrior, Benjamin Church, mounted on horseback and rode seventy miles to offer his services to Dudley, now governor of Massachusetts, in behalf of his dis-1704. tressed fellow citizens. He was sent with five hun- Indian dred soldiers to the eastern coast of New England, to ments attack the enemy in their own settlements; and, as-destroycending the Penobscot and St. Croix rivers, he destroyed several of their towns, and took a considerable number of prisoners.

liams family.

5. In 1705, Vaudreuil, now governor of Canada, 1705 proposed to Governor Dudley, a treaty of neutrality. Priso-Arrangements were accordingly made for an exchange changed of prisoners; and thus a large proportion of those

<sup>1.</sup> What object has been answered by the war? Was war soon made again? What war?—2. What can you say of the eastern Indians? Describe the assault upon Deerfield?—3. What happened to Mr. Williams and his family? -4. Whent against the Indians? -- 5. What was done in 1705?

P'T. II. taken at Deerfield, were finally released. Among the P'D. II. number was Mr. Williams, and some of his children. сн. и. One young daughter remained, married, and raised a family in the tribe which adopted her... In 1710, Port

1710. lamily in the tribe which adopted her... in 1710, Port English Royal was taken from the French, and its name, in take Port honor of the queen, was changed to Annapolis.

6. Queen Anne's war was closed by the treaty of 1713. Utrecht, by which Acadia was ceded to the English. Peace of For more than ten years, this war had exposed the frontiers to continued attacks from a savage foe. Agrioloses Anne's culture was necessarily neglected, a heavy public debt war. incurred, and a state of general depression ensued.

7. Some Palatines of Germany, having been reduced to great indigence, by the wars in that country, went 1710 to England to solicit charity of Queen Anne. Palatines princess having obtained for them, grants of land in the pro- America, about six or seven thousand arrived, during the year 1710, and planted themselves in the provinces 1714. of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Carolina. George I. In 1714, Queen Anne dying, George I., ascended the

throne of England.

8. After the treaty of Utrecht, by which France ceded to England, the whole of Acadia, the general court of Massachusetts extended its jurisdiction to the takes in utmost bounds of the province of Maine; and, enter-Maine, prising fishermen and traders, not only revived the desolated villages, but on the eastern bank of the Kennebec erected new forts, and planted new settlements around them.

9. Father Rasles, a Jesuit missionary of France, had for many years ministered, in a rude chapel at Norridgewock, on the Kennebec, among his savage converts of the Abenakies. The Indians under his charge 1717, began hostilities against the English, by burning Bruns-1724. wick. The authorities of Massachusetts had ascertained, by getting possession of the papers of Father

> 5. What place was taken in 1710? -6. When was Queen Anne's war closed? What were some of its bad effects? — 7.
> What persons were sent over? By whom? At what time? To what place? Who succeeded Queen Anne? -8. What was the condition and prospects of Maine? — 9. Give an account of Father Rasles? Where did the Indians, acting under his directions, begin their warfare?

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Father Rasles

Mass.

all

Rasles, that both he, and the governor of Canada were PT. II. in the counsel of the savages, and were the instigators P'D. II. of their depredations. A party from New England, in CH. III. August 1724, destroyed Norridgewock, and put to Reslee death the aged Jesuit. He was the last of that devoted and his order, who, in the wilds of America, had labored to stroyed. gain at the same time, a spiritual kingdom for a heavenly Master, and a temporal one for an earthly sovereign.

10. The Indians now found, that, though instigated by the French, they were not supported by them; and 1726. their sachems, at St. John's, concluded a peace with the Aug. 6. colonists; which, as French missions were now at an Peace with the end, proved durable. English trading houses flourish- eastern ed, and the eastern boundary of New England remained Indians. undisputed.

### CHAPTER III.

Fletcher.—Piracy.—The Jerseys united, and joined with New York.

1. Governor Sloughter, of New York, dying in 1691. Colonel Fletcher received the commission of governor. Fletcher was a good soldier, and having 1692. fortunately secured the friendship of Major Schuyler, Fletcher he was, by his advice, enabled to conduct the Indian affairs of the colony, to the acceptance of the people. 1693. Episcopalian ministers were, by the influence of the Introduces Episgovernor, settled in several parishes; and a religious copacy. order thus introduced, which, at this day, forms so respectable a portion of the population of the state.

2. In 1698, the earl of Bellamont, succeeded Gover-1698 nor Fletcher. During the late wars, the seas were mont.

<sup>9.</sup> How did the colonists proceed?—10. What made the Indians willing to conclude a peace? What followed this peace?

CHAPTER III.—1. Who did Fletcher succeed? At what time? What enabled him to conduct well the Indian affairs? What was done by his influence in respect to religion?  $\rightarrow 2$ . Who succeeded him?

P'T. II. infested with English pirates. Bellamont was particup'D. II. larly instructed "to put a stop to the growth of piracy."

Sends out to agreed on, and one William Kid, undertook the expecty, Kid, dition, and sailed from New York. He soon turned pirate himself. After some time, he burnt his ship and returned to the colonies. There is a vague tradition still existing, that he brought large quantities of money,

1699. which he caused to be concealed in the earth. He was le extended at Boston, sent to England for his trial,

and there condemned and executed.

The Jersey. The Jersey in the proprietors surrendered the right of government to ted, and the crown. Queen Anne united it with the east projoined to vince, and New Jersey, as the whole was now called, was to be ruled jointly with New York by a royal Lord governor, having a separate council and assembly of

Lord governor, having a separate council and assembly of bury. representatives. The queen appointed, as governor of 1708, the two provinces, the worthless lord Cornbury. In Lovelace. 1708, she removed him and appointed Lord Lovelace.

4. After a short administration, Lovelace was suc-1710. ceeded by Sir Robert Hunter, and he, in 1719, by Hunter. Peter Schuyler, who so often acted as the mediator between the whites, and Indians. Commissioners were

1719. at this time, appointed to draw the line of partition between the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and

Connecticut.

1720. 5. In 1720, Mr. Burnet succeeded Schuyler. He Burnet. Oswego built. York and Canada; and by this means displeased the 1722. Mont-gomery. Mont-gomery.

<sup>2.</sup> How did he happen to employ Kid? Give an account of William Kid? — 3. What happened in West Jersey? What was the whole now called? How was it to be governed? Who did Queen Anne make governor? What did she do in 1708?—4. Who were the successors of Lovelace?—5. How did Governor Burnet incur the displeasure of the merchants? What did they do?

6. On his death, the command devolved on Rip PT. II. Van Dam, an eminent merchant. During his administration, the French erected a fort at Crown Point, cm. iv. which commanded Lake Champlain, and which was within the acknowledged limits of New York...George II. Van George II.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Pennsylvania.—Penn's second visit.—Maryland.

1. AFTER William Penn's arrival in England, he became one of the most influential persons in the Penn in-kingdom. The influence, which he possessed; with fluential King James was never used for selfish purposes, but mainly to obtain benefits for distressed Quakers, and laws in favor of general toleration.

2. When James became an exile in France, Penn 1692. was suspected, by his successor, of holding with him be a treasonable correspondence; and, upon vague charges governlike these, he was a number of times imprisoned. In 1692, the government of Pennsylvania was taken from him; and Fletcher, of New York, appointed by the crown, to be its governor.

3. After strict scrutiny, the conduct of Penn was found to be irreproachable; and in 1694, he was restored to the favor of the king, and reinstated in his government: but not immediately returning to Pennsylvania, he appointed the worthy Thomas Lloyd, his deputy governor.

6. Who was Burnet's successor? What did he permit? What happened in England in 1727?

CHAPTER IV.—1. How was it with Penn after his return to England? Was William Penn a selfish man?—2. After the English Revolution, by which James was made an exile, what happened to Penn? What became, at this time, of Pennsylvania?

3. Was Penn found guilty? What happened in 1694?

P'D. II. 1699. second

4. In 1699, Penn visited his colony. Finding great complaint and disaffection respecting the government, he granted, in 1701, a new and liberal charter. To the assembly, it gave the right of originating bills; to the governor the right of rejecting laws passed by the assembly, -of appointing his own council, -and of exercising the whole executive power. This charter was accepted by the assembly; although it did not satisfy Grants the discontents of the people.

new privileges.

visit.

5. The Territories, afterwards called Delaware, rejected the charter altogether; and in 1703, they were allowed to form a separate assembly; Penn still appointing the same governor, over both provinces. Territo- Having settled a government, which has given him the separate glory of being one of the greatest of lawgivers, Penn province. went to England, no more to visit his beloved province. The executive authority was administered by deputy governors appointed by himself.

6. In the year 1716, the government of Maryland, 1716: which since the accession of William and Mary, had been held by the crown, was restored to Lord Baltimore re-more, the proprietor. It continued in his hands, and instated those of his successors, until the American Revolution

## CHAPTER V.

The Huguenots.-War with the Spaniards-Tuscaroras and Yamassees.

1. THE English settlers in Carolina, treated with French harshness and intolerance, the French Huguenots. ill treat- They, on their part, bore this ill usage, with meeked. ness and forbearance; so that after a few years, they were admitted to the privileges of citizens... John

was their ill usage borne ?

<sup>4.</sup> What in 1699? What in 1701? What powers were given by the charter? - 5. What is said of The Territories? What did Penn then do?—6. What happened in 1716?

CHAPTER V.—1. Who were ill treated? By whom? How

Archdale, one of the proprietors, was sent, in 1695, as PT. II. governor of North and South Carolina, with power to Pro II redress alleged grievances. Having restored order, CH. V. he left the country the next year.

2. About this time a vessel from Madagascar, touching at Carolina, the captain presented Governor Arch- 1695. dale with a bag of seed rice, giving him, at the same Rice introduced time, instructions as to the manner of its culture. The from seed was divided among several planters. From this Africa. accident arose the cultivation of this staple commodity of Carolina.

3. The proprietary governor, invested with arbitrary powers, resided in the southern province, and governed Too the northern by his deputy. But the deputy governor, liberty in though his powers were ample, could never execute N.C. them, beyond the limits of the peoples' will.

4. On the breaking out of Queen Anne's war, an attempt was made by Governor Moore, of South Carolina, against the Spanish province of St. Augustine. The first The expedition was unsuccessful, and so heavy was paper the expense, that, to pay the debt incurred, the assemulation of S. C. bly, for the first time, resorted to the expedient of a paper currency.

5. The Spaniards, aided by the French, and com- 1706. manded by Le Feboure, in a fleet of five ships, next invasion invaded Charleston. Their attack was met with such repelled.

spirit, that they retired with loss.

6. In 1712, the Tuscaroras, and other Indians of North Carolina, formed a horrible plot for exterminating the entire white population. They entered, by 1712. surprise, the houses of the poor Palatines of Germany, war who had recently settled on the Roanoke, and murdered many families. The remaining inhabitants, col- res. lecting into a camp, kept guard night and day, until aid could be received from South Carolina.

<sup>1.</sup> What was done by the proprietors?—2. How was the culture of rice introduced?—3. Where did the governor of the Carolinas reside? How did his deputy succeed in governing North Carolina?—4. What account can you give of the expedition against St. Augustine? What was done to defray the expense? - 5. Give an account of the Spanish invasion? - 6. What happened now to the northern province of Carolina?

PT. II. 7. That colony sent to their relief, six hundred militia, under Captain Barnwell. He penetrated the ch. v. wilderness, attacked the Indians, killed three hundred, They are and took one hundred prisoners. Those who surpursued vived, fled to the chief town of the Tuscaroras; but feated by here Barnwell's troops surrounded them. After Barnwell great losses, they sued for peace. The Tuscaroras soon after left their country, and united with the Iron

soon after left their country, and united with the Iroquis; making the sixth nation of that confederacy.

8. In 1715, the Yamassees, instigated a combination of all the Indians from Florida to Cape Fear against South Carolina. The warriors of the Creeks, Appalachians, Cherokees, and other tribes engaged, exceeded with the six thousand. The southern Indians fell suddenly on Yamassees in the traders settled among them, and, in a few hours, s.c. ninety persons were massacred. Some of the inhabitants fled precipitately to Charleston, and gave the alarm.

9. Formidable parties were also penetrating the northern frontier, and approaching Charleston. These Battle of were repulsed by the militia, but their route was markenteestebers. ed by devastation. Governor Craven, at the head of twelve hundred men, marched towards the southern frontier, and overtook the strongest body of the enemy,

The Ya at a place called Saltcatchers, where a bloody battle masses was fought. The Indians were totally defeated, and Florida. driven from their territory. They were received by

hundred of the Carolinians were slain in this war.

10. The legislature, in the distressed condition of the colony, applied to the company for aid and protection, which was denied. For temporary relief, they next made large emissions of paper money. Directions were given, by the proprietors, to the governor, to reduce the quantity in circulation. The assembly then resolved to appropriate the lands, from which the

the Spaniards, and settled in Florida. Nearly four

<sup>7.</sup> Did the southern province make exertions? What did Capt. Barnwell? What became of the Tuscaroras?—8. What formidable combination was formed? Who were the instigators? What was their force? What was their first outbreak? 9. How did they proceed? Where were they defeated? By whom? How many Carolinians were destroyed by these Indians?—10. What was done in the distress of the colony?

Indians had been driven; but the proprietors refused PT. II. to sanction this necessary proceeding. They also P.D. II. encouraged their officers in oppressive measures.

11. The people were determined, no longer to submit to such tyranny. The governor, Johnson, was informed, that if he would rule under the king, he Carolinicould retain his office, but not otherwise. Johnson ans rerefused, and endeavored to suppress the spirit of revolt; choose a but it had diffused itself beyond his control; and, at governor last, the people elected Moore, governor of the province.

12. The colonists stated their situation by agents in England, when it was decided, that the proprietors had forfeited their charter; and that both the Carolinas should be taken under the royal protection. Nichol-appoints son, was appointed governor; and, early the following Nichol-son. year, he arrived at Charleston, where he was received

with every demonstration of joy.

13. Peace was made between Great Britain and Spain. Treaties were held with the Cherokees and sood ad-Creeks, in which boundaries were settled. Governor tion. Nicholson encouraged literary institutions.

14. The revolution was completed, by an agreement between the crown and seven of the proprietors; whereby, for a valuable consideration, they surrendered their N. and right and interest, not only in the government of these S. Caroprovinces, but also in the soil. North and South Carorated. lina were, at the same time, erected into separate governments.

 How did the company of proprietors treat the people ?— 11. What were the people now resolved on? What did they let Gov. Johnson know? What reply receive? Whom did they elect? - 12. What decision was made in England? Who was sent as governor? - 13. How did he administer the government? — 14. How was this revolution in Carolina completed?

#### CHAPTER VI.

Extension of the French Empire.—New France.

1. Pensacola was settled by three hundred Span-P'D. II, iards from Vera Cruz. Scarcely were they established. CH. VI. when a fleet, under Le Moine d'Iberville, a Canadian Frenchman, who had been distinguished as a discoverer Pensaco- and a warrior, appeared along their coast, carrying

la settled. several hundred persons, mostly from Canada.

Feb. 3. d'Iber-ville en-

2. The company at first erected their huts on Ship Island, near the entrance of Lake Borgne. After three weeks, d'Iberville proceeded with forty men, entered the mouth of the Mississippi, and sailed up the stream. probably to Red river. On his return, he passed through ters the the bay, which bears his name, and the lakes which he called Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the bay of St. Louis. On the small bay of Biloxi he erected a fort. and around it his few emigrants were planted.

3. Leaving them under the command of his brother, Mobile Bienville, he went to France. The climate proved founded. fatal to numbers, and in 1702, the chief fortress was transferred to the western bank of the Mobile, where was made the first European settlement in Alabama. 4. In 1716, Bienville went up the Mississippi, and

1716. built Fort Rosalie, on the site of Natchez,—the oldest Natchez European settlement of the grand valley, south of the founded. Illinois. False ideas of the wealth of Louisiana had been spread in France, for purposes of land speculation; and in 1718, three ships came over, bearing 1718. eight hundred emigrants, who founded a city, and in Orleans honor of the regent of France, named it New Orleans. founded. By this occupancy, as well as by discovery, France laid claim to Louisiana.

CHAPTER VI.-1. When was Pensacola settled? What fleet soon appeared? -2. Where did the company first stop? Where did d'Iberville then go? Describe, and trace on the map, his route and return? Where were his emigrants planted?—3. With whom did he leave the command? To what place was the settlement transferred? -4. What was done in 1716? To what cause was the settlement of New Orleans owing? On what did France found her great claims?

5. The French built a fort at Niagara. A colony of P'T. II. one hundred was led to Detroit, as early as 1701, by PD. II. De La Motte Cadillac, and another in 1712, by Anthony CH. VII. Crozat, who had obtained from Louis XIV., a patent 1718. for the exclusive trade of Louisiana. Since the discoveries of the Jesuits, the French had been in possession of the various western routes from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi; and Chicago, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia, were, at the close of this period, growing settlements.

#### CHAPTER VII.

Controversy in Massachusetts, respecting a fixed salary for the royal governor.

1. THE free institutions of the colonies, again alarmed the English government. Massachusetts was ever the least submissive to the royal will. A contro- 1702. versy between that colony and the parent state now Mass, a began, which led to the war of the revolution. The troublemain subject was a fixed salary for the royal governor, subject. which the English sovereign directed that officer to require; but which, this colony, for a series of years, resolutely refused to pay.

2. Massachusetts, to defray the expenses of the war, had made such large emissions of paper money, that gold and silver were banished from the province. The Embarpaper depreciated, and the usual commercial evils en- ments. sued. The attention of the colony being directed to

remedy these evils, a public bank was instituted; in Public which the faith of the government was pledged for the Bank. value of the notes. The profits accruing from the

<sup>5.</sup> What other places were founded by the French soon after? CHAPTER VII.-1. Which of the colonies was most prone to dispute the royal will? What did the English government instruct their governors to require? How did the colony meet this demand? - 2. Give an account of the institution of a public bank.

P'T. II. bank, were to be applied for its support. Fifty thou-P'D. II. sand pounds, in bills of credit, were issued.

3. The bank, however, failed of its desired effect. CH. VII. Governor Shute succeeded at this time, Governor Dudley, and by his recommendation, another emission of 1706. bills of credit was made to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds. The consequence of this was, rather Shute makes to heighten than allay the existing difficulties; as it worse. was found, that the greater the quantity of this factitious substitute for money, the less was its value.

4. In 1728, Mr. Burnet, who had been removed from the magistracy of New York, was appointed to 1728, that of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was Burnet instructed by his sovereign to insist on a fixed salary. made governor The general court resisted, and postponed a decisive of Mass. answer. They voted Governor Burnet the unusual N. H. sum of one thousand seven hundred pounds; three hundred for his travelling expenses, and fourteen hundred for his salary. He accepted the appropriation for his expenses, but rejected that for his salary.

5. The people of Boston took a lively interest in the dispute, and the governor, believing that the gene-Removes ral court were thus unduly influenced, removed them to Salem. Continuing firm to their purpose, he kept the court in session several months beyond the usual

> time, and refused to sign a warrant on the treasurer for the payment of the members.

> 6. In April, 1729, after a recess of about three months, the general court again convened at Salem, but proving refractory on the subject of the salary, the governor adjourned them, and they met at Cambridge in August. Unable to make any impression. Burnet felt so severely the difficulties of his position, that he sickened with a fever, and died on the 17th of September.

> 7. His successor, Mr. Belcher, who arrived at Boston in August, 1730, renewed the controversy; but the

> 3. What was the effect of emitting so much paper money? — 4. Who was made governor of Massachusetts in 1728? What was done by the governor, and the court, in reference to a fixed salary? — 5. What removal did the governor make? — 6. What was done respecting the salary in 1729? What effect had these troubles on the governor?

bad

from Boston to Salem.

Burnet dies.

court, after two or three sessions, succeeded with him, PT. II. (and by consent of the crown,) in a policy which they P'D. II. had vainly attempted with Burnet, that of paying him CH. VII. a liberal sum for present use, without binding themselves for the future.

8. In 1719, more than one hundred families emigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in the Londontown of Londonderry, in New Hampshire. They independently troduced the foot spinning-wheel, the manufacture of linen, and the culture of potatoes.

9. A phenomenon, singular at the time, and not yet satisfactorily explained, alarmed the people of New England in 1719. This was the Aurora Borealis, first Borealis. noticed in the country, on the night of the 17th of December. Its appearance, according to the writers of the day, was more calculated to excite terror than later appearances of the same kind.

10. In 1723, a fort was built on Connecticut river, 1728. in the present town of Brattleborough, under the di-First setrection of lieutenant governor Dummer, of Massachu- tlement setts, and hence it was called Fort Dummer. Around mort this fort was commenced the first settlement in Ver-

11. About this period, a new colony was projected in England, to settle between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. Although within the limits of the Carolina grant, it was still unoccupied by European settlers. Plan of a The patriotic deemed it important, that this region colony. should be planted by a British colony, otherwise it might be seized by the Spaniards from Florida, or the French from the Mississippi. At the same time, a spirit of philanthrophy was abroad in England, to notice the distresses of the poor, especially those shut up in prisons, and to provide for their relief.

12. Actuated by these generous motives, a number Ogleof gentlemen in England, of whom James Oglethorpe

<sup>7.</sup> How was the controversy settled? -8. What emigrants settled in New Hampshire? What did they introduce? - 9. What can you say of the Aurora Borealis of that day?—10. When and where was the first settlement made in Vermont? 11. What new colony was projected in England? Why did the patriotic in England favor the project? What benevolent spirit was abroad? — 12. Who was to be the leader of the enterprise?

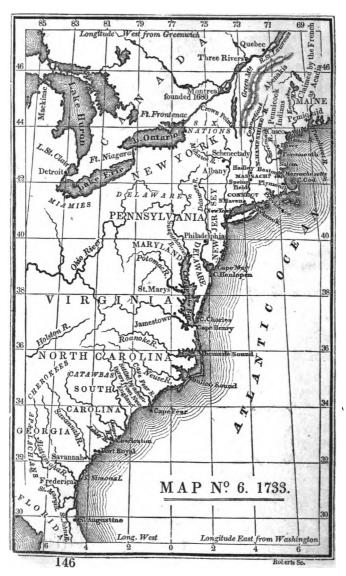
P'T. II. was the most zealous, formed a project to settle this ract, by such of the suffering poor, as might be willing to seek, in the new world, the means of subsistence.

13. To this company, the territory between the Savannah and Altamaha, now, in honor of the king,

1782. denominated Georgia, was granted; and, with its setGeorgia granted. the thirteen veteran colonies, which fought the war of the revolution; and whose emblematic stars and stripes, still decorate the banner of American Independence.

<sup>13.</sup> What may be said of the colony which Oglethorpe and his company settled?

7 N (145)





Oglethorpe's Council with the Indian chiefs.

# PERIOD III.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF \$1733, EGEORGIA BY OGLETHORPS.

THE PEACE OF PARIS, WHICH \$1768. CLOSES THE FRENCH WAR.

## CHAPTER L

Georgia and Carolina engaged in war with the Spaniards of Florida.—The Slave Trade.—War of the French with the Chickasaws.

1. OGLETHORPE prepared for the settlement of P'T. II. Georgia, by the assistance of a corporation, consisting PD, III. of twenty-one persons, who were called "Trustees CH. I. for settling and establishing the Colony of Georgia." He embarked in November, 1732, with one hundred trustees. and sixteen emigrants for America.

2. Large sums of money had been subscribed, which Supplies. were applied to the purchase of clothing, food, arms, how faragricultural utensils, and transportation for such indi-nished. gent persons as should be willing to cross the Atlantic, and begin a new settlement.

<sup>1.</sup> Whose assistance had Oglethorpe? At what time did he embark? With how many? -2. For what purposes was money raised? 147

and

3. The company arrived at Yamacraw Bluff, after-P'D. III. wards Savannah, on the first of February, 1733. Here Oglethorpe built a fort. His next care was to have a Feb. 1. good understanding with his neighbors, the powerful 1783. chiefs of the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chick-Oglethorpe invited them to meet him in a thorpe arrives general council at Savannah. By means of an inter-Council preter, he made them the most friendly professions, of chiefs. which they reciprocated; and these amicable dispositions passed into a solemn treaty.

4. Georgia was soon increased by five or six hundred emigrants; but most were idle, and many vicious. 50 acres In order to procure a more efficient population, eleven given to townships of 20,000 acres each, were laid out on the each Savannah, Altamaha, and Santee rivers, and divided settler. into lots of fifty acres each. One of these was to be

given to every actual settler.

5. This arrangement proved so attractive, that a large number of emigrants soon arrived. Highlanders. from Scotland, built the town of Inverness, afterwards Germans. Darien, on the Altamaha; and Germans, a town which

they called Ebenezer, on the Savannah.

6. The charter granted to the trustees of Georgia, vested in them, powers of legislation for twenty-one 1736 years; and they now proceeded to establish regulations for the government of the province, in which the interests of humanity were regarded, more than those ment. of trade.

7. In 1736, Oglethorpe erected three forts, one on the Savannah, at Augusta; another called Frederica, in the vicinity of the Scotch settlement on the island of St. Simons; and a third, named Fort William, on Cum-3 forts. berland island. The Spaniards remonstrated, and insisted on the evacuation of the country, as far as the

thirty-third degree of north latitude.

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<sup>3.</sup> Where and when did the company arrive? What was first done? What was Oglethorpe's next care? What powerful nations sent their chiefs to the council? What was done at the council? - 4. How was the settlement increased? What was done to procure a more efficient population? — 5. What effect had this arrangement? What town was built by Scotch Highlanders? What by Germans? — 6. What was done in relation to government? — 7. What three forts did Oglethorpe next build? What ground was taken by the Spaniards?

8. Oglethorpe about this time returned to England. P'T. II. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the British P.D. III. forces in Carolina and Georgia, and sent back with a cu. i.

regiment of six hundred men.

9. England, having declared war, Oglethorpe twice invaded Florida. His second expedition proved wholly 1740 unsuccessful, and produced the unfortunate results of unsucan increase of the public debt, and a temporary distrust cessful. between the people and their general. The same year, Charles Charleston, in South Carolina, was destroyed by fire. Charleston To relieve the sufferers, the British parliament gener-burned. ously voted £20,000.

10. In May, 1742, a fleet was sent from Havanna, from which, debarked a Spanish army at St. Simons. 1742. Oglethorpe had collected troops and posted himself at Jane. Frederica. He was not in sufficient force openly to Georgia attack the enemy; but was himself attacked by a by the party of Spaniards. His troops, particularly the High- span-iards. landers, under Captain McIntosh, fought bravelyrepulsed, and slew two hundred of the enemy at "the Bloody Marsh."

11. Oglethorpe next attempted to surprise the invaders, by marching to attack their camp in the night. A traitor, who discharged his gun, and then ran into the Spanish lines, defeated his plan. But Oglethorpe A stratamade the Spaniards believe, by a stratagem, that the makes soldier was sent to them by him, to advise them to them retire. Some ships from South Carolina appearing in sight, the Spaniards thought they were going to fall into a trap; and they embarked in such haste, that their artillery, provisions, and military stores, fell into the hands of the Georgians.

12. Georgia, in its early settlement, was distin- Characguished by the peculiar humanity in which it was ter of Oglefounded. Oglethorpe "sought not himself, but others;" thorpe.

n 2

<sup>8.</sup> What appointment had Oglethorpe?—9. What two expeditions did he undertake? What bad results occurred? What misfortune happened to Charleston? What generous act is recorded here? 10. Give an account of the Spanish invasion? Who repulsed the Spaniards?—11. By what stratagem were they induced to retire ? - 12. What was the conduct of Oglethorpe?

P'T. II. and, for ten years, he gave his disinterested services, P'D. III. without claiming so much as a cottage or a farm.

whit. 13. The eloquent Whitfield, with the two Wesleys, whit. the three founders of the sect of Methodists, sympafield and thized with Oglethorpe in his benevolence; and each
the two wesleys, terprise. Whitfield founded, near Savannah, a house
for orphans. In 1752, the Trustees, wearied with a
trustees troublesome and profitless charge, resigned their office,

Georgia and Georgia became a royal province.

14. Louisiana, after having been for fourteen years, under a company of avaricious speculators, formed at Paris, reverted to the French monarch; and Bienville was appointed governor. He found the Chickasaws very troublesome, as they favored the English, rather than the French. The Natchez, under their influence, had committed murders, for which the whites had wholly destroyed them. Bienville ascended the Tomstroya destroya the Chickasaws. He was to be aided by a French army from the Illinois. They came first, and the Chickasaws destroyed them. When Bienville arrived, he found the Indians more than a match for his force, and immediately retired down the stream.

## CHAPTER II.

Old French War.—Capture of Louisburg.—French and English claims to the Basin of the Mississippi.

1. In 1744, war was again proclaimed between England and France. Louisburg, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, had been fortified with great care and expense, and was called, from its strength, the Dunkirk of America; while, from its position, it com-

<sup>13.</sup> What eminent ministers of the gospel were with him? What change was made in 1752?—14. Under whom had Louisiana been? To whom did it revert? Whom did he appoint? Give an account of the attack upon the Chickasaws, and its result. CHAPTER II.—1. In what year was the "Old French War?" What can you say of Louisburg?

manded the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the P'T. II.

fisheries of the adjoining seas.

P'D. III.

2. Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, now medi- ch. II. tated an attack on this fortress. He laid open his designs to the general court of the colony, under an oath of secrecy. The plan being thought too great, too Ascret betrayed. hazardous, and too expensive, it was apparently abandoned; but an honest member, who performed the family devotions at his lodgings, inadvertently discovered the secret, by praying for the divine blessing on

the attempt.

war.

3. The people approving the project, with which they became thus accidentally acquainted, were clamorous in its support. It was revived by the court, and after a long deliberation, the vote in its favor was car- 1745. ried by a single voice. Troops were immediately raised comby Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, manded by Col. to aid those of Massachusetts. The command of these repperforces was given to Colonel William Pepperell, a merchant of Maine, who sailed on the 25th of March, and arrived at Casco on the 4th of April.

4. A British naval force, under Admiral Warren, having been applied to, joined the armament; and the April 30,

whole arrived at Chapeau Rouge Bay, on the 30th of to June April. By a series of the most unprecedented good luck, and by almost incredible exertions, the fortress was taken, and with it the whole island of Cape Breton.

5. Peace was proclaimed in 1748, and a treaty, signed at Aix la Chapelle, by commissioners from Enggland, France, and Spain, the basis of which was the 1748. mutual restoration of all places taken during the war: Peace of and Louisburg, to the grief and mortification of the Chapelle. colonies, reverted to the French. Its capture, had, however, done credit to their military prowess; as it had been by far the most brilliant exploit of the entire

<sup>2.</sup> What plan was formed by Governor Shirley? What did he in reference to it? How did the general court receive it? How did it come to the knowledge of the people?—3. What did they think of it? What was finally done by the court? From what states was an army raised? Who commanded? - 4. What naa val force joined them? What was the result of the combined effort? - 5. On what basis was peace made at Aix la Chapelle?

6. The blood and treasure of the many, had again been spent without result, and peace was concluded P'D. III. without a proper settlement of differences. This was CH. 11. especially the case in regard to the American claims Did not settle

of the contracting powers.

differ-7. The French laid claim to all the lands occupied ences. by the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence and the Extent of Lakes; and all watered by the Mississippi and its France, branches; and, in the west, and on the north, they were erecting fortresses, with an intent to unite and by French command the whole of this vast territory. geogra-

phers. 8. The British, on the other hand, asserted a right to the entire country, as may be seen by their early British patents, to which they gave an extension from the same ter- Atlantic to the Pacific. These conflicting claims, it was clearly foreseen, must soon lead to another war.

9. A number of gentlemen, mostly in Virginia, of whom Lawrence Washington was one, procured in 1750 1650, an act of the British parliament, constituting company them "the Ohio Company," and granting them six formed. hundred thousand acres of land, on, or near, the Ohio river. They caused the tract to be surveyed, and

opened a trade with the Indians in the vicinity.

10. This becoming known to the French, the gov-Hostile ernor of Canada complained to the authorities of New measures York and Pennsylvania, threatening to seize their tra-French. ders, if they did not quit the territory. Several of their number were accordingly taken, and carried to

the French fort at Presque Isle.

11. Dinwiddie, the governor of Virginia, alarmed at these movements on the part of the French, had Dinwid-sent a trader among them as a spy, who returning, inslarmed creased his fears, by vague accounts of the French posts near Lake Erie, without gratifying his curiosity as to the number or object of their forces.

> 6. Were these subjects of differences remaining unsettled? -7. What part of America was claimed by France ? What were they doing to unite and command this territory? -8. What was they doing to three and command the ferritry! — S. What was settlement of these differences? — 9. Who were the Ohio Company? What grant had they? What did they do in reference to it?—10. What course did the French take?—11. Who was governor of Virginia? What report was brought to him?

Gov.

12. Dinwiddie determined, although the season was P'T. II. advanced, to send immediately a trusty person, to P'D, III. require the French Commandant to quit the territory; CH. III. and also to bring such an account of his strength and 1752. position, that if he refused peaceably to retreat, some feasible method of ejectment might be adopted. young man of twenty-two, an officer of the militia, ington for a difwas chosen. His figure was commanding, his air inspired respect and confidence. His name was George WASHINGTON.

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### CHAPTER III.

George Washington-His birth, parentage, and education-His conduct in places of trust, private, and public.

1. WE have already mentioned Colonel John Washington. Lawrence Washington was his son; Augus-John, tine Washington, his. He, who is now regarded as the Father of his Country, was the son of Augustine Augus-Washington. He was born on the 22d of February, GROBER 1732, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. In 1734, WASHhis father removed to Stafford county, opposite to 1732. Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock; little thinking that his playful boy, then but two years old, was marked by Providence for a career so elevated.

2. In 1743, Augustine Washington died, and left to each of his sons valuable landed estates. To Lawrence, his eldest, he bequeathed the beautiful tract on 1748. the bank of the Potomac; and to George, the lands and mansion where he died. George was the oldest offspring of a second marriage, and his excellent mother, Mary Washington, was, by his father's will, his

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<sup>12.</sup> What plan did he adopt? Who was chosen? CHAPTER III .- 1. What was the name of George Washington's father? His grandfather? His great-grandfather? When and where was he born? How old was he when his father removed to Stafford county?—2. What occurred on the death of his father? How old was George? Who was his guardian?

P'T. II. sole guardian. It was under her maternal guidance, P'D. III. and in the common school, that Washington developed ch. iii. those physical, intellectual, and moral elements, which formed his greatness.

His early moral ter.

His

in the performance of his exercises; and he was, at the same time, so true in his words, so righteous in his actions, and so just in his judgments, that his school-mates were wont to bring their differences before him for decision. Superior also in bodily health, and vigor, he excelled in athletic sports, and adventuactivity. rous exploits. He loved the military; and tradition reports, that the first battles, in which he commanded, were the mimic engagements, which he taught to his

3. When in school he was pains-taking, and exact

school-fellows.

4. He learned to read and to write well; and he thoroughly mastered arithmetic. This was all, which the school helped him to acquire. Of himself he practiced composition; and he happily formed a style suited Limited to the lofty tone of his moral sentiments, and the ditages rectness and energy of his character. The higher anced by mathematics he learned with pleasure and mental profit; self-exer- his object being to prepare himself for the occupation of surveyor. He set carefully down in his books, his diagrams, his observations on manners, and his rules of behaviour. Nothing was too laborious, or too tedious for his determined mind.

tains.

tion.

5. To survey the great estates of Lord Fairfax, then A sur- residing in Virginia, he first began his career of active veyor among life. Though a boy of just sixteen, he was intrusted with what would have been an arduous and difficult duty, to a sound and able man. Among the forest wilds of the Alleghanies, the young surveyor fre-

<sup>2.</sup> What were his advantages? - 3. What was his character as a school boy? -4. What did he learn in school? What important exercise did he practice by himself? Did he early fix upon something which he could follow, to obtain an honorable support? What did he learn, in order to prepare himself for his chosen occupation? What did he do, that he might retain, and be the wiser for what he had learned? Did he not find such labor too tedious? - 5. Was he trusted with important business when young? By whom? What business was it? Where did he practise his profession ?

quently ranged alone; but on the summits he rejoiced PT. II. in the beauty of the earth and sky; and in the valleys PD. III.

he examined well, all rare and curious things.

6. He had often no bed to lodge in, and no roof to shelter him. With his own hands he dressed the game which his musket had procured. Sometimes, how-He gains ever, he shared the wigwam, and the unpalatable fare property of the native. But these hardships were an important honor. preparation, for the service he had afterwards to perform. His employment also was lucrative; and he discharged its duties in a manner, that made men regard him, as a youth of extraordinary promise.

7. He was only nineteen, when he was made an adjutant general of the Virginia militia, with the rank of 1751. Major. About this time, he accompanied to the West Made Indies, his brother Lawrence, now declining with a with title pulmonary disease. His voyage was advantageous to of Major himself, from his great observation and industry; but his brother's disease remained, and he died during the Wernon next year. By his will he left George his executor; estate. and gave him a title to the Mount Vernon estate.

8. Maj. Washington was next placed over one of the four divisions into which Dinwiddie had portioned the militia of "the Dominion" the style then given to He sets Virginia. It was at this period, that he was chosen by cross the the governor, as his envoy to the French. The seat of wildergovernment for Virginia, was Williamsburg. Thither Dec. 4 Washington repaired, and was furnished with a letter 1753. from Dinwiddie, to St. Pierre, the French commandant, requiring him with threats, to withdraw from the territory belonging to the English sovereign.

9. Washington departed on the 31st of November, to traverse more than five hundred miles, much of the way, a pathless, as well as a wintry desert. His route

<sup>5.</sup> Through what scenes did it lead him? - 6. What hardships did he encounter? Were these on the whole to his advantage? In what way?—7. What promotion had he at the age of nineteen? What happened in reference to his brother? - S. What was Virginia called at that time? Into how many divisions was it portioned in regard to the military? What was Washington's public position, when Dinwiddie selected him as envoy? What his first step after accepting the appointment? What was the purport of the governor's letter?—9. What time in the year did Washington set out? To go how far?

P'T. II. lay through Fredericksburg, Alexandria, and Winches-P'D. III. ter, to Will's Creek, since Cumberland. Here, taking CH. III. leave of every vestige of civilization, and having pro-Nov. 21. cured Mr. Gist, agent of the Ohio company, as inter-Cumber preter and guide, his party of eight plunged into the recesses of the wilderness.

10. They passed through snow and storms, over mountains, and then down among thickets, into flooded valleys. Coming upon the Youghiogeny they followed it to the Monongahela, and that, to its junction with Cumber-the Alleghany. "The Fork," as the site of Pittsburg the Fork. was called, was then a desert; but Washington noticed, and afterwards reported it, as a suitable place for a fort.

11. From the Fork, he went down the river twenty miles, to Logstown, where he was to deliver friendly greetings from Dinwiddie, to the great chief of the southern Hurons, Tanacharison, or the Half-king; At Loga-town he whose friendship was courted both by French and meets the English. The chief asserted that the land in question, belonged neither to the English nor the French; but the Great Spirit had given it to the Indians, and allowed them to make it their residence. After a friendly council Tanacharison and three of his principal men, accompanied Washington a hundred miles, to the encampment, at French Creek.

12. Here St. Pierre, who had been but a few days in command of the post, received him with the courteous bearing and hospitable attentions of the French But to Dinwiddie's request, that he would gentleman. leave the territory which belonged to the British, he replied, that it did not become him to discuss treaties; such questions should rather be addressed to the governor-general of Canada, the Marquis du Quesne; he

acted under his orders, and those he should be careful

to obev. 13. The return of Washington in the dead of win ter, was full of startling and perilous adventure. Once

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Halfking.

His reception at the French camp.

<sup>9.</sup> Trace and describe the first part of his route?—10. Describe his journey to the "Fork."—11. Describe his progress and adventures, till he reached the French camp?—12. How was he received by St. Pierre? What reply was given to the Governor's letter ?

a treacherous guide, aimed his musket at him, but it P'T. II. missed fire; and once, on the Alleghany river, he and P'D III his guide, having made in a day, with one poor hatchet, ca. iii. a miserable raft, they, at sunset, trusted themselves upon The perit, to cross the swollen river, amidst large masses of washfloating ice. It came down upon them, and threw ington's them from their raft into ten feet water. But they return. saved themselves by swimming to an island.

14. Major Washington arrived at Williamsburg, on the 16th of January, having been absent only eleven weeks. The energy and prudence, with which he had Returns Jan. 16. met and overcome dangers, and the ability, which he 1754. had manifested in the discharge of his trust, sunk deep Absent into the minds of his countrymen. His written reports were published with applause, not only through the

colonies, but in England.

15. Troops were now raised in Virginia; and Wash- 1754. ington was made lieutenant colonel, and intrusted with again the command. In April, 1754, he marched into the sent with disputed territory, and encamping at the Great Meadows. He there learned that the French had dispossessed French the Virginians of a fort, which, in consequence of his build recommendation, they were erecting at the Fork, and Guesne. which the French finished, and named Fort du Quesne.

16. He was also informed, that a detachment of French troops, had been sent against him, and were encamped but a few miles west of the Great Meadows. W. de-feats a Surrounding their encampment, he surprised, and de-party. feated them. The commander de Jumonville was kill- 22 prisoed, with ten of his party. On his return to the Great Mea- ners. May 28. dows, he erected a small stockade called Fort Necessity.

17. With less than four hundred men, Washington marched to dislodge the enemy from Fort du Quesne; French but after proceeding thirteen miles he learned that they had been reinforced from Canada, when he retired.

<sup>13.</sup> What adventures did Washington meet with on his return? 14. How long was he absent? What qualities had he manifested, which made a deep impression? What was thought of his written reports?—15. Under what circumstances did he march into the same country again? Where encamp? What did he hear?—10. Give an account of a French party, headed by de Jumonville? What did Washington build at Great Meadows?

17. What did he set out to do? Why did he desist, and turn back?

P'T. II. Unable to continue his retreat, from a failure of exP'D. III. pected munitions, he entrenched his little army within
cm. v. Fort Necessity. A party of fifteen hundred French,
soon followed and assaulted the entrenchments. After
1754. a brave resistance, Washington surrendered the fort;

July 3. receiving for the garrison, the honors of war.

## CHAPTER IV.

Congress at Albany.—Convention of governors in Virginia.— Braddock.

1. The British government, in prospect of war, proAttempt posed to their American colonies, to form a union.
to unite. Delegates from each of the New England provinces,
New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, accordingly
met at Albany. After deliberating, they accepted a

1754. plan of confederation, which was drawn up by Ben-JAMIN FRANKLIN, on the 4th of July, 1754. This was just twenty-two years before that great statesman

signed the Declaration of Independence.

2. But the plan was disliked in England, because it gave too much power to the people; and in America, because it gave too much power to the king. Thus neither party. was shown how widely different, even at that period, were the views of the British and the Americans. It was this difference of opinion, which finally led to the

American Revolution.

3. General Braddock was dispatched from England with fifteen hundred men. On his arrival in America, sembles he requested a convention of the colonial governors to assemble in Virginia, to concert with him a plan of

17. Why did he stop at Fort Necessity? What happened at the fort?

CHAPTER IV.—1. What proposal was made by the British government? What was done in consequence? What plan did the delegates accept?—2. How was it received in England? How in America? What did this show? What did it lead to? 3. How many men were now sent over? Under whom? What did he request?

military operations. Four expeditions were here re- PT. II. solved upon, the first, against Nova Scotia, the P'D. III. second, against Fort du Quesne, the third, against CH. IV.

Crown Point, and the fourth, against Niagara.

4. The expedition against Nova Scotia was commanded by generals Monckton and Winslow. fleet which conveyed the troops, sailed from Boston. The army distinguished themselves by bravery and good conduct, and with the loss of only three men, put the British in full possession of Nova Scotia.

5. General Braddock commanded the expedition against Fort du Quesne. On his arrival, he engaged 1755. Washington, now a colonel, to become his aid. By June 10, his advice, Braddock, in marching his army across the dock's wilderness, left his heavy baggage behind, under the army begin their care of Colonel Dunbar, with an escort of six hundred march. men; and at the head of twelve hundred select troops, he proceeded by more rapid marches, towards Fort du

6. Braddock was not deficient in courage, or military skill; but he was wholly ignorant of the mode of conducting warfare in American woods; and he Bradheld the opinions of the colonial officers in contempt. dock contemps. Washington had, however, ventured to suggest the ex- and dispediency of employing the Indians; who, under the advice. Half-king, had offered their services, as scouting, and advanced parties. Braddock not only disdained the advice, but offended the Indians by the rudeness of his manner. Thus he rashly pushed on, without knowing the dangers near.

7. It was noon, on the 9th of July, when from the height above the right bank of the Monongahela, Washington looked back upon the ascending army, July 9. which, ten miles from Fort du Quesne, had just crossed pearance the stream for the second time. Every thing looked of Braddock's more bright and beautiful, than aught he had witnessed army.

3. What expeditions did this convention agree on? - 4. Give an account of that against Nova Scotia? - 5. Who commanded the second expedition? In what capacity did Washington accompany him? What measures did he take by Washington's advice?—6. What can you say of Braddock? What wholesome advice had he, which he despised? - 7. How did Braddock's army appear to Washington, on the morning of July 9th?

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into an Indian

cade.

P'T. II. before. The companies, in their crimson uniform,

P'D. III. with burnished arms and floating banners, were march-CH. 17. ing gaily to cheerful music, as they entered the forest.

8. Suddenly there burst upon them the Indian warwhoop, and a deadly fire, from opposite quarters, and from unseen foes. Many fell. Panic-stricken, their ranks broke, and they would have fled, but Braddock They fall rallied them; and, a bigot to the rules of European warfare, he constantly sought to preserve a regular ambusorder of battle. Thus he kept his men, like sheep penned in a fold, fair marks for a foe, beyond their reach; and, in the only spot, where the Indians, far inferior in numbers, could have destroyed them. They lay on each side of the way, concealed in two

ravines.

9. The Indians, singling out the officers, shot down every one on horseback, Washington alone excepted. He, as the sole remaining aid of the general, rode by Wash- turns over every part of the field, to carry his orders. ington's The Indians afterwards asserted, that they had specially ful pres- noticed his bearing, and conspicuous figure, and repeatedly shot at him; but at length they became convinced that he was protected by an Invisible Power, and that no bullet could harm him. After the battle was over, four balls were found lodged in his coat. Two horses had been killed under him; but the appointed guardian of his country, escaped without a wound.

Braddock killed. 64 offiprivates.

10. Braddock, who had been undismayed amidst continued showers of bullets, at length received a mor-Upon his fall, the regular troops fled in tal wound. cers, 600 confusion. Washington formed, and covered their retreat with the provincials, whom Braddock, in his contempt, had kept in the rear. The defeat was total; sixty-four officers out of eighty-five, and nearly half the privates, were killed or wounded.

11. The army made no halt till it met the division

<sup>8.</sup> How was the scene reversed? What was Braddock's conduct? Where were the Indians concealed?—9. What is very remarkable concerning Washington during this battle? - 10. What was the fate of Braddock! What was the condition of the army? What the loss?

under Dunbar, forty miles in the rear. There, Brad- PT. II. dock died. The whole army continued to retreat till PD. III. It reached Fort Cumberland, one hundred and twenty CH. V. miles from the place of action. Colonel Dunbar, with- Dunbar drew the regulars to Philadelphia, leaving the whole in comfrontier of Virginia open to the depredations of the French and Indians.

#### CHAPTER V.

Remainder of the campaign of 1755.—Campaign of 1756.

1. The troops destined for the third expedition June. against Crown Point, amounted to more than four 1755\_ thousand. They arrived at Albany the last of June, Johnson under the command of General William Johnson, and Lyman. General Lyman. Here they were joined by a body of Mohawks, under their sachem, Hendrick.

2. Lyman advanced with the main body of the army, and erected Fort Edward, on the Hudson, for the secu- Erect Ft. rity of the batteaux, provisions, and artillery; which Edward. were forwarded from Albany, by Johnson. Towards the last of August, Johnson removed his force, and encamped at the south end of Lake George. Here he was engaged in preparing to cross the lakes.

3. In the mean time, the Baron Dieskau led against Dieskau this force, an army from Montreal. He encountered and dethe Americans near their camp, and was at first successful; but the fortune of the day changed. His ment. army was defeated and fled; and himself, pale, and Indefeatbleeding with mortal wounds, was found, sitting against ed by the a tree in the woods.

body.

11. Describe the retreat of the army?

CHAPTER V.—1. What was the third expedition of the campaign? How many troops? Where were they on the last of June? Under whose command? Who joined them?—2. In what direction did the two divisions of the army move?—3. Who commanded the French army? Give an account of his operations. o 2

4. Johnson, in representing this affair to the British, P'T. II. made no mention of General Lyman, but obtained for P'D. III. himself £5,000, and a baronetcy. The public impres-CH. V. sion was, that the reward belonged, at least, equally to John-

son's ho- Lyman. nors tarnish his

character.

ed.

wastes

Aug. 21 Shirley loses the

campaign.

5. The poor dispirited remains of Dieskau's army halted at French mountain, where they were, the next day, cut off by a detachment from Fort Edward. Their dead bodies were thrown into a small lake, since called mains of "the Bloody Pond." May the time soon come, when French the pure waters of our mother earth, shall no longer destroybe dyed by the blood of her children, barbarously shed

by each other's hands!

6. The success at Lake George revived the spirits of the colonies; but Sir William Johnson, did not follow up his success, by proceeding to reduce Crown Johnson Point; but he erected, at the scene of his exploit, on wastes the southern shore of Lake George, a fort, which he paign. called William Henry. Leaving six hundred men, to garrison the forts, the remainder of the troops returned to their respective colonies.

7. The enterprise against Niagara was undertaken by Governor Shirley in person. He did not arrive at Oswego until the 21st of August, and he there waited for supplies until the season was too far advanced for crossing Lake Ontario. Leaving seven hundred men, under Colonel Mercer, to garrison the fort, he returned

to Albany, and so ended the fourth expedition.

8. By the destruction of Braddock's army, the frontiers of Pennsylvania, and Virginia, were left to the mercy of the savages. Washington, at the head of his regiment, did his utmost to defend them; and he strenuously urged that offensive measures should be again adopted, and especially against Fort du Quesne, which he knew was their place of gathering.

1756. Indians lavage Va. and Pa.

<sup>4.</sup> Who gained money and a title, but lost in character? -5. What became of the remains of the French army?—6. Did Sir William Johnson follow up his success? What disposition was made of the army?—7. What happened in regard to the fourth expedition?—8. What after these failures, was the condition of the frontier states?

#### CHAPTER VI.

Campaigns of 1757 and 1758.

1. Thus in the campaign of 1756, little was done. P'T. II. That of 1757 is only memorable in our annals, for pp. 111. the dreadful massacre at Fort William Henry. Mont- CH. VI. calm, the French commander, had early concentrated 1757. his forces, amounting to nine thousand regulars, Cana- Montdians and Indians, on the shores of the Champlain, at calm be sieges Ft. Ticonderoga. Passing up Lake George, he laid siege to Fort William Henry, which was commanded by Colonel Monroe, a British officer. General Webb was at the time, lying at Fort Edward, with the main British army, four or five thousand strong.

2. Monroe, being vigorously pressed, while he defended himself with spirit, earnestly entreated General Webb for aid. But he entreated in vain, and necessity compelled him, on the 2d of August, to surrender. Monroe capitulates. By the articles of capitulation, Montcalm engaged that the English should be allowed to leave the fort with the honors of war; and, in order to protect them from the Indians, that an escort should be provided to con-

duct them to Fort Edward.

3. But the Indians who served for plunder, attacked the British in the camp; and the French commander Aug. 3, either could not, or would not, protect them. They Themasrushed forth, and were pursued. They threw all their money and clothes to the Indians. Not satisfied, the savages pursued them, naked and flying, with tomahawk and scalping knife. A few reached the camp of Webb, and some were found bleeding in the woods. But of these, many in their agony, had lost their reason.

CHAPTER VI.-1. For what is the campaign of 1757 memorable? Give an account of Montcalm, and his army. What was the condition of the British forces, and who were commanders?
2. What was the situation and conduct of Monroe? What of Webb? What was stipulated by Montcalm? - 3. Did he keep his engagement? Mention some of the circumstances of the massacre.

4. The manner in which the war had been conduct-P'T. II. ed, dissatisfied the people both of England and America; and brought forward as prime minister, the greatest CH. VI. statesman of the British annals, WILLIAM PITT, after-The elder wards Earl of Chatham. So powerful was his elo-Wm. quence and so austere his patriotism, that he controlled Pitt. at length, the energies of the government, and the

spirit of the people.

5. In a circular letter, which he addressed to the governors of the provinces, he promised them, that an effectual force should be sent against the French, and 1758, he exhorted them to use their utmost exertions to raise Pitt calls men in their respective colonies. Animated by this on the colonists renewed their efforts, and increased their army to twenty thousand. A large force was An army also sent from England; so that there was now on foot, of 50,000 an army far greater than had ever before existed in

America. These troops, amounting in all, to fifty thousand men, were in readiness for action early in the spring. Three expeditions were resolved on, against Louisburg, Crown Point, and Fort du Quesne. 6. A regular siege, the best conducted of any which

July 6. Louis

burgur- had ever been laid in America, placed, on the 6th of renders. July, the fortress of Louisburg, again in the hands of the British. It was by gallant conduct during this prisoners siege, that JAMES WOLFE began his career of military renown. With Louisburg, the whole island of Cape Breton, and that of St. John's, fell under the power of the British.

6,000 sent across the Atlantic.

7. General Abercrombie, at the head of sixteen thousand men, proceeded against Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He crossed Lake George, and debark-July 6. ing at its northern extremity, he attempted, with unskilful guides, to pass the three miles of dense woods, proceeds which lay between his army and Ticonderoga. As he approached that fort, a detachment of the French fell

against Tico.

<sup>4.</sup> What was the state of the public mind in regard to the war? What statesman was brought forward? What was his character? - 5. What circular did he send to America? What was done in consequence? What was the number of the army? What expeditions were resolved on? - 6. How did the attack on Louisburg succeed? What can you say of James Wolfe? 7. Describe the movements of General Abercrombie.

upon him, and an engagement ensued, in which the PT. IL. assailants lost three hundred men, and among others, P'D. III. the amiable Lord Howe.

8. Abercrombie, learning that reinforcements were daily expected by the French, without waiting for his The Briartillery, made a brave but imprudent assault upon the tish lose fort, and was repulsed with the heavy loss of nearly two thousand, killed and wounded. He then retired to his former quarters, on the south side of Lake George.

9. Here he consented, at the solicitation of Colonel Bradstreet, to detach him with three thousand men, against Fort Frontenac. With these troops, who were Aug. 27, mostly provincials, he marched to Oswego, embarked Colonel on Lake Ontario, and landed on the 25th of August, Brad-street within a mile of the fort, and in two days forced the takes Ft. important fortress of Frontenac, to surrender. As this Frontenac. fort, afterwards named Kingston, contained the military stores which were intended for the Indians, and for the supply of the south-western troops, its destruction contributed to the success of the expedition against

Fort du Quesne. 10. To General Forbes, with eight thousand men. was assigned the capture of Fort du Quesne. He com- General mitted a great error. Against the expostulations and makes a entreaties of Washington, he made a new road by new road by Ray's Raystown, instead of taking that already made by town. Cumberland. The consequence of this was, that it was so late before the army arrived near du Quesne, that the men suffered incredible hardships. The fort was, however, reached, and found deserted. General Ft. du Forbes died, on his return, in consequence of fatigue Queme and exposure. The fort was repaired, and named Fort Ft. Pitt. Pitt. The neighboring Indians were now glad to make peace.

<sup>7.</sup> What was the fate of Lord Howe? -8. What was the result of Abercrombie's operations? - 9. What detachment was sent out? Trace and describe Bradstreet's route. What did he effect?—10. What army had General Forbes? What was his destination? What can you say respecting the fort? What respectively. specting General Forbes? What of the Indians?

#### CHAPTER VII.

## The Campaign of 1759.

1. The successes of the preceding campaign emboldened Mr. Pitt, to form for this, the great design of P'D. III. CH. VII. dispossessing the French of their American territory. The campaign of 1759, had for its object, nothing less than the entire reduction of Canada. The army was Pitt's divided into three parts. The first division, under plan embraces Wolfe, was to make a direct attempt upon Quebec. three objects. The second, under Amherst, was ordered to take Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and then proceed northerly; and the third, under Prideaux, consisting of provincials and Indians, was to reduce Niagara, then to go down the St. Lawrence, and, with the second detachment, conquer Montreal; then join, and aid Wolfe, at Quebec.

2. Prideaux besieged Niagara on the 6th of July.

July 6. He was killed by the bursting of a shell, and the Prideaux command devolved upon Sir William Johnson, who besieging took the fort with six hundred prisoners. All communication between the northern and southern possessions of the French was thus barred, and the quiet

behaviour of the Indians secured.

Pitt had discerned the extraordinary qualities of Wolfe. Wolfe, while he was yet obscure, and to him he now confided the command against Quebec. His subordi-

Provides nate officers were carefully chosen. He was provided him a choice army of eight thousand men, and a army heavy train of artillery.

on the land of Orleans. Here Wolfe reconnoitered the position of his enemy, and saw the difficulties which surround-

CHAPTER VII.—1. What bold design had Mr. Pitt formed? How was the army divided, and what was each division expected to do?—2. What was the fate of General Prideaux? Who effected his part of the great plan?—3. What preparations did Pitt make to ensure Wolfe's success?—4. Where did Wolfe's army debark?

ed him. Quebec rose before him, upon the north side P'T. II. of the St. Lawrence. Its upper town and strong fortifications, were situated on a rock, whose bold and ch.vii. steep front continued far westward, parallel with the river, and presented a wall, which it seemed impossible to scale.

5. From the north-west came down the river St. Charles; entering the St. Lawrence just below the town, its banks high and uneven, and cut by deep Difficulravines. Armed vessels were borne upon its waters, tiesofhis and floating batteries obstructed its entrance. A few position. miles below, the Montmorenci leapt down its cataract into the St. Lawrence. Strongly posted along the sloping bank of that majestic river, and between its two tributaries, the French army, commanded by Montcalm, displayed its formidable lines.

6. Wolfe took possession of Point Levi, erected and opened heavy batteries, which swept the lower town; but the fortifications of Quebec remained uninjured.

July 9.

7. The English general next landed his army below the Montmorenci; but Montcalm would not leave his attacks entrenchments. Wolfe then crossed the stream, and Montattacked him in his camp. But he was obliged to retire, with the loss of four hundred of his men. then recrossed the Montmorenci.

8. Here he was informed that his expected succors were likely to fail. Amherst had found Ticonderoga and Crown Point vacated, and was preparing to attack French the French forces, on the Isle aux Noix. Prideaux at Monhaving lost his life, his plans were carried out by Sir treal stop William Johnson. But the enemy were in full force core at Montreal; and from neither division of the British army, could the commander at Quebec, now hope for anv assistance.

9. Wolfe was severely tried. His mind was unbroken, but his bodily health, for a time, failed.

<sup>4.</sup> What was the appearance of Quebec from this place? -5. Where was the French army posted? - 6. From what place did Wolfe open batteries upon Quebec? With what effect? -7.
Where did Wolfe attack Montcalm? What was he forced to do ? -8. What intelligence did he now obtain ? -9. How did it affect him?

PT. II. When, however, he was again able to mingle with the PD. III. army, every eye was raised to him with affection and cm. vn. hope; and he formed yet another, and a bolder plan.

10. Pursuant to this, Wolfe broke up his camp at Montmorenci, and returned to Orleans. Then embarking with his army, he sailed up the river several turns to miles higher than his intended point of debarkation. By this movement he deceived his enemy, and gained the advantage of the current and tide, to float his boats silently down to the foot of the rock, which he

intended to scale. 11. Wolfe was the first man who leaded on shore. The rapidity of the stream was hurrying along their He gains boats, and some had already gone beyond the narrow of Abra- landing-place. The shore was so shelving, that it was Sept. 13. almost impossible to ascend; and it was lined with

French sentinels.

12. Escaping these dangers at the water's edge, they proceeded to scale the precipice. The first party who reached the heights, secured a small battery, which of the crowned them; and thus the remainder of the army of Abra- ascended in safety; and there, on this lofty plain, which commands one of the most magnificent prospects which nature has formed, the British army, drawn up in a highly advantageous position, were, in

the morning, discovered by the French.

13. Montcalm, learning with surprise and deep reloss 600; gret, the advantage gained by his opponent, left his French strong position, crossed the St. Charles, and intrepidly led on the attack. Being on the left of the French, ers 1,000 he was opposed to Wolfe, who was on the right of the British. In the heat of the engagement both commanders were mortally wounded.

14. The wound, with which Wolfe fell, was the third, which he had received in the battle. He was Death of removed from the field; but he watched it with intense anxiety, as faint with the loss of blood, he reclined his languid head upon the supporting arm of an officer.

> 10. What were his first movements in reference to his new plan? - 11. Who was first on shore? What difficulties were there met? - 12. What others occurred in scaling the heights? 13. What were the arrangements of Montcalm?

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British Prison-

A cry was heard, "they fly, they fly!" "Who fly!" PT. II. he exclaimed. "The enemy," was the reply. "Then," P'D. III. said he, "I die content;" and expired. Not less he-ch. vii. roic was the death of Montcalm. He rejoiced, when Death of told that his wound was mortal; "For," said he, "I Montshall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."

15. After the battle, the affairs of the English were 1759. conducted with great discretion by General Town-Sept. 18. shend; whereas, the French, appear to have yielded Quebec at once to their panic. The capitulation of Quebec was signed September 18 1759, five days after the battle.

16. General Townshend returning to England, General Murray was left in command with a garrison of 1760. 5,000 men. The French army retired to Montreal; French attempt and M. de Levi, who had succeeded Montcalm, being, to regain, in the course of the winter, reinforced by Canadians and Indians, returned the following spring, with a force of 6,000 to Quebec. General Murray left the fortress, and the Heights of Abraham became the scene of another battle more bloody, though not equally important in its consequences with the first.

17. The armies on each side sustained the loss of 1,000 men. The battle was not decisive, but the 2d, battleadvantage was on the side of the French, who main- Heights tained their ground while the English retired within of Abrathe fortress. Here they were closely invested until they received reinforcements, when M. de Levi, abandoning all thoughts of obtaining possession of Quebec, returned to Montreal, where Vaudreuil, the governor, assembled all the force of Canada.

18. In the mean time, General Amhersthad made arrangements for assembling before this place all the British forces, from Lake Ontario, Lake Champlain, Sep. 8 and Quebec. Here they fortunately arrived within surrentwo days of each other, and immediately invested the

<sup>14.</sup> How was it with Wolfe, when he was told of the flight of his enemy? How was it at the same time with Montcalm?— 15. Did the French give up Quebec immediately after the battle? -16. What was the position of the contending armies during the winter?—What was done in the spring?—17. What was the loss in the second battle of the Heights of Abraham?—What military operations followed it?—18. How and when did the capture of Montreal take place? 8 P

arms.

Mont-

PT. II. place. Vaudreuil found the force too strong to be re-P'D. III. sisted and on the 8th of September, he surrendered CH. VIII. Montreal, Detroit, Mackinaw and all the French possessions in Canada.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Wars with the Indians.

1. The French had stirred up the Cherokees to war. Colonel Montgomery, at the head of an army, went to their country to chastise them. He was at first successful; but the Indians afterwards attacked him in Cherokees in

a thicket near Etchoc, and so cut up his army, that he was obliged to return. The next year, an army under Colonel Grant, fought and conquered the Cherokees

on the same spot. He pursued them to Etchoc, burned gomery defeated. their huts and laid waste their country. The Indians,

thus put in fear, ceased their midnight fires and mur-

Grant ders, and made peace. burns their

2. Interesting events, closely connected with the towns. cession of the French territory, were already in progress among the savages of the north-west. The missionaries, and traders of that nation had wisely won the hearts of the Indians. Said one of their orators. "when the French arrived, they came and kissed us. They called us their children, and we found them English fathers." When the more haughty, and less attentive less English were preparing to take possession of the wes-with the tern ports, Pontiac, the highly gifted chief of the Ot-Indians the tawas, who sought, like Philip, to regain the primitive

French. independence of his race, made use of the attachment of the red men to the French, to unite them in a general conspiracy against their conquerors.

<sup>18.</sup> What other posts were surrendered? CHAPTER VIII.—1. Give an account of the war with the Cherokees.—2. What difference did the Indians find between the manners of the French and the English? Who was Pontiac?

3. Pontiac thought, that as the English had expelled P'T. II. the French, if the Indians could exterminate them be- P'D. III. fore they were fully established, they would again be cu. vui. lords of the forest. The plan of Pontiac was not inferior in boldness, to that formed by Pitt for the 1762final conquest of Canada. It was no less than a sim-Pontiac contrives ultaneous attack upon all the British posts near the a daring lakes. Pontiac, by his inventive genius, his eloquence, and his energy, had acquired such power over the north-western tribes, that all was arranged without discovery. On the 7th of July, 1763, nine of the 1763. British forts were actually surprised and captured by Nine of the Indians.

4. Maumee and Mackinaw were among the places, captured. which were thus taken, and the garrisons surprised and slaughtered. Detroit was attempted, but the stra-Pontiac's tagem of Pontiac was there betrayed, by a compassionate squaw. But for some time, he held the place gen fails at Dein siege. His allies, however, grew weary of the war, troit.

ish posts

the Brit-

and peace was concluded.

5. During this period, pious Moravians having been expelled from Germany, came over to America, with the design of devoting themselves to the conversion of the native Indians. Their principal seat, was in Pennsylvania. Their most important villages, were Bethlehem, and Nazareth. Their missionaries, male and female, went forth to the western part of Connecticut, to central New York, and through Pennsylvania, The Moto Ohio. They lived among the savages, calling them ravians their brethren and sisters. Thus they won their con-the most fidence, and several hundreds of them, manifested the faithful transforming power of the gospel, by the change of of mistheir barbarous dispositions and practises, for such as were pious, kind, and gentle.

6. George III. succeeded to the throne of England

<sup>3.</sup> What were his views? What his plan of operation? How far did he succeed?—4. What two places are mentioned, which were taken by surprise? Where was Pontiac's pian revealed, by the compassion of a woman?—5. What was the object of the Moravians, in coming to this country?—5. Where was their principal seat? Their villages? Where did their missionaries go? How did they treat the natives? How was it with those Indians who received the gospel?

P'T. II. soon after the capture of Quebec; and Mr. Pitt, resigning in October, 1761, the following year, the P'D. III. earl of Bute was made prime minister. The first object of the new administration was to restore peace. October, Scarcely was this accomplished, when Lord Bute 1761. resigned his place, which was given to Mr. George Pitt resigns. Grenville.

Lord Bute.

isiana.

7. The definitive treaty was signed at Paris, in February, 1763, by which England obtained from France all her possessions in America, east of the Mississippi, excepting the island of New Orleans; the navigation of that river being left open to both nations. From Peace of Spain she obtained Florida, in exchange for Havana, which had been captured during the war. France, at the same time, gave to Spain the territory of Lou-

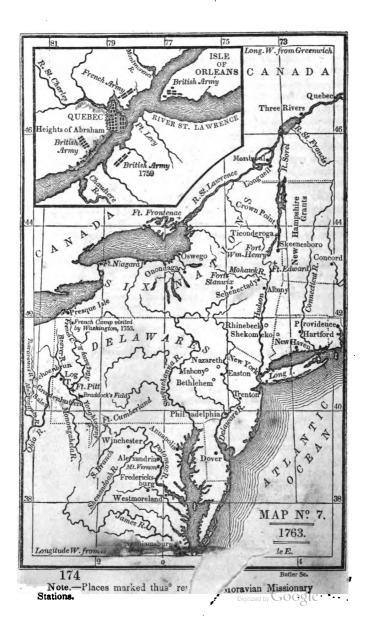
> 6. Who became king of England? What can you say of Mr. Pitt? Who succeeded him? Who next was prime minister? - 7. When was the treaty of peace signed? What did England obtain from France? What from Spain? Which party received Louisiana?

## QUESTIONS ON THE CHRONOGRAPHICAL PLAN. OR CHRONOGRAPHER.

PART II .- At what time does the second part begin? What event marks this point of time? • In what year does it terminate? What event marks the termination? What are the subjects of the second part? Into how many periods is it divided? does the first period begin? When does it terminate? event marks the commencement of the period? What its termination? At what time does the second period begin? When does it terminate? What marks its commencement? What its close? At what time does the third period begin? does it end? What event marks the commencement? What the close?

In tracing (... ? What's nee to the country fi

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# PART III.

#### FROM 1763 TO 1789.



Death of General Wolfe.

# PERIOD I.

THE PEACE \$ 1763, OF PARIS, THE DECLARATION \$ 1776. OF INDEPENDENCE.

## CHAPTER I.

Causes of the Revolutionary War.

1. WE come now to trace the causes by which P'T. III. England lost her colonies, and America gained her Pro. 1 independence. We should always remember that there CH. I. is a Great First Cause, even God, our Creator and Ruler. We should observe with thankfulness, by Great what steps, He led our forefathers, and how He made Cause. them a way across the deep, and gave them a place, wherein to plant a great nation. In His providence, the time was approaching, when the bonds were to be severed, which bound this country to the parent land.

CHAPTER I.- 1. In tracing the causes we always remember? What should we control with thankfulness? What in reference to the Great Fine buse, can we say of the separation of our country from Eng mand

P'T. III. P'D. I. CH. I.

2. But the First Cause, uses, as His agents, the opinions and wills of men, which guide their conduct. The men in Great Britain, who took at this time, the lead in the government, had haughty and wrong notions, of the power, which England had a right to exercise over her distant colonies. They forgot, that the American people were children of the same forefathers with themselves, and heirs of the same political rights. They held the Americans in comparative contempt, as ishness those whose labors and money, must, if they demanded, be given to them; without, or against their owner's consent.

Pride and foolon one side.

3. Had the rulers in England, undertaken to oppress the people there in the same manner, they would have rebelled; much more the Americans. They, as we have seen, had grown up in their new countries, with a deep sense of the rights of the people. Toil and danger had made them strong and brave. When they saw that the rulers in Great Britain, had determined on making them submit to their unrighteous will, they determi- became alarmed. They resolved, that they would first endeavor, by petitions, to bring them to a better mind. If after that, they persisted in their oppressions, they would refuse to submit; and if force was employed against them, repel it by force; trusting, that a righteous God, would aid their cause.

On the manly nation.

> 4. During the French war, the English wanted the services of the Americans; and, besides, those were in power, who opposed the high government party. But the war was no sooner at an end, than this party took the lead, with Lord Grenville at its head.

Grenville.

5. In 1764, Lord Grenville gave notice to the Ameri-Proposes can agents in London, that it was his intention to draw stampact a revenue from the colonies, and that he should, in the ensuing session of parliament, propose a duty on stamps.

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Lord

<sup>2.</sup> What does the First Cause use as his agents, or as second causes? What opinions were held by the leading men in Great Britain? What did they forget? What did they hold concerning the Americans?—3. Of what had the Americans a deep sense? What had made them strong and brave? When did they become darmed? What did they resolve? -4. Why did the British oppress the Americans less, during the French war?

What happened as soon as it was ended?—5. What notice was given by Lord Grenville?

6. The colonial agents in London informed their PT. III. respective colonies of the intended system of taxation. P.D. I. Massachusetts instructed her agents, to deny the right CH. L. of parliament to impose taxes upon those, who were not Mass., represented in the house of commons. The house of Va. and burgesses of Virginia appointed a committee to prepare take bold an address to the king and parliament. The assembly ground. of New York also sent petitions, which, in a spirit more bold and decided, than those from any other colony, asserted their own rights, and the limitations of British power.

7. Associations were formed in all the colonies to encourage home manufactures, and prohibit, as much societies as possible, the use of British goods. The tendency of injure this judicious measure, was to make the colonists less ish trade. dependent, and, by operating injuriously on the British merchants, to make them a party against the ministry.

8. Notwithstanding the opposition, which, in truth, was not unexpected, Lord Grenville, introduced into 1765. the British parliament, his plan for taxing America, to Stamp commence with duties on stamps. In the house of opposed. commons, the project, though ably supported, met

with ardent and animated opposition.

9. "Children planted by your care?" exclaimed Colonel Barre, in answer to one who spoke against Colonel the Americans. "No! Your oppressions planted them Barre's in America! They fled from your tyranny to an un- of the cultivated land, where they were exposed to all the Ameri-

hardships to which human nature is liable.

10. They nourished by your indulgence? No! They grew by your neglect! When you began to Recounts care about them, that care was exercised in sending vices and persons to rule over them, whose character and con-sufferduct has caused the blood of these sons of liberty to recoil within them. They protected by your arms? They have nobly taken up arms in your defense!

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<sup>6.</sup> What was done by Massachusetts, on being informed of the intention of Lord Grenville? What by Virginia? What by New York ?- 7. What were formed? What was the tendency of the measure? -8. How, in the first place, was Lord Grenville's project received ? — 9. Repeat a part of Col. Barre's speech. — 10. Relate the succeeding part.

PT. III. The people of America are loyal, but a people jealous of their liberties, and they will vindicate them." P'D. J.

11. Neither the eloquence of Colonel Barre and Сн. 1. 1765 others, nor the remonstrances of the colonists, could prevent the passage of the stamp act. Of three hundred, who voted in the house of commons, only fifty Stamp were against it; in the house of lords there was not Act passed. a single dissenting voice; and the royal assent was readily obtained.

12. By this act, no written instrument could be legal, All law unless the paper was stamped on which it was drawn; and this stamped paper was to be purchased, at an exstamped orbitant price, of the agents of the British government.

13. Provision was made for the recovery of penalties for the breach of this act, as of all others relating to trade and revenue, in any admiralty, or king's marine court, throughout the colonies. These courts proceeded in trials, without the intervention of a jury. This act, suspending trial by jury, and making the colonists liable to be called to trial, for real or sup-Trial by posed offences, to distant provinces, was highly dis-

pended. pleasing to the Americans.

14. Anticipating opposition to these measures, parliament passed laws for sending troops to America, Act for and obliging the inhabitants of those colonies to which they should be sent, to furnish them with quarters, troops. and all necessary supplies.

15. Great was the grief and indignation caused in America by the news of the stamp-act. The Virginia legislature, called the house of burgesses, was in session. Henry's The eloquent PATRICK HENRY introduced the five celetions. brated resolutions, which constituted the first public opposition to the odious act. The last of these declared in

II. Did the Stamp Act pass? At what time? With what majority? - 12. What was this stamped paper to be used for? Of whom was it to be bought? At what kind of price? - 13. If the law was violated, before what courts were offenders to be tried? How did these courts proceed in trials? Why were these laws offensive to the people? - 14. What other act offensive to them was passed?—15. What legislature was in session when news of the Stamp Act arrived? What was the first public opposition to the Stamp Act?

express terms that they were not bound to obey any P'T. III. law imposing taxes, unless made by their representatives. CH. II.

#### CHAPTER II.

Congress at New York.—Repeal of the Stamp Act.

1. Before the proceedings in Virginia had become known in Massachusetts, the general court of that colony had assembled, and adopted measures to produce a combined opposition to the oppressive measures of parliament. Letters were addressed to the assemblies of the other colonies, proposing that a congress, composed of deputies from each, should meet to consult on their common interest. Delegates were accordingly elected from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina.

2. On the first Tuesday in October, the delegates met at New York. They drew up a declaration, in 1765. which they asserted that the colonists were entitled to Oct. 7. all the rights and privileges of natural born subjects continenof Great Britain; especially of an exclusive right to tax themselves, and the privilege of trial by jury; and that the late acts of parliament had a manifest tendency Petition to subvert these rights and liberties. The congress to the king and then prepared petitions to the king, and to both houses parliaof parliament.

3. As the day approached on which the stamp act was to take effect, the popular feeling against it in- Odious creased. This law was so framed, that the evil intended as a penalty for disobedience, was no less than the suspension of the whole machinery of the social order,

colonies.

ment.

*fe*atures of the stamp

CHAPTER II.—1. What was proposed in the legislature of Massachusetts? What letters sent? What colonies elected delegates?—2. When and where did the first continental congress meet? What account can you give of the "Bill of Rights," or the declaration drawn up? What petitions did the congress prepare? - 3. What evils did the British intend to bring upon the country, if the people refused to buy the stamper paper?

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distri-

bute

PT. III. and the creation of a state of anarchy. Neither trade nor navigation could proceed; no contract could be legally made; no process against an offender could be instituted; no apprentice could be indented; no student could receive a diploma, nor even could the estates of the dead be legally settled, until the stamp

duty was paid.

concerned in its collection, so unpleasant, that no one might be found hardy enough to engage as an officer. At Boston, the populace broke the windows, and de-' August. Impossi- stroyed the furniture of Andrew Oliver, the proposed any offi- distributor of stamps, who then formally pledged himself to have no concern in the execution of the obnoxious statute. In New Haven, Mr. Ingersoll, was stamps. obliged to declare the same resolution, not to become a distributor. Similar scenes occurred in other places. Governor Hutchinson, of Boston, suffered heavy losses by the violence of the mob.

4. Measures were taken to make the situation of all

5. The first of November, the day on which the act was to take effect, was ushered in by the tolling of bells, as for a funeral procession, and signs of mournthe total the total the total the total the total the total the their use. proceedings of the courts of justice were suspended, and those engaged in disputes were earnestly and effectually exhorted, by the leading men, to terminate them by

reference.

6. The authorities in England, were, however, at a 1766. loss how to proceed; for they saw that measures must January be taken, either to repeal the obnoxious statute, or ment's oblige the Americans to submit to it, by force of arms. declaration In January, 1766, the petitions of congress, were laid before the house of commons. After their examination, a resolution was introduced by General Conway, now in the ministry declaring that parliament "had full power to bind the colonies, and people of America,

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<sup>4.</sup> What measures were taken to prevent the law from going into operation?—5. How was the day observed on which it was to take effect? What was done in respect to courts and disputes?—6. What did the British authorities now perceive? What resolution was adopted?

in all cases whatsoever," which, after an animated de-P'T. III.

bate, was adopted.

7. The next day, the new ministry, bent on a repeal CH. II. of the stamp act, examined Dr. Franklin before the Feb. 10. house of commons. He gave it as his opinion, that the acts of parliament for taxing America, had alienated the affections of the people from the mother country, and that they would never submit to the stamp duty, unless compelled.

8. The resolution to repeal that act, was opposed by Lord Grenville and his adherents, who were answered by Mr. Pitt. That great statesman maintained, that taxation was no part of the governing or legisla- cated by Mr. Pitt. tive power, which parliament had a right to exert over the colonies; and concluded with a motion, "that the stamp act be repealed, totally, absolutely, and imme-

diately."

9. The bill for its repeal, at length passed the commons, and was sent to the house of lords, where it the commet with much opposition. But the cause of the colonies was ably advocated by Lord Camden. "Taxation and representation," he said, " are inseparableit is an eternal law of nature: for whatever is a man's own, is absolutely his own; no man has a right to take it from him without his consent. Whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery." The bill for repeal at length passed the Passes the house house of lords, but with it was another, in which the of lords. declaration was repeated, that "parliament had a right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

<sup>7.</sup> Who was examined before the house of commons? What opinion did he give?—8. Who opposed the repeal of the Stamp Act? Who advocated it? What motion did he make?—9. Was the repeal opposed in the house of lords? Who advocated it? On what principle? What was finally done in the house of lords?

#### CHAPTER III.

Second attempt to tax America.—Opposition.

1. Although the repeal of the Stamp Act gave joy to the colonists, yet, while a principle was at the same CH. III. time asserted, upon which any future ministry, with the sanction of parliamentary authority, might oppress 1766. them, they continued a jealous watch over the British Colonies

jealous government. and

watchful.

2. General Conway recommended to the colonies to make compensation to those who had suffered in attempting to enforce the Stamp Act. This referred March particularly to the Boston affair. The assembly of Massachusetts at first refused to make any compensapays for the riot, tion to the sufferers; but they finally consented, though but par in a manner highly displeasing to the British governrioters. ment; for the same act which made the appropriation for the damage, expressed a pardon to those by whom it was done.

July. power.

3. In July, another change took place in the British ministry, and a cabinet was formed under the direction of Mr. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham. The proceedings of the Americans had given great offense to the British; and they were condemned by many who had heretofore espoused their cause. 4. In May, 1767, Charles Townshend, then chan-

cellor of the exchequer, influenced by Lord Grenville, brought into parliament a second plan for taxing Ame-1767 rica, by imposing duties on all tea, glass, paper, and ment im- painter's colors, which should be imported into the pose new colonies. This bill passed both houses of parliament without much opposition. Another was passed, appointing the officers of the navy, as custom-house officers, to enforce the acts of trade and navigation.

CHAPTER III.—1. How did the news from England affect the colonies?—2. What did General Conway recommend? What was done in Massachusetts?—3. What change occurred in the British ministry?—4. What new plan was proposed for taxing America? What was done in parliament in reference to it? What other act passed?

5. These acts revived the same feelings which the P'T. III. Stamp Act had produced. In Massachusetts, the as- P'D. I. sembly sent a petition to the king. They also ad- ch. III. dressed circulars to the other colonial assemblies, 1768. entreating their co-operation, in obtaining the redress of their grievances.

6. The British ministry viewed this measure as an attempt to convene another congress; and they had always dreaded the effects of voluntary colonial union, independent of the crown. Governor Bernard required dissolves the assembly to rescind the vote by which the circu- the aslars were sent to the other colonies. The assembly refused to rescind the vote, and the governor dissolved it. But, instead of intimidating, this measure did but

exasperate the people.

7. In June, the custom-house officers seized a sloop June 10. belonging to John Hancock, a merchant of eminence, Seizure of Hanand a patriot much beloved by the people of Boston. cock's They assembled in crowds, insulted and beat the offi-

cers, and compelled them to leave the town.

8. The assembly of Massachusetts had not convened, since its dissolution by Governor Bernard. report was circulated, that troops were ordered to governor march into Boston. A town meeting was called, and refuses to the governor was earnestly entreated to convoke the assemassembly. His reply was "that he could not call another assembly this year, without further commands from the king." A convention of the people was then proposed, and accordingly held, on the 22d of Sept. 22 tember. The members petitioned the governor, that A conan assembly might be convened; but he refused, and vention. called them rebels. They transmitted to the king a respectful account of their proceedings, and dissolved, after a session of five days.

9. Orders were given to General Gage, the com-

<sup>5.</sup> What measures were taken in Massachusetts? — 6. What was the view of the British concerning the Union? What did Governor Bernard require? What ground was taken by the assembly? What was the consequence?—7. Where, and on what occasion, were the custom-house officers insulted and beaten? - 8. What did a town meeting in Boston request of the governor? What was his reply? What was then proposed and done?

PT. III. mander-in-chief of the British troops in the colonies, to station a force in Boston, to overawe the citizens, and protect the custom-house officers in the discharge CH. III. Sept. 28. of their duty. Two regiments were accordingly or-Two re- dered from Halifax, and escorted by seven armed vesgiments sels, they arrived at Boston on the 28th of September. come from The fleet took a station which commanded the town, Halifax and the troops marched into Boston. The select men to Bosrefusing to provide them with quarters, the governor commanded the state house to be opened for their reception. Though outward violence was restrained by this measure, yet hostile dispositions were increased.

10. The proceedings in Massachusetts were declared by the British parliament, to be "illegal, unconstitu-1769 tional, and derogatory to the rights of the crown and Threatening at to parliament." Both houses, in a joint address to the titude of king, recommended vigorous measures, and besought Britain. him to direct the governor of Massachusetts Bay, to make strict inquiries, as to all treasons committed in that province since the year 1767, in order that the persons most active in committing them, might be sent

to England for trial.

10. The house of burgesses in Virginia meta few days after this address was received in the colonies. They passed resolutions, in which they boldly denied the right of the king to remove an offender out of the colony for trial. When the intelligence of these proceedings reached the governor, he suddenly dissolved the assembly. The members assembled at a private house; elected their speaker, Peyton Randolph, mode-The bur- rator, and proceeded to pass some decided resolutions against importing British goods. These were introduced by Colonel Washington, who had been a member of the house since his resignation. The example

them-

dant of was extensively followed. non-importation

make

Met with

spirit in Virgi-

nia.

11. The assembly of Massachusetts convened. They refused to proceed with business while the state house

<sup>9.</sup> What orders were given to General Gage? What forces were brought to Boston, and where placed?—10. What news was received from England? What was done by the legislature of Virginia? Had Washington been in any public capacity since his resignation? What was now done by him?

was surrounded by an armed force. The governor PT. III. would not remove it, but adjourned them to Cam- P.D. I. bridge. Considering the establishment of a standing on m. army in time of peace, as an invasion of their natural 1770. rights, they refused to make any of the appropriations of money which the governor proposed, and he Assembly of again prorogued them. In August, Governor Bernard Mass.adwas recalled, and the government left in the hands of to Camlieutenant governor Hutchinson.

12. Some of the inhabitants of Boston insulted the military, while under arms; and an affray took place, in which four persons were killed. The bells were March 5. instantly rung; the people rushed from the country to with the the aid of the citizens; and the soldiers were obliged British to retire to Castle William, in order to avoid the fury of the enraged multitude. The soldiers were tried

and acquitted.

13. In England Lord North was appointed to the ministry. He introduced a bill into parliament, which January. passed on the 12th of April, removing the duties which had been laid in 1767, excepting those on tea. But they still claimed the right of taxing the colonies. In Rhode Island the people rose and destroyed the Gas-1772. pee, an armed British schooner, which had been stationed in that colony, for the purpose of enforcing the acts of trade.

North temporizes.

Jme. Gaspee destroyed.

<sup>11.</sup> Were the British able, by their armed force, to frighten the assembly of Massachusetts, to make laws to please them? Why did they refuse to make appropriations of money? What change occurred respecting governors? - 12. Give some account of the affray with the military? - 13. What now occurred in England? Did the Americans refuse to obey the British, to save the money to be paid in these taxes, or to maintain their rights? What vessel was destroyed?

## CHAPTER IV.

Seizure of Tea.-Boston Port Bill.-Arrival of British Troops.

P'T. III. P'D. L 1778. May. ing tea.

1. The non-importation agreements which had been made and rigidly observed, in respect to the article of он. iv. tea, now began to affect the commercial interest of Great Britain. Parliament passed an act, allowing the East India Company to export to America, its teas, free of all duties in England; thus enabling them to England reduce its price in the colonies. Tea was accordingly shipped from England in large quantities. Resolutions were extensively adopted, that the tea should not be received on shore, but sent back to England.

Bostonians put chests into the

2. In Boston, several men disguised as Indians, went on board the ships during the night, and threw their cargoes into the water. Three hundred and forty-two chests of tea were thus broken open, and their contents thrown overboard.

3. The parliament of England, in order to punish 1774. the inhabitants of Boston, and oblige them to restore the value of the tea, passed a bill in March, 1774, shuts the "interdicting all commercial intercourse with the port port of "interdicting and communication and shipping Boston, of Boston, and prohibiting the landing and shipping of any goods at that place," until these ends should be accomplished.

Expo-sure of

4. General Gage was made governor of Massachusetts, in the place of Hutchinson. He had been re-Hutchin- moved from his office, in consequence of unpopularity son's let- occasioned by the exposure of letters, which had been written by him, during the years 1767 and 1768, to the leading men of Great Britain. These had tended greatly to increase the prejudice of parliament against the colonies.

CHAPTER IV.—1. What agreements had been made in regard to tea? Were they observed? What did they affect? What act did parliament pass? What was accordingly sent from England? What resolutions adopted? - 2. What daring exploit was performed at Boston? -3. What was done by the British to retaliate? - 4. What change was made in Massachusetts?

5. On the arrival of the port bill in Boston, a meet- P'T. III. ing of the inhabitants was held, who declared that the P'D I "impolicy, injustice, and inhumanity of the act ex- ch. iv. ceeded their powers of expression!" The assembly May 10. convened at this place, but was removed by the gov- Boston ernor to Salem. It was here resolved, that a congress, port bill composed of delegator from all the composed of delegates from all the colonies, ought to excitebe elected, to take their affairs into the most serious consideration. They nominated five eminent men, as A genetheir representatives to such a congress; and directed ral conthe speaker of the house to inform the other colonies gress. of their resolution.

6. The governor sent an officer to dissolve the assembly, in the king's name, but as the members bly discwould not permit him to enter the hall, he read the beys the order aloud on the staircase; but it was not obeyed thority. until the members had finished their most important business.

7. Governor Gage had believed that the advantages arising to the trade of Salem, from shutting up the port of Boston, would render its inhabitants more favor- Noble able to the royal government; but the people of that town declared, "that nature, in forming their harbor, people of Salem. had prevented their becoming rivals in trade; and that even if it were otherwise, they should regard themselves lost to every idea of justice, and all feelings of humanity, could they indulge one thought of raising their fortunes upon the ruins of their countrymen."

8. The cause of the people of Boston was espoused The Bosby all the colonies, and their wants were supplied by aided by contributions. The people of Marblehead generously the offered them the use of their harbor, their wharves, country, and warehouses.

9. When, in May, 1774, the house of burgesses in Virginia, received the news of the Boston port bill, they proclaimed a fast. Lord Dunmore, the governor,

<sup>5.</sup> What was done on the arrival of the port bill? What important resolution was passed at Salem; and what consequent measures taken? — 6. In what manner did the assembly treat the royal authority? — 7. What generous part did the inhabitants of Salem take? — 8. What those of Marblehead? — 9. What was done by the Virginians respecting the troubles in Bos-



PT. III. at once prorogued them. They, however, formed an P'D. L. association, and voted to recommend to the colonies on v. a general congress. The first of June, the day on The Vir. which the port bill was to take effect, was devoutly ginians observed, in Virginia, as a day of fasting, humiliation, as and prayer, to implore that God would evert the evila which threatened them, and "give them one heart, and one mind, firmly to oppose, by all just and proper means, every injury to the American rights."

#### CHAPTER V.

## Congress at Philadelphia.

1. On the 4th of September, 1774, the proposed 1774. Sept. 4. congress convened at Philadelphia. In this body, the continen- most august and important which had ever assembled tal con-upon the American shores, all the colonies, except gress. Georgia, were represented; and all parties, struck with 12 colo- its array of splendid talents and stern patriotism, looked

the colonies and the parent state.

nies rep-forward to results with deep interest and great expectation.

2. Their first measure was to choose, by a unanimous vote, Peyton Randolph, Esq., of Virginia, as president. They decided, that each colony should dolph, president, have one vote. They chose a committee of two from each province, to draw up a "Bill of Rights." They approved of the conduct of Massachusetts, and exhorted all to perseverance in the cause of freedom. Approve They addressed a letter to General Gage, entreating the conduct of him to desist from military operations; lest a differ-Mass. ence, altogether irreconcilable, should arise between

Ren-

9. What petition did they offer to the Almighty? CHATER V.—1. When and where did the continental congress first convene? How many colonies were represented?—2. What was their first measure? What did they decide? Whom choose? What approve? What exhort? What entreat ?

3. By a non-importation compact, they agreed and PT. III. associated for themselves and their constituents, "under PD. I. the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of liberty," CH. V. not to import, or use any British goods, after the first 1774. of December, 1774. They agreed to encourage agri- sanction culture, arts, and manufactures in America. Commit-portation tees were to be appointed in every place, to see that this agreement was observed.

4. Finally, they determined to continue the congressional union, until the repeal by parliament, of Resolve oppressive duties—of the laws restricting their rights to continue the of trial by jury, and of the acts, against the people of colonial Massachusetts.

5. In the several addresses which were drawn up by their committees and accepted, congress fully met the high expectations which were entertained of that body of men, of whom Lord Chatham declared, "that, High though he had studied and admired the free states of ter of a antiquity, the master spirits of the world, yet, for so-congress. lidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, no body of men could stand in preference to this congress."

6. The petition to the king entreated him, in language the most respectful and affectionate, to restore their violated rights. Their grievances, they said, were the more intolerable, as they were born heirs of freedom, and had enjoyed it under the auspices of his make an royal ancestors. "The apprehension," say they, "of able apbeing degraded into a state of servitude, from the pre-the king, eminent rank of English freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts which we cannot describe."

7. They express a hope, that the royal indignation This pewill fall on those designing and dangerous men, who, draughtby their misrepresentations of his American subjects, ed by had, at length, compelled them, by the force of accu-Dicken-

<sup>3.</sup> What was agreed in the non-importation compact? - 4. They determined to continue the union till the repeal of what acts? - 5. What was Lord Chatham's opinion of this congress? -6. Give some account of their petition to the king? - 7. With what language did this petition close ?

PT. III. mulated injuries, too severe to be longer borne, thus P'D. 1. to disturb his majesty's repose; a conduct extorted CH. VI. "from those" who would much more willingly bleed in his service.

sonable appeal.

their

8. Not less moving was the appeal to their fellowsubjects of England. "Can any reason," they ask, "be given, why English subjects, who live three thousand miles from the royal palace, should enjoy less liberty, than those who are three hundred miles from it?"

9. In the memorial to their constituents, they presented an account of the oppressive measures of par-Memorial to liament since 1763. They applaud the spirit which constithey had shown in defense of their rights, and entuents. courage them to persevere, and be prepared for all contingencies; hinting that those might occur, which

1774. would put their constancy severely to the test. 10. The congress rose on the 6th of October.

oct. 6. though their powers were merely advisory, yet their Their proceed decisions received the approbation of the colonial asings approved.

# CHAPTER VI.

War approaches.-Massachusetts.-British Parliament.

1. There were however, a few persons, who fa-Whigs voured the cause of Great Britain. They were called tories, and were regarded as traitors by the great body tories. of the people; who, in opposition to tories, were called whigs. These party names were derived from England.

Military stores seized.

2. The magazines of gunpowder and other military stores, at Charlestown and Cambridge, were seized by

powers? What weight had their decisions?

CHAPTER VI.—1. What description of persons favoured the cause of Great Britain? - 2. What was done by the assembly of Massachusetts?

<sup>8.</sup> What question did they put to their fellow-subjects in England?—9. What was the subject of their memorial to their constituents?—10. When did Congress rise? What were their

order of Gen. Gage. An assembly was called in Mas-P'T. III. sachusetts; but its sittings were countermanded by the P'D. I. governor. The representatives then met at Salem, CH. VI. resolved themselves into a "provincial congress," ad- October. journed to Concord, and chose John Hancock their The assembly president.

3. They then resolved, that, for the defense of the a proprovince, a number of the inhabitants should be en- congress. listed, to stand ready to march at a minute's warning. In November, they sent persons to New Hampshire, Minute Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to request their cooperation, in order to raise an army of 20,000 men, to

act in any emergency.

4. The British parliament convened. The king, in his speech, informed the members, that a most daring resistance to the laws still prevailed in Massachusetts, Nov. 20. which was encouraged by unlawful combinations in Theking the other colonies; and, finally, he expressed his firm and pardetermination to withstand any attempt to weaken or impair the royal authority; and in these sentiments the two houses expressed, in their answer, a decided concurrence.

5. When the British ministry brought the American papers before parliament, Lord Chatham rose. "The way," he said, "must be immediately opened for reconciliation. It will soon be too late. They say, you have no right to tax them, without their consent. They say truly. Representation and taxation must go together—they are inseparable. This wise people Chatham speak out. They do not hold the language of slaves. of Ame-They do not ask you to repeal your laws, as a favor; they claim it as a right. They tell you, they will not submit to them; and I tell you, the acts must be repealed, and you must go through the work; you must declare you have no right to tax-then they may trust you."

6. But his plan for conciliatory measures, was nega-by chatham retived by a large majority. Petitions from the mer- jected.

of Mass.

Mea. sures roposed

<sup>3.</sup> What did they resolve? To what states send? - 4. What was the tone of the king's speech? What of parliament's reply? -5. Give some account of Lord Chatham's speech?

Blind-

the

PT. III. chants of London, and other commercial places, in PD. I favor of America, were referred, not to the regular CH. vi. committee, but to one, called by the friends of the Colonies colonies, "the committee of oblivion." Dr. Franklin. refused a and the other colonial agents were refused a hearing hearing. before parliament, on the plea, that they were appointed by an illegal assembly; and thus was put to silence, the voice of three millions of people, yet in the attitude of humble suppliants.

7. Both houses of parliament concurred, by a large majority, in an address to the king, in which they declare, "that the Americans had long wished to become ness of independent, and only waited for ability and opporrulers. tunity, to accomplish their design. To prevent this," they said, " and to crush the monster in its birth, was the duty of every Englishman; and that this must be done, at any price, and at every hazard."

8. On the 10th of February, a bill was passed, by which the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, were restricted in 1775. their trade to Great Britain and its West India posses-Feb. 10. sions, and were also prohibited from fishing on the Parliament at banks of Newfoundland. The same restrictions were tempt to soon after extended to all the colonies, excepting New York and North Carolina. It was expected that these prohibitions would prove particularly distressing to the inhabitants of New England, as an idea prevailed, that they depended on the fisheries for their subsistence, and must, if deprived of them, be starved into obedience.

<sup>6.</sup> Did his speech produce any effect? What petitions were offered? How treated? Who was refused a hearing? What may be said of all this?—7. What address was made by parliament ? - 8. What acts did they pass? What was expected from these acts?

### CHAPTER VII.

The War begins by the Battle of Lexington.

1. A SECOND provincial congress having assembled P'T. III. in Massachusetts, had ordered military stores to be P'D. I. collected, and encouraged the militia and minute-men CH. VII.

to improve themselves in the use of arms.

2. General Gage having learned that a number of field pieces were collected at Salem, despatched a party Feb. 26. of soldiers, to take possession of them, in the name of Attempt the king. The people of Salem assembled in great destroy numbers, and, by pulling up a drawbridge, prevented stores at their entering the town, and thus defeated their object.

3. A large quantity of ammunition and stores were also deposited at Concord, about twenty miles from Bos-April 18. ton. These General Gage resolved to seize, or destroy; 800 men sent to and, with that view, he sent a detachment of 800 men, Concord. under the command of Colonel Smith and Major

4. When the British troops arrived at Lexington, within five miles of Concord, the militia of the place were drawn up. The advanced body of the regulars approached within musket shot, when Major Pitcairn, riding forward, exclaimed, "Disperse, you rebels!— April 18. throw down your arms and disperse." Not being Lexingobeyed, he discharged his pistol, and ordered his men to fire. They fired, and killed eight men. The militia dispersed, but the firing continued. The detachment then proceeded to Concord, and destroyed or took possession of a part of the stores.

5. They then began their retreat. The colonists Retreat pressed upon them on all sides. They went to Lex- of the ington, where they met Lord Percy, with a reinforce- British.

CHAPTER VII.-1. What did the legislature of Massachusetts order to be collected? -2. Where and for what did Gen. Gage send out a party of soldiers? Did they succeed? -3. To what other place did he send a detachment? For what purpose? -4. How did the battle of Lexington commence? Did the British take the stores? - 5. Describe their retreat?

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PT. III. ment of 900 men. They however, continued their retreat: but from every place of concealment—a stone ch. vii. fence, a cluster of bushes, or a barn, the concealed provincials poured upon them a destructive fire. At loss, 273. sunset, the regulars, almost overcome with fatigue, American loss, a resting place for the night; and the next morning, under the protection of a man of war, they entered

Boston.

6. Blood had now flowed, and no language can portray the feelings which the event excited. Couriers were dispatched in every direction, who gave, as they rode at full speed, their news, to be taken up and carried in like manner to other places; and thus, in an increasing circle, it spread like electric fluid thoughout the land. The messenger, if he arrived on Sunday, at the news once entered the church, and proclaimed to the breathless assembly—war has begun! Every where the cry was repeated, "war has begun!" and the universal response was, "to arms, then—liberty or death!"

7. The legislatures of the several colonies convened, appointed officers, and gave orders to raise troops.

collected Every where, fathers were leaving their children, and mothers sending their sons to the field; and an army of 20,000 was soon collected in the neighborhood of

Boston.

British 8. General Gage was now so closely besieged in Boston, that although the British had the command

Boston. of the sea, his provisions became scarce.

9. To gain possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Plans for Point, individuals in Connecticut, borrowed of the leticonder gislature of that colony, eighteen hundred dollars. Toga and They then proceeded to Bennington to secure the coronic operation of "the Green Mountain Boys."

Green 10. This was an appellation given to the hardy freemen who had settled in that vicinity by the auBoys. thority of New Hampshire, and who had manifested

<sup>6.</sup> Describe the state of the public mind, and the manner of spreading the news?—7. What was done in the several states?—8. What was the situation of Gen. Gage?—9. What enterprize was set on foot in Connecticut? What steps taken?—10. Who were the Green Mountain Boys?

their resolution in defense of their lands from the PT. III. sheriffs of New York; that state claiming over them a P'D. 1. jurisdiction, which they would not allow. At the CH. VII. head of this determined band, were Colonels Ethan Allen, and Seth Warner. They gladly engaged in the enterprise. Troops were soon raised, and the com- seth

mand was entrusted to Allen.

11. In the meantime, Benedict Arnold, with the in-Benedict trepid boldness of his character, had, in Boston, formed and matured the same design, and was on the march to execute it, when he was surprised to find that he May 10. had been anticipated. Becoming second in command to Allen, they marched together at the head of three Ticonhundred men from Castleton, and reached Ticonderoga on the 10th of May. They surprised and captured that fortress, and took peaceable possession of Crown Point.

12. Arnold, having manned and armed a small schooner found in South Bay, captured a sloop-of-war lying at St. Johns. The pass of Skeensborough, now seizes a Whitehall, was seized at the same time, by a detach-sloop-ofment of volunteers from Connecticut. One hundred pieces of cannon, and other munitions of war were

obtained in this fortunate expedition.

13. The continental congress again assembled at Philadelphia on the 10th of May, and Mr. Hancock May 10. was chosen President. Bills of credit to the amount of three millions of dollars were issued for defraying paper money. the expenses of the war; and the faith of the "Twelve United Colonies" pledged for their redemption.

14. Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, Dunmore showed his distrust of the people by seizing and conveying to an armed vessel in James' River, some powder belonging to the colony. Patrick Henry at-

Warner.

capture deroga

retire.

<sup>10.</sup> Where had they settled? Under what state? What other state claimed jurisdiction over them? Would they allow it? Whom did they defend their lands against? Who was the commander of the force sent against Ticonderoga?—11. What other person had formed the same design? Did they capture the forts? At what time? - 12. What other feat was performed by Arnold?—13. When and where did congress next assemble? What bills of credit issue?—14. What was the affair in Virginia respecting the powder?

PT. III. tempting to retake it, Lord Dunmore paid him its value in money. He then proclaimed Henry and his party rebels. Letters of Lord Dunmore to England were intercepted. The people became so incensed, that Dunmore fearing for his safety, fled to a man-of-war named the Fowey, lying at Yorktown. The governors of North and South Carolina also, abandoned their provinces.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

Battle of Bunker Hill.—Washington.

1. In May, the British army in Boston received a May 25.

May 25.

Howe, Dinton, and Burgoyne. General Gage now proclaimed martial law throughout Massachusetts. He goyne.

June 12.

Gage's proclamation.

Gage's proclamation.

Gage's boston to depart; but after a portion had gone, he changed his policy and kept the remainder.

He violates his promise into the country, congress recommended to the country.

cil of war to take such measures as would put them on the defensive, and for this purpose, a detachment Night of of one thousand men, under Colonel Prescott, was June 16, ordered, on the night of the 16th of June, to throw cans of fortify By some mistake, the troops entrenched themselves on Breed's Hill, nearer to Boston. They labored with such silence and activity, that by return of light they

<sup>14.</sup> How did Lord Dunmore dispose of himself? How was it with other royal governors?

CHAFTER VIII.—

What arrival was there in Boston? What did Gen. Gage now proclaim? What agree to do? How violate his promise?—

What did congress recommend? What was accordingly ordered? What was done in regard to entrenchments.

had nearly completed a strong redoubt, without being PT. III. observed.

3. At dawn, however, the British, discovering the CH. VIII. advance of the Americans, commenced a severe cannonade from the ships in the river; but this not in-June 17. terrupting them, General Gage sent a body of about British three thousand men, under Generals Howe and Pigot. They left Boston in boats, and landed under the pro- Boston. tection of the shipping in Charlestown, at the extreme point of the peninsula, and advanced against the Americans.

4. They set fire to Charlestown, and amidst the glare of its flames glittering upon their burnished arms, advanced to the attack. The Americans await their approach in silence, until they are within ten rods of the redoubt. Then taking a steady aim, and having advantage of the ground, they pour upon them a Charlesdeadly fire. They are thrown into confusion, and many of their officers fall. They are thus twice repulsed. Clinton now arrives, and they again rally and advance towards the fortifications, in a manner to attack the redoubt on three sides at once.

5. The ammunition of the colonists failed. Courage was no longer of any avail, and Colonel Prescott, 1775. who commanded, ordered a retreat. The Americans June 17. were obliged to pass Charlestown neck, where they were exposed to a galling fire from the ships in the Ameriharbor. Here fell General Joseph Warren, whose can, 453. death was a severe blow to his mourning country.

6. On the fifteenth of June, congress elected, by a June 15. unanimous vote, George Washington, who was ington present, and who had, from their first meeting at Phi- elected ladelphia, been a delegate from Virginia, to the high der-inoffice of general and commander-in-chief of the army chief. of the United Colonies. When his appointment was Washsignified to him by the president of congress, he was ington's modesty.

<sup>3.</sup> What measures were taken by the British to dislodge the Americans? - 4. Give some further description of the battle of Bunker's Hill?—5. Give some account of the retreat of the Americans? What general was killed? Learn from the side note the number of killed and wounded on each side.—6. What important office was now created? How was it filled?

PT. III. deeply penetrated with a mingled sense of the high P'D. I. honor which he had received, and the responsibility cs. viii. of the station to which he was raised.

7. He declined all compensation for his services; for as money could not buy him from his endeared home, and as he served his country for justice, and the love he bore to her cause, he would not allow his interestedness. motives to be misconstrued. He should keep an exact account of his expenses; and those, congress, he

doubted not, would discharge.

8. Soon after his election, Washington set out for the camp at Cambridge. He found the British army strongly posted on Bunker's and Breed's hill, and the army Boston neck. The American, consisting of 14,000 men, were entrenched on the heights around Boston, forming a line which extended from Roxbury on the right, to the river Mystic on the left, a distance of twelve miles.

9. Washington perceived, that although the people were ardent in the cause of liberty, and ready to engage in the most desperate enterprises, yet there was a total want of discipline and military subordination among the troops. The army was scantily supplied ertions, with arms and ammunition, and their operations retarded, by a want of skilful engineers. He set himself with astonishing energy and judgment, to the

labor of bringing order out of confusion.

10. During this session of congress, also, the first Franklin line of posts for the communication of intelligence the first through the United States, was established. Benjamin Franklin was appointed, by a unanimous vote, postmaster-general, with power to appoint as many depufrom Fal- ties as he might deem proper and necessary, for the conveyance of the mail from Falmouth, in Maine, to

vannah. Savannah, in Georgia. 7. How was it respecting a compensation for his services?-8. Where did Washington join the army? What was its number? -9. What was the condition of the army? - 10. What was the beginning of our present post-office system? Who was the first postmaster-general? Through what line was the mail

at Cambridge.

mouth to Sa-

to be conveyed?



#### CHAPTER IX.

### Invasion of Canada.—Death of Montgomery.

1. While the British army was closely blockaded PT. III. in Boston, congress conceived the design of sending a P.D. II. force into Canada; as the movements of Sir Guy Carle- CH. IX. ton, the governor of that province, seemed to threaten Amerian invasion of the northern frontier. Two expedi- send two tions were accordingly organized and dispatched, one parties by the way of Champlain, under Generals Schuyler Canada. and Montgomery, the other by the way of the river

Kennebec, under the command of Arnold.

2. Gen. Schuyler, though he rendered faithful service, did not on account of his health go to Canada. Montgomery showed himself an able officer. On the Montgomery snowed number an able officer. On the Nov. 3.

3rd of November he took St. Johns, and proceeding St. Johns to Montreal, Sir Guy Carleton abandoned the place. taken. About this time Col. Ethan Allen, who was an officer in the army, was, in a rash adventure, made prisoner.

He was loaded with irons and sent to England.

3. Arnold with 1000 men had with incredible perseverance penetrated the wilderness of Maine. He arrived at Point Levi on the 9th of November. On the Nov. 9. 13th he crossed and occupied the heights of Abraham, before but his army was reduced to 700 men, and Carleton Quebec. was now in Quebec with 1500. He retired to Point aux Trembles to await the other division of the army.

4. Montgomery's arrival was on the first of December. He found himself in a situation far more critical and embarrassing than that of Wolfe, sixteen years before. His army was wasted, so that the united Bad position force was less than a thousand; and these were en- of Montfeebled by fatigue amidst the rigors of a Canadian gomery.

CHAPTER IX .- 1. Who was governor of Canada? What two expeditions were set on foot? -2. How did the western division under Montgomery proceed? — 3. How did the eastern under Arnold? — 4. What time did Montgomery join Arnold? What was his situation?

Arnold

blockades

PT. III. winter, which had already set in with uncommon

P'D. I. severity.

5. He attempted to batter the walls of Quebec. He CH. IX. made piles of ice on which to mount his cannon; but the strong walls remained uninjured. With the advice of all his officers he took then the desperate resolution assault. of storming the city. As the day dawned, and in a snow-storm, the army in four divisions, made the attempt. Two were to make feigned movements in order to divide the attention of the troops in the city; while Montgomery and Arnold, at the head of the other two, made real attacks in opposite points, indeath of tending to meet. Arnold had forced his way. Mont-Montgo- gomery was cheering on his men, when he received his mery.

death-shot. Arnold was wounded and retired. enterprise failed, with the loss of 400 men killed or

made prisoners.

6. The treatment of Carleton to his prisoners, did honor to his humanity. Arnold, wounded as he was, retired with the remainder of his army, to the distance of three miles below Quebec; where, though inferior Quebec. in numbers to the garrison, they kept the place in a state of blockade, and in the course of the winter, reduced it to distress for want of provisions.

7. Orders were given to the British naval comman-1775. ders, to lay waste and destroy all such sea-ports, as Oct. 18. had taken part against Great Britain. In consequence,

Falmouth in Massachusetts, was burned by the orders mouth burned. of Captain Mowatt of the British navy. This so ex-

asperated the people, that they now put forth new Efforts of an ex- efforts. They collected military stores; they puraspera-ted peochased powder in all foreign ports where it was practicable, and, in many colonies, commenced its manuple. facture. They also began more seriously to turn

their attention to their armed vessels.

Dec. 13. 8. Congress resolved to fit out thirteen ships, and Congress fit out 13 raise two battalions of marines. They framed articles ships.

<sup>5.</sup> What attempts did he make? What desperate assault? At what time? What are some of the circumstances? What the final result? -6. Where was Arnold during the winter?-7. What orders were given to the British naval commanders? What place was burnt? What effect had this on the people?

of war for the government of the little navy, and es- PT. III. tablished regular courts of admiralty, for the adjudica- P.D. I. tion of prizes. The American privateers swarmed CH. IX. forth. Alert and bold, they visited every sea, and annoved the British commerce, even in the very waters of their own island.

9. Lord Dunmore, still on board the king's ship, issued a proclamation declaring martial law, and promising freedom to such slaves as would leave their masters, and join his party. Several hundred negroes and royalists obeyed the call, when, leaving his ships, makes an he occupied a strong position near Norfolk. The assembly sent 800 militia to oppose his movements. On the 7th of December they were attacked by the Is deroyalists and negroes, but they repelled the assailants, and gained a decisive victory; after which, they oc-

Nov. Lord Dunmore

cupied the town of Norfolk.

10. Lord Dunmore, with his remaining forces, again repaired to the ships, where, in consequence of the many royalists who joined him, he became reduced to 1776. great distress for want of provisions. In this situation he sent a flag to Norfolk, demanding a supply. Norfolk The commander of the provincials refusing to comply, abandons he set fire to the town, and destroyed it. This availed "the dominion." him little. Assailed at once by tempest, famine, and disease, he with his followers, sought refuge in the West Indies.

11. The last hope of the colonies for reconciliation, rested in the petition of congress to the king, which had been emphatically styled "The Olive Branch." It 1775. was sent over by Mr. Penn, a descendant of the pro- Mr. Penn prietor of Pennsylvania, and a former governor of that over the colony. The king, instead of responding to its af-Branch. fectionate language, accused the Americans in his speech, of rebellion; and declared that they took up arms to establish an independent empire.

<sup>8.</sup> How did Congress now make a beginning with regard to a public navy? How was it with the American privateers? - 9. What were Lord Dunmore's movements in Virginia? How was he opposed? -10. What was his last act in the dominion? Did it avail him? - 11. What was the last petition of congress to the king called? By whom was it sent? How was it received?

CR. IX.

Dec.

12. He recommended that vigorous measures should be taken to subdue them, and such also as were likely to weaken them by division. Large majorities in both houses answered the king's speech, by the same acking and cusations against the colonies, and the same determithe par-liaments nation to reduce them to obedience, by measures of hostile. coercion and distress. Thus, with a folly which English patriots now deplore, was the "Olive Branch" contemptuously rejected; and thus the last hope of

honourable peace was crushed.

13. An act was soon passed prohibiting all trade and commerce with the colonies; and authorizing the capture and condemnation of all American vessels with their cargoes, and all others found trading in any port or place in the colonies, as if the same were the vessels and effects of open enemies; and the vessels and property thus taken were vested in their captors; and the farther barbarous item was added, that the crews were to be treated, not as prisoners, but as

slaves.

England hires mercenaries.

The

14. About the same time, England made treaties with the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and other German princes, hiring of them 17,000 men, to be employed against the Americans; and it was determined to send over, in addition to these, 25,000 English troops. By the passage of this act, the hiring of foreign mercenaries, and the rejection of this last petition, Great Britain filled up the measure of her wrongs to America, and sealed her final separation from her colonies.

<sup>12.</sup> What did the king recommend? How did parliament reply? What is now thought of the conduct of these rulers by wise men and patriots of their own nation?—13. What severe law was passed?—14. What number of men did England hire of the German princes? Do you think the slave-holders in the United States would for money set their negroes to kill people, that neither they or their nation had any quarrel with?

#### CHAPTER X.

Washington enters Boston.-Disasters in Canada.

1. Although Britain was preparing so formidable P'T. III. a force, yet the American army was not only reduced P.D. I. in numbers, but at the close of the year 1775, was CH. X. almost destitute of necessary supplies. The terms of enlistment of all the troops had expired in December; and although measures had been taken for recruiting the army, yet on the last day of December, there were pointed. but 9.650 men enlisted for the ensuing year.

2. Gen. Washington, finding how slowly the army was recruited, proposed to congress to try the influence of a bounty; but his proposal was not acceded A bounty to until late in January, and it was not until the middle of February, that the regular army amounted to Militia 14,000. In addition to these, the commander-in-chief, being vested by congress with the power to call out the militia, made a requisition on the authorities of Massachusetts, for 6,000 men.

3. Washington had continued the blockade of Boston during the winter of 1775-6, and at last resolved to bring the enemy to action, or drive them from the March 4. town. On the night of the 4th of March, a detach-Dorchesment silently reached Dorchester Heights, and there tified. constructed, in a single night, a redoubt which menaced the British shipping with destruction. On the British morning of the 17th, the whole British force, with evacuate Boston, such of the loyalists as chose to follow their fortunes, Mar. 17. set sail for Halifax. As the rear of the British troops were embarking, Washington entered the town in triumph.

4. The plans of the British cabinet embraced, for the campaign of 1776, the recovery of Canada, the re-

British have 3 objects for the paign.

CHAPTER X .- 1. What was the condition of the American army at the close of '75 ?- 2. What did Washington recommend? What was done? - 3. What took place at Boston in March '76? — 4. What did the British mean to do in the course of the year?

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A disas-

trous

Parker

sails to attack

Charles-

ton.

P'T. III. duction of the southern colonies, and the possession P'D. I. of New York. This last service was entrusted to Admiral Howe, and his brother, General Howe; the latter of whom succeeded General Gage, in the command of the British troops.

5. Arnold had continued the siege of Quebec, and had greatly annoyed the garrison; but his army had suffered extremely from the inclemency of the season, Quebec. and from the breaking out of the small-pox. Notwithstanding the garrison of Montreal had been sent situated. to reinforce him, he had scarcely 1,000 effective men.

6. General Thomas now arrived and superseded 1776. Arnold. He made several attempts to reduce Quebec, but the sudden appearance of the British fleet obliged retreat, him to flee with such precipitation, that he left his baggage and military stores. Many of the sick also fell into the hands of Carleton, by whom they were

treated with honourable humanity.

7. One after another, the posts which had been conquered by the Americans, fell into the hands of the June. Americans eva- British, and before the close of June, they had recuate covered all Canada. The Americans lost, in this un-Canada. fortunate retreat, about 1,000 men, who were mostly taken prisoners.

Sir Peter

8. The British fleet, destined to the reduction of the southern colonies, sailed, under Sir Peter Parker, to attack Charleston, where they arrived early in June. The marines were commanded by General Clinton. 9. An intercepted official letter had given the alarm

to the Carolinians. On Sullivan's island, at the envan's island for trance of Charleston harbor, they had constructed a tified. fort of the palmetto tree, which resembles the cork. This fort was garrisoned by about 400 men, com-June 28. manded by Colonel Moultrie. On the morning of the British 28th of June, the British ships opened their several are repulsed. broadsides upon it, but their balls were received by

the palmetto wood, and buried as in earth. Moultrie

<sup>5.</sup> How was Arnold situated in the spring?—6. Who was his successor? What was he forced to do?—7. Mention some of the circumstances of the unfortunate close of the invasion of Canada. - 8. What fleet went to attack Charleston ? - 9. How was Charleston defended ?

defended the fortification with such spirit, that it has PT. III.

ever since been called by his name.

10. Once during the day, after a thundering dis- P'D. 1. charge from the British cannon, the flag of the fort 1776. was no longer seen to wave; and the Americans, who watched the battle from the opposite shore, were, every moment, expecting to see the British troops mount the parapets in triumph. But none appeared; Jasper and, in a few moments, the striped banner of America recovers the flag. was once more unfurled to their view. The staff had been carried away by a shot, and the flag had fallen British upon the outside of the fort. A serjeant, by the name sail for N. York of Jasper, had jumped over the wall, and, amidst a shower of bullets, had recovered and fastened it in its place. At evening, the British, completely foiled,

11. Washington had early apprehended that the enemy would endeavour to get possession of New York. He had, therefore, detached General Lee from Cambridge, washington's to put Long Island and New York in a posture of de- head-Soon after the evacuation of Boston, the com- at New mander-in-chief followed, and, with the greater part of York. his army, fixed his head-quarters in the city of New York.

drew off their ships, with the loss of two hundred

12. On the 7th of June, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, made a motion in congress, for declaring the June 7. colonies free and independent. While the propodence sition was pending, individuals, public presses, and proposed legislatures, sent from every quarter of the country to gress, Philadelphia, a voice approving such a measure.

13. On the 14th of June, the legislature of Connecticut passed resolutions, instructing their delegates in June 14. congress, to propose to that body to declare the Ame-feelingof rican colonies free and independent states, absolved all exfrom all allegiance to the king of Great Britain. The by Conreasons, they state to be-the taking away their just rights-the contemptuous refusal to listen to their

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<sup>10.</sup> Mention serjeant Jasper's exploit. What was the British loss?—11. What did Washington apprehend? What arrangements make?—12. What proposal was made in Congress?

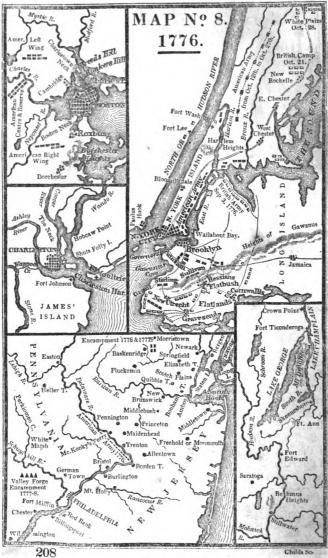
PT. III. "humble, decent, and dutiful petitions"—the endeaproperation vour to reduce them to abject submission, by war and cr. r. bloodshed, subjecting their persons to slavery, and 1776. hiring foreign mercenaries to destroy them;—so that no alternative was left, but either to submit to what must end in the extreme of wretchedness, or, appealing to God, to declare a total separation.

July 4.

14. The sentiments which Connecticut had thus embodied, pervaded the whole country. Congress, therefore, on the 4th of July, 1776, declared to the world, that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

<sup>13.</sup> How had the Connecticut legislature expressed the sentiments of the nation ?—14. What was done on the 4th of July?

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Washington taking Command.

# PERIOD II

THE DECLARATION \$ 1776, OF INDEPENDENCE, THE COMMENCEMENT OF {1789. } THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

## CHAPTER I.

Lord Howe attempts pacification.—American disaster at Long Island.

- 1. Considered as a step in the great march of P'T.III. human society, no one can be fixed upon of more P'D. II. importance, than the solemn promulgation of the wri- CH. I. ting, which contained the grievances of America, and July 6. declared her freedom. It embodied also, the universal 1776. wrongs of the oppressed; sent forth a warning voice Claration to the oppressor; and declared the common rights of importall mankind.
- 2. The signing of this declaration, by the members of the American congress, who were the leading men of the nation, was doing that, which, if Great Britain the final should prevail, would subject every signer to the decision.

world.

209

CHAPTER I.—1. Why may the Declaration of Independence be properly regarded as an era in the history of mankind? — 2. Why did the people of the United States consider the signing of the declaration as their final decision?

PT. III. penalty of death. As these patriots had thus exposed P'D II themselves for the sake of their country, all now recm. ii. garded the grand decision as unalterably made.

3. The British troops from Halifax, under the command of General Howe, took possession of Staten July 12. Island on the 2d of July; and those from England, British commanded by Admiral Howe, landed at the same force at place on the 12th. These, with other English, and several Hessian regiments, would make up an army of

35,000 of the best troops of Europe.

4. Lord Howe, who was a man of kind disposition, hoped that the Americans, would be so much afraid of this great force, that they would submit, without his employing it against them. He took . various measures to appeal to the people against the attempts decision of Congress, but he did not succeed. ceiving Washington's great influence, he wrote him a pedients letter, directing it to Mr. Washington. The General sent it back unopened; for he said that he was not addressed in his public capacity; and as an individual, he would hold no intercourse with the enemies of his country.

5. General and Admiral Howe now determined to attack New York. From this point they might, they hoped, proceed with their grand scheme, which was to divide New England from the south. Carleton, with 13,000 men, was to make a descent from Canada, by the way of Lake Champlain, and form a junction

with Howe, who was to ascend the Hudson.

6. Thirteen thousand of the militia were ordered to join the army of Washington, which, thus increased, amounted to twenty-seven thousand; but a fourth of these were invalids, and another fourth were poorly provided with arms. From these and other causes, the force fit for duty did not exceed ten thousand; and of this number the greater part was without order or discipline.

3. How large a British army was in or near the United States? -4. What hopes had Lord Howe? What measures did he take? What occurred between him and Washington?-5. What appears to have been the grand scheme of the English? What city did they wish to make their head quarters?—6. What was the number and condition of Washington's army?

Howe peaceable expedients

ington's army.

Grand

plan of the

British.



7. These inconveniences proceeded, in part, from P'T. III. want of money, which prevented congress from paying regular troops, and providing for their equipments; and con. I. partly from parsimonious habits, contracted during 1776. peace, which withheld them from incurring, with Its infepromptitude, the expenses necessary to a state of war; riority to the while their jealousy of standing armies inspired the British. hope, that they could, each year, organize for the occasion, an army sufficient to resist the enemy.

8. On the 22d of August, the English landed without opposition on Long Island, between the villages of New Utrecht and Gravesend. They extended Aug. 22. themselves to Flatlands, distant four miles from the land on Americans, and separated from them by a range of L.Island. wood-covered hills, called the heights of Gawanus,

running from east to west.

9. Washington had made the best disposition of his forces in his power, to guard the city of New York. The main army was on the island of New York, with detachments sent out to the most exposed points. Of The two these, the largest was on Long Island, extending from armies Wallabout Bay westward, and were under command are opposed. of Generals Putnam, Sullivan, and Stirling. They were opposed to the vastly superior force of the British, under the experienced Generals Clinton, Percy, Cornwallis, and Grant, and the Hessian commander, de Heister.

10. Over the heights of Gawanus, there were but Aug. 27. three roads. With such a force opposed to them, how Defeat at could the American generals neglect to guard these Brookpasses, and watch them closely? Yet one of these roads, the most easterly, or Jamaica road, was left so care- Am. loss lessly guarded, that while a part of the British army probably 2000. were taking up the attention of the Americans, with a British great noise and show of attack, another portion march- loss 400.

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<sup>7.</sup> From what did this unhappy state of things proceed? -8. Where did the English army land? How were they arranged? -9. What disposition of his troops was made by Washington? - 10. What carelessness were some of the American officers guilty of? What disaster was the consequence? What was the loss on both sides in the battle of Brooklyn?\*

<sup>\*</sup> N. B. The questions sometimes refer to the side notes.

Wash-

dence

sion.

future.

PT. III, ing easterly passed the heights through that road, and P'D. II. thus placed the Americans between two fires. They CH. U. could not then win the battle, though they fought bravely. It proved the most bloody and the most

disastrous defeat of the whole war. 11. In the height of the engagement, General Wash-

ington crossed to Brooklyn from New York. He saw with anguish that his best troops were slaughtered or taken prisoners. Had his object been his own glory, ington's he would probably have drawn all his troops from the anguish. encampment; and also called over all the forces from New York, to take part in the conflict: but victory His pruhaving declared in favour of the English, his judgment and selfdecided, that the courage with which it inspired them, possesand the superiority of their discipline, destroyed all just hope of recovering the battle. And, with true heroism, he preserved himself and his army, for a happier

12. On the night of the 28th, Washington cautiously withdrew the remainder of his troops from Aug. 28. Brooklyn to New York; to which place the detach-He rement from Governor's Island, also retired. Finding, moves however, a disposition in the British to attack the city, and knowing that it would be impossible to defend it, he removed his forces to the heights of Harlaem.

## CHAPTER II.

Disasters following the defeat on Long Island.

1. About this time, Captain Hale, a highly inte-Hale ex- resting young officer from Connecticut, learning that ecuted as Washington wished to ascertain the state of the British

CHAPTER II.—1. Who was Captain Hale? On what service

was he sent?

<sup>10.</sup> At what time, year, month and day, did the Americans meet this dreadful reverse? Show the position of the armies by the map.—11. What was Washington's conduct?—12. What changes in the position of his army did he now make?

army on Long Island, volunteered for the dangerous P.T. III. service of a spy. He entered the British army in dispression, and obtained the desired information; but being on II. apprehended in his attempt to return, he was carried before Sir William Howe, and by his orders was executed the next morning. At the place of execution, he exclaimed, "I lament that I have but one life to lay

down for my country."

2. On the 15th of September, the British army took Sept. 15. possession of the city of New York. Gen. Howe British again attempted to negotiate; but he could not pro- enter N. mise the Americans independence, and they would listen to no other terms. Still the prospects of the Americountry were alarming. Until the check at Brooklyn, cans disthe Americans had flattered themselves, that Heaven by dewould constantly favor their arms. They now almost despaired of divine protection. The militia abandoned their colors by hundreds, and entire regiments deserted, and returned to their homes. In the desert. regular army desertions were common. Their engagements were but for a year, or for a few weeks; and the hope of soon returning to their families induced them to avoid dangers. Every thing appeared insubor-dinateto threaten a total dissolution of the army.

3. Washington strove earnestly, with exhortations, persuasions, and promises, to arrest this spirit of disorganization. If he did not succeed according to his desires, he obtained more than his hopes. To congress he addressed an energetic picture of the deplorable state of the forces, and assured them that he must Congress despair of success, unless furnished with an army that offer a bounty. should stand by him until the conclusion of the struggle. To effect this, a bounty of twenty dollars was offered at the time of engagement, and portions of unoccupied lands were promised to the officers and

soldiers.



<sup>1.</sup> Where? What was his fate? - 2. When did the British enter New York? Would the Americans submit after their defeat at Brooklyn? What effect however, had it on their minds? What on the army? -3. What was the conduct of the commander? What did he represent to congress? What did they do?

## 214 WASHINGTON'S RETREAT THROUGH N. JERSEY.

P'T. III. P'D. II.

4. But although Washington hoped ultimately to reap the benefit of these arrangements, yet time must intervene; and his present prospect was that of a handful of dispirited and ill-found troops, to contend against a large and victorious army. In this situation he adopted the policy to harass and wear out his enemy, without risking any general engagement. this policy, Fabius Maximus had, two thousand years before, preserved Italy, when invaded by Hannibal. Washington has, therefore, been called "the American Fabius."

5. A skirmish occurred, on the 16th of September,

Washington adopts the Fabian policy.

Oct. 28. Battle of White

Plains.

draws.

between a British and American detachment, in which the Americans had the advantage. The British sought to get possession of the two roads leading east, from which direction Washington received his supplies. To keep one of these roads open, Washington removed his camp to White Plains. Here the British attacked him, but though there was bloodshed on both sides, W.with the enemy failed of their object. Washington remained, till on the night of the 30th, when he withdrew to North Castle. Leaving here 7,500 men under Gen. Lee, he crossed the Hudson, and took post near Fort Lee.

6. On the 16th of November, occurred the disas-

trous loss of Fort Washington; with the 2000 Ameri-

can troops, which composed its garrison. The gar-

Loss of forts Wash-

Am. loss, rison of Fort Lee on the opposite bank of the Hudson, Newark, and joined Washington; who, with the main army,

under the guidance of Gen. Greene, evacuated the fort,

had removed to Newark in New Jersey. 7. Washington retreated across New Jersey, and was leisurely followed by a British army under Lord ington's Cornwallis. They entered Newark the day on which Washington left it; and pursued him as he passed on retreat. through New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton.

Washlittle army

<sup>4.</sup> What policy did Washington adopt?—5. What occurred on the 16th of Sept.? What on the 28th of Oct.? What on the 30th?—6. What forts were taken by the British? What number of American prisoners? Where was Washington? Whe joined him? - 7. Give an account of Washington's memorable retreat through New Jersey? Show the scene of operations on the map.

Here, at the Delaware, the British expected to seize P'T. III. their prey; but with a diligence and energy far ex- P'D. II. ceeding theirs, the Americans had just crossed over, - CH. II. the last boats with the baggage, being still on the river when the enemy appeared on the opposite bank.

8. Cornwallis had no boats in which to cross the river. He arranged his army along the eastern bank, from Mount Holly to Trenton, and waited for the Delaware to freeze. The British commanders had an Inefficiency of at least six-fold numerical strength to that of the army of at least six-fold numerical strength to that of Washington; and nothing but their own inertness, and his great and skilful exertions, hindered their overtaking him. This seems one of those cases, in which we can see clearly an interposing Providence.

British.

ington commenced his retreat, it had hourly dimin-1776. ished. His troops were unfed amidst fatigue; unshod, Distress while their bleeding feet were forced rapidly over the of Washington's sharp projections of frozen ground; and they endured army. the keen December air, almost without clothes or Washington, with the firmness of the comman- He beder, united the tenderness of the father;—he visited the truly the sick,—paid every attention in his power to the wants "Father

of the army,-praised their constancy,-represented

their sufferings to congress,-and encouraged their despairing minds, by holding out the prospects of a better

9. Feeble as was the American army when Wash-

coun-

future. 10. The distress of the Americans, was increased by the desertion, of many of the supposed friends of their cause. Howe, taking advantage of what he considered their vanquished and hopeless condition, offered free pardon to all, who should now declare for the royal authority. Of the extremes of society, the souls." very rich and the very poor, numbers sued for the royal clemency; but few of the middle classes deserted their country in its hour of peril.

"tried

<sup>8.</sup> What arrangements did Lord Cornwallis make? What was the difference in the strength of the armies? What in the energy and diligence of the commanders? -9. What was the condition of the American army? What the course of Washington? -10. How were the distresses of the army increased?

#### CHAPTER III.

## American successes at Trenton and Princeton.

1. Washington, in this emergency, called in the P'D. II. distant detachments of the army; and fifteen hundred cu. m. militia, under Gen. Mifflin, joined him. He had or-Gen. Lee dered Gen. Lee to go north, for certain important insubor- objects; but Lee thought that better uses might be made of the army under his command; and disobeying his orders, he had lingered among the mountains Made prisoner. of New Jersey. Here a party of British cavalry surprised and took him prisoner. Gen. Sullivan con-

ducted his forces to Washington's camp.

2. With these reinforcements, the American army amounted to about 7,000 effective men. A few days. however, would close the year, and the period of en-1776. listment for a considerable portion of the soldiers cal mo- would expire with it. The cause of America dement improved. manded that important use should be made of the short space which intervened. At this critical moment. Washington, perceiving the inactivity of his enemy. struck a capital blow for his country.

3. He determined to recross the Delaware, and attack the British posts at Trenton and Burlington. The main body of the army, commanded by Wash Dec. 26 ington in person, effected the passage, though with Wash-ington at suffering and danger; for the night was intensely cold, Trenton and the river filled with floating ice. The troops Am. loss marched in two divisions, but both arrived at Trenton 12. Two at the same moment. The Hessians, under Colonel frozen. Rahl, were surprised, and their commander slain. Prisoners, to the amount of 1,000, were taken by the Americans, who immediately re-crossed the Delaware.

CHAPTER III .- 1. What measures did Gen. Washington take to increase the exhausted army? What did Lee? What became of his forces?—2. What was now the number and condition of the American army? What did Washington perceive, and the cause of the country demand? - 3. Give an account of the affair at Trenton ?

Two days after the action, Washington crossed his P'T.III. whole army over the Delaware, and took quarters, at P'D II Trenton.

4. Howe was thunderstruck at this astonishing re-Cornwallis, leaving a part of his troops at 1777. Princeton, immediately proceeded towards Trenton, with the intention of giving battle to the Americans, British and arrived, with his vanguard, on the first of January. in motion.

5. Washington knew the inferiority of his force, and was sensible, too, that flight would be almost as fatal to the republicans as defeat. About midnight, leaving his fires burning briskly, that his army should not be missed, he silently decamped, and gained, by a Jan. 32 circuitous route, the rear of the enemy. At sunrise, the van of the American forces met, unexpectedly, two Br. lose British regiments, which were on the march to join Am.low.
Cornwallis. A conflict ensued: the Americans gave k. Gen.
Mercer, way:-all was at stake. Washington himself, at this perhaps decisive moment, led on the main body. The enemy were routed, and fled. Washington pressed forward Prisontowards Princeton, where one regiment of the enemy erstaken 300. yet remained. A part of these, saved themselves by flight; the remainder were made prisoners. Thus had he again accomplished his object.

6. Thrilling were the emotions, with which, these successes were hailed, by a disheartened nation. Even to this day, when an unexpected and joyful event is to be related, the speaker, who perchance knows not the origin of the proverb, exclaims, "Great news from the Jerseys!!"

Great

7. On hearing the cannonade from Princeton, Cornwallis, apprehensive for the safety of his New Brunswick stores, immediately put his army in motion for Washthat place. Washington, on his approach, retired to ington Morristown. When somewhat refreshed, he again Morristook the field; and having gained possession of New- town. ark, Woodbridge, Elizabethtown, and indeed of all the enemy's posts in New Jersey, except New Brunswick

10

<sup>4.</sup> What movement was made by the British? - 5. What second bold stroke was struck by Washington? What effect had these successes on the nation? — 7. What movements were fext made by the two armies?  $\mathbf{T}$ 

P'T. III. and Amboy, he retired to secure winter-quarters at P'D. II. Morristown.

great merit.

TO. II. 8. Washington's military glory now rose to its 1777. meridian. Indeed, nothing in the history of war, shows a leader in a more advantageous point of light, ington's than the last events of this campaign, did the commanding general.—Hannibal made war for revenge; Cæsar and Napoleon for ambition; Washington for justice; for the rights of his country, and of mankind.

### CHAPTER IV.

Difficulties and exertions of Congress.—Campaign of 1777.

High characold congress. Their difficulties.

1. Congress in the mean time were surrounded with difficulties which would have utterly discouraged ter of the men of weaker heads, or fainter hearts. They were without any power, except the power to recommend. They had an exhausted army to recruit, and this, not merely without money, but almost without credit: for the bills, which they had formerly issued, had almost entirely lost credit.

2. To raise money they authorized a loan,—they created a lottery,—and they sent three commissioners to France to borrow of that government. These com-Franklin, missioners, Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, were also, if possible, to prevail upon the Lee. French government, to acknowledge the American in-

dependence.

3. On the 25th of April, 2,000 men, under Gover-April 26, nor Tryon, major of the royalists, or tories, having Tryon passed the sound landed by passed the sound, landed between Fairfield and Norburns Danbury, walk. The next day, proceeding to Danbury, they compelled the garrison, under Colonel Huntington, to

<sup>9.</sup> What was now Washington's reputation? Chapter IV.—1. What was the situation of Congress?—2. What did they do to raise money? Whom send to France? For what objects? - 3. Give an account of Gov. Tryon's expedition?

retire; and not only destroyed the stores, but burned P'T. III. the town. P'D. II.

4. Meantime, 800 militia had collected to annoy CH. IV. them, on their return; of whom 500, under Arnold, took post at Ridgefield, to attack their front, while 1777. 200, under General Wooster, fell upon their rear. Both parties were repulsed. Wooster was slain; and Ridge-Arnold retired to Saugatuck, about three miles east of loss, 170. Norwalk. The enemy having spent the night at Am. 100. Ridgefield, set fire to it, still retreating, although continually harassed by Arnold's party, now increased to 1,000. At Campo, between Norwalk and Fairfield, they took refuge on board their ships.

5. The British had collected at Sag Harbor, on Long Sag Har-Island, large magazines of forage and grain. Colonel bour. Meigs left Guilford, on the 23d of May, with 170 k. 6; primen, destroyed the stores, burned a dozen brigs and soners,

sloops, and returned without loss.

6. Congress had, with great judgment, selected Dr. Franklin as one of the mission to France. A profound knowledge of human nature, had given to this philo-Franklin sopher a manner possessing a peculiar charm at- at the court of tractive to all, however different their taste or pursuits. France. He exerted these powers so successfully, that he excited great interest at the court of France for the American cause.

7. Several gentlemen of rank and fortune came forward and offered their services. The most distin- La Fayguished of these, was the Marquis de la Fayette, a ette and young nobleman, who, although he had every thing to offer attach him to his own country, yet took the resolution their service. to risk his life and fortune, for the cause of American liberty, and human rights.

8. After the disastrous battle of Long Island, he was Magnatold of the despairing state of the country, then so himily of La Faypoor, that it could not provide him a conveyance.

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<sup>4.</sup> Give an account of the retreat of the British, and show it on the map? -5. Give an account of Col. Meigs' exploit? -6. What kind of man was Dr. Franklin? What effect did he produce? - 7. Who made offers of service? - 8. What trait of magnanimity can you relate of La Fayette? How was he received in the United States?

P'T. III. "Then," said La Fayette, "this is the moment when I can render the most essential service." He provided P'D. II. a vessel for himself. His arrival caused heartfelt joy. Washington received him as a son; and Congress

1777 made him a major-general.

9. Washington removed the main army from Morristown, to a strong position on the heights of Middlebrook. Gen. Howe, crossed the Hudson and appearing ments of before Washington's camp, vainly endeavoured to draw the two armies. him out. Affecting then to retreat in haste, Washing-June. ton pursued, when he turned upon him; but the American general regained his camp, a skirmish only having ensued.

10. The British had taken Rhode Island in Decem-July 10. ber. On the 10th of July, the British commander, Col. General Prescott, was made prisoner by a daring party exploit. of forty country militia, under Col. Barton. General Prescott was surprised at night, and taken from his bed.

# CHAPTER V.

# Burgoyne's Invasion.

1. THE grand British plan, as has been mentioned, was to send an army to Canada, which should invade by the way of Lake Champlain; while a force from tempted. New York should go up the Hudson to act in concert. It was supposed the east might thus be divided from the south.

1777. May. Burgoyne over.

The

2. General Burgoyne was sent from England with an army, and arrived at Quebec in May. Burgoyne's army consisted of 7,173 British and German troops, besides several thousands of Canadians and Indians. His plan of operation was, that Colonel St. Leger

count of the capture of Gen. Prescott.

CHAPTER V.—1. What was now the grand scheme of the British?—2. Who was sent over to effect it? What forces had Burgoyne? What was his plan of operation?

<sup>9.</sup> Give some account of the two armies! - 10. Give an ac-

should proceed with a detachment by the St. Law-PT.III. rence, Oswego, and Fort Stanwix, to Albany. Bur- P'D. II. govne, proceeding by Champlain and the Hudson, was GH. v. to meet St. Leger at Albany, and both, to join General June 20. Clinton from New York. Burgoyne moved forward Burwith his army, and made his first encampment on the the river western shore of Lake Champlain, at the river Boquet. Boquet.

3. St. Leger had united with Sir John Johnson, and having nearly 2,000 troops, including savages, they Orishany invested Fort Stanwix, commanded by Col. Ganse-Herki-woort. General Herkimer, having collected the militia, fest. marched to the relief of Gansevoort. He fell into an Am. loss, Indian ambuscade on the 6th of August, and was de- Aug. 6. feated and slain. St. Leger pressed upon the fort.

4. General Schuyler, who commanded the northern forces, dispatched Arnold to its relief. On hearing of his approach, the Indians, having previously become St. Leger dissatisfied, mutinied and compelled St. Leger to re-returns turn to Montreal...Burgoyne advanced to Crown to Montreal. Point, from whence he proceeded to invest Ticonderoga, which was garrisoned by 3,000 men under Gen. St. Clair. Up to this period, a circumstance respecting this fort seems strangely to have been overlooked. June 30. It is commanded by an eminence near, called Mount Bur-Defiance. The troops of Burgoyne got possession of Crown this height on the 5th of July, and St. Clair, finding Point. the post no longer tenable, evacuated it on the same night.

5. The garrison, separated into two divisions, were to proceed through Hubbardton to Skeenesborough. The first, under St. Clair, left the fort in the night, The Britwo hours earlier than the second, under Colonel tish take Francis. The stores and baggage, placed on board deroga. 200 batteaux, and convoyed by five armed galleys, were to meet the army at Skeenesborough.

6. General Frazer, with 850 of the British, pursued

<sup>3.</sup> Describe the route of St. Leger! When, and by whom, was the battle of Oriskany fought? What was the American loss? - 4. By what means was St. Leger forced to return? By what means did Burgoyne get possession of Ticonderoga? -5.
What arrangements were made for the retreat of St. Clair's army? - 6. Give an account of the disaster at Hubbardton?

Gates

pular,

sedes

ler.

Col.

PT. III. and attacked the division at Hubbardton, whose rear P'D. II. was commanded by Colonel Warner. The Americu. v. cans made a brave resistance, but the British, in the heat of the action, receiving a reinforcement, the republicans were forced to give way. They fled in July 7. every direction, spreading through the country the Am. loss, k., w. terror of the British arms. Many of the wounded

and prise, perished in the woods. nearly 1000.

7. A part of the stores and armed galleys, which Br. loss, had been sent up the lake, fell into the hands of the British. St. Clair, on hearing of these disasters, struck into the woods on his left. He was joined by the st. Clair, remnant of the vanquished division, conducted by reaches Colonel Warner. After a distressing march, he ward. reached the camp of General Schuyler, at Fort Edward. Warner, with a detachment, remained in Man-

Aug. 13. chester. Burgoyne took possession of Skeenesborough. Gen. Schuyler, with the American army, retired from Fort Schuyler at the Edward to Saratoga, and from thence to the islands at Mothe mouth of the Mohawk. hawk.

8. General Schuyler had obstructed the roads, by breaking the bridges, and, in the only passable defiles, by cutting immense trees on both sides of the way, to more pofall cross and lengthwise... General Gates was apsuperpointed to supersede General Schuyler in the command. Lincoln, Arnold, and Morgan, were sent north, Schuvwhich encouraged volunteers to join the army. The celebrated patriot of Poland, Kosciusko, was also in the army, as its chief engineer.

9. Burgoyne, having with much labor and time, July 30. Buropened a way for his army, arrived at Fort Edward on goyne the 30th of July, but he was in want of supplies. reaches Ft. Ed-Learning that there was a large depôt of provisions at ward. Bennington, he sent 500 men, under Lieut. Col. Baum, a German officer, to seize them. General Stark, with Baum at a body of New Hampshire and Vermont militia, was Bennington. on his march to join General Schuyler. He met the

> 7. What became of St. Clair's division? Of Col. Warner's? Where was now Burgoyne? Where was Gen. Schuyler?—8. What popular officers now joined the army? — 9. What detachment did Burgoyne send out? Where was Gen. Stark? Give an account of the battle of Bennington.

British force four miles from Bennington. Baum was P'T. III. killed, and his party defeated. The militia had dis-P'D. II. persed, to seek for plunder, when a British reinforce- ch. v. The Green Mountain 1777. ment of 500 men arrived. Boys, under Colonel Warner, appeared at the same Aug. 16. time, and the British were again defeated, and com- loss 600.

pelled to retreat.

10. Miss M'Crea of Fort Edward, was engaged in marriage to Capt. Jones, an officer of Burgoyne's army. She left her father's house by stealth, and for this wrong step, she paid a direful penalty. The Indians whom she accompanied, and whom Capt. Jones had first sent, met in the woods a second party, whom murder he had unwisely dispatched to aid the first. They of Miss quarrelled; each determining to conduct the lady to their employer. The first party, finding the second likely to succeed tied her to a tree and shot her.

11. When this tragic affair became known; it greatly excited the minds of the people against the British, who had thus let loose the cruel savages upon at Sarathe land; and there was now a general rising, and rush to the camp of Gates. The army thus reinforced, -encouraged by the victory of Bennington, and now amounting to 5,000, Gates left the encampment at the islands, and advancing to Stillwater, occupied Behmus heights.

12. On the 12th, Burgoyne crossed the Hudson, Sept. 19. and on the 14th, encamped at Saratoga, about three miles distant from the American army. An obstinate defeated and bloody battle occurred at Stillwater on the 19th. Both sides claimed the victory; but the advantage was clearly on the side of the Americans. Skirmishes, British frequent and animated, occurred between this and the defeated 7th of October, when a general battle was fought at Saratoga.

toga.

13. The Americans made the attack. The battle was fierce and desperate. The British gave way in great on both

sides.

10. Relate the story of Miss M'Crea? - 11. What effect did it produce on the public mind? What advance movement was made by Gates? - 12. What by Burgoyne? Where did the armies meet and contend? Which had the advantage? When and where was a great and decisive battle fought? - 13. Why could not Burgoyne retreat? What did he do on the 17th of Oct.?

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PT. III.

PD. II.

CH. VI.

Sides. The British lost Gen. Frazer. Arnold had greatly distinguished himself in the battle, and was severely wounded... Burgoyne made efforts to retreat;

Frazer is but he was hemmed in by a foe, whose army constantly increasing, now amounted to four times his own wasting numbers. He capitulated on the 17th of October.

14. The whole number surrendered, amounted to 5,762 men. There also fell into the hands of the whole Americans, 35 brass field pieces, and 5,000 muskets. Br. loss, 35 brass field pieces, and 5,000 muskets. It was stipulated that the British were to have free passage across the Atlantic; but they were not to serve from desertion again in North America, during the war. On hearing of the defeat of Burgoyne, the British garrison at Ticonderoga returned to Canada, and not a foe remained of Ti. retreate in the northern section of the Union. Sir Henry Canada. Clinton had sailed up the Hudson; but as Burgoyne had failed, he returned to New York; having first barbarously burned Esopus, now Kingston.

# CHAPTER VI.

Battle of Brandywine.—British in Philadelphia.—Germantown.

1. ADMIRAL and Gen. Howe, intent on the capture of Philadelphia, left Sandy Hook on the 23d of July.

They were long at sea. At length they were heard of, sailing up the Chesapeake. They disembarked their troops, amounting to 18,000, at the head of the Bay.

Washington crossed the Delaware and marched to oppose them. Approaching the enemy, he encamped

<sup>14.</sup> How many men were surrendered? How many pieces of artillery? What did Sir Henry Clinton? CHAPTER VI.—1. Trace on the map and describe the course of Admiral Howe's fleet? What course did Washington take?

on the rising grounds which extend from Chad's Ford; P.T. III. and there, the shallow stream of the Brandywine, P.D. II. being between the armies, he awaited an attack from on vi. the British commander.

1777.

2. Early in the morning, the hostile army commenced the assault Washington had made, and partly executed, a plan which would probably have won the day; but in the heat of the action, his judgment was misled by false intelligence, and he lost the Brandybattle. Gen. Green here distinguished himself; as did wine. the brave Polander, Pulaski. Gen. La Fayette, en- feat. deavouring to bring back the flying, to face again the Br. loss, enemy, received a wound in the leg. When in his Am. los, old age, the country for whom he here shed his blood, conveyed him, an honoured guest, returning from her shores, the war-ship which was built to carry him home, was named from this battle, the Brandywine.

3. Congress, finding themselves insecure in Philadelphia, adjourned to Lancaster, to which place the public archives and magazines were removed. A depublic archives and magazines ..... tachment of the British army, under Cornwallis, en- sept. 26. tered the American capital, while the main body, under Howe, took post at Germantown. The American enter army encamped at Skippack creek. Washington, knowing that Howe was weakened by detachments, left his camp at seven in the evening of Oct. 4th, and at dawn succeeded in giving the British a complete mansurprise. They at first retreated in disorder. Several Am. loss, companies having thrown themselves into a stone k. 200.
w. 600 house, annoyed the Americans. A thick fog came on, pris. 400. and unable to distinguish friend from foe, confusion grose in the American ranks, and they lost the battle.

4. Congress had made it death to any citizen to Howe in furnish the enemy with food; and such was the spirit danger of starving. of the people, and the vigilance of the commander, that Howe now found his army in danger of starva-

<sup>2.</sup> Give an account of the battle of Brandywine? Mention the loss on both sides? What officers distinguished themselves? What vessel was named after this battle? -3. What movement did Congress make? When did the British troops enter Philadelphia? Where were Generals Howe and Washington? Describe the battle of Germantown?

PT. III. tion. To prevent this, he must open the navigation P'D. II. of the Delaware, which had been obstructed by sunken CH. vi. ranges of frames, and by forts on Mud Island, Red Bank, and other places. Howe removed his army to Ft. Mer. Philadelphia; and to open the navigation, he sent Col. cer. Donop with a detachment of Hessians. They atlost 500. tacked Fort Mercer on Red Bank, and were repulsed with heavy loss. At length, however, the British sent the navi- against it such a force, that the Americans evacuated it. The British fleet then passed up the Delaware to Philadelphia. Much of the American shipping in the river was burnt; and the remainder fell into the hands

of the enemy. 5. Washington now retired to winter-quarters at

The huts for the camp were not com-Valley Forge. pleted, when the magazines were found to contain Dec. 11. scarcely a single day's provision. As to clothing, ington's they were destitute, almost to nakedness. Barefooted, winter-quarters on the frozen ground,—their feet cut by ice,—they at Valley left their tracks in blood. A few only had a blanket at night. Straw could not be obtained, and the soldiers, who, during the day, were benumbed with cold, and enfeebled by hunger, had at night no other bed of the than the damp ground. Diseases attacked them; and the hospitals were replenished, as rapidly as the dead

were carried out.

6. This melancholy state of the army was owing to the condition of the finances. Congress had carried on the war thus far, by making a great quantity of paper money. That is, they had issued notes in the name of the government, promising to pay the holders such and such sums. If the government had possessed gold and silver enough actually to pay these notes, whenever they were presented, then they would have

'The paper money becomes bad.

Wash-

Forge.

The

distress

army.

<sup>4.</sup> What was the condition of the British army? What was now Howe's object? What measures did he take? Did he succeed? -5. Where did Washington make winter-quarters? As to the condition of the army, had they food? Had they clothing? Had they shoes? What was their lodging at night? What the state of their health? — 6. How had congress thus far carried on the war? Give some account of the "continental money" as their bills were termed. Why did people become unwilling to take it?

been good money, like the bills of good banks. But P'T. III. they had no specie; and the country became over-run PD. II. with this paper. People began to think it doubtful ch. vi. whether it ever would be redeemed; and then they did 1777. not wish to take it. Its market value had depreciated to one-quarter: that is, for an article, valued at one low par. dollar, must be paid of this money four dollars.

7. But the people, who had such articles to sell, as the army needed, would not sell them, and Congress take for pay this paper money at par. Congress on the have no other hand would not allow their agents to part with it below par, and the country was so poor, they had nothing else to give. The consequence was, that they could not now provide either food or clothing, for the army. The pay of the officers was not sufficient to provide them the necessaries of life. Those who had fortunes were spending, or had already spent them. Those who had not, were in a state of actual suffering. Many resigned; -not merely the worthless, -but

The suffers.

often, the bravest and the best. 8. Amidst the grief and care, to which the commander was thus subjected, a cabal was stirred up, to prejudice the minds of the people against him; and thus to get his office for Gen. Gates. The most ac- Shame-ful cabal tive agent of the plot, was Gen. Conway. Even con- against gress so far gave way as to appoint this man inspectorgeneral. Washington, in the calmness of his righteous mind, turned not aside from his public duties, to notice his private enemies. But the people took his part; An example of and, the more for this magnanimity. The army were so magnanindignant, that at length, all who had been engaged in the plot, whatever had been their former services, were now afraid of their resentment, and kept out of their way. Gen. Conway's office, was given to the Baron Steuben, a Prussian officer.

9. A law was passed, whose object was to make the officers contented to remain in the army. It al-

<sup>6.</sup> How much had it now depreciated?—7. Why could not the government agents procure things needful for the army? How was it with the officers?—S. How was the commander now treated? How did this vile treatment affect Washington,—the people, and the army?

PT. III. lowed them half-pay for seven years after the close of

P'D. II. the war... The Americans were successful in the deon vi. predations, which their swift sailing privateers made Officers upon the British commerce. With these they boldly provided scoured every sea, even those about the British islands. Since 1776, they had already captured 500 of the Success British vessels. . Early in the season, Sir Henry Clinton

of Am. priva-teers.

arrived in Philadelphia, to supersede Sir William Howe. 10. The news of the capture of Burgovne caused a deep sensation in Europe. The English people were The French Acknow-

England

astonished and afflicted. 1778. LEDGED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES. in per- A treaty of alliance was made, on the 6th of February. plexity. by which it was stipulated that France and the United States should make common cause; and that neither party should make either peace or truce with England with the without the consent of the other; and neither party lay

down their arms, till the independence of the United States was secured. The American commissioners, AFrench Franklin, Deane, and Lee, were received at the court arrives of France as the representatives of a sister nation. M. with the treaty. Gerard was appointed minister to the United States. Dr. Franklin, still in France, was the following Sep-

tember, made minister plenipotentiary.

11. The British now sent over three men, Carlisle, Eden, and Johnstone, under pretence of treating for peace; but, in reality, to plot secretly against the government established in the United States; and to draw off influential individuals, by direct bribery, and the promises of wealth and titles for the future. Johnstone puan un-worthy a offered to Gen. Reed, if he would aid the royal cause, ten thousand pounds sterling, and any office in the colonies within the king's gift. "I am not," said the patriot, "worth purchasing; but, such as I am, the king of England is not rich enough to buy me."

plan ungreat nation.

<sup>9.</sup> What law was passed? What success had the American privateers? By whom was Howe superseded? How did the English receive the news of Burgoyne's capture? What important result did the news produce in France? - 10. What arrangements were now made by France and the United States? - 11. What plan did the British government now resort to? How did Gen. Reed reply to the offer of Johnstone? - 12. How did congress treat those emissaries?

12. In some instances, Johnstone had the indiscre- PT. III. tion to write. The indignant patriots brought forward PD. II. his letters, which contained the evidence of his base culvul intrigues, and Congress indignantly forbade all farther communication.

#### CHAPTER VII.

Battle of Monmouth.—Seat of war transferred to the South.

1. THE British army, on the 18th of June evacuated 1778. Philadelphia, and, marching through New Jersey, they directed their course to New York. Washington left Valley Forge, and adding to his army the New Jersey June 28. militia, hung on the rear of his enemy, and brought Battle of him to action at Monmouth or Freehold. The ad-mouth vantage was on the side of the Americans. In the Br. loss, beginning of the battle, Gen. Lee was guilty of an in- Am. not advertence which endangered the whole army. Wash- 10 much. ington rebuked him sternly; for which, Lee afterwards wrote him insulting letters. A court martial censured Lee, and suspended him from his command.

2. The French now fitted out a fleet, which under the Count d'Estaing, left Toulon on the 18th of April, and arrived in America in June. Washington, in order to derive the utmost advantage from the presence of the French fleet, directed an expedition against the disamble British forces at Newport, in Rhode Island. He de-Sullivan tached a force of 10,000 troops under the command sent to of Gen. Sullivan. By concert with Sullivan, d'Estaing

arrived off Newport, on the 25th of July.

3. On the 9th of August, Sullivan landed on the north end of Rhode Island. On the 10th, the fleet of

CHAPTER VII.-1. What did the British army on the 18th of June? Give an account of the battle of Monmouth. -2. What was now done by the French? What plan was conceived by Washington? — 3. What was done by Gen. Sullivan? What caused the failure of the expedition?

rise.

PT.III. Lord Howe appeared in sight, and d'Estaing left Sulli-P'D. II. van to give chase to the British admiral. The crafty CH. JII. Howe led him on, and both fleets were soon out of sight. When he returned he was in so shattered a Admiral condition, that he left Sullivan, in spite of his remonstrances, to his fate. He narrowly, by good generalship, escaped falling with his whole army into the hands of the British. An engagement occurred be-Quaker tween the hostile armies, at Quaker Hill. These affairs Br. loss, caused Washington much trouble, as they irritated the Am. loss, Americans against the French... In June occurred the massacre of Wyoming, well known as a delightful Massa- valley on the banks of the Susquehannah. The perwyom- petrators were a body of tories and Indians, led by Col. John Butler, a tory, and Brandt, a half-blooded Indian. Savan-4. In their military operations, the enemy now nah.

Dec. 27. placed their principal hope of success, in conquering the southern states. Sir Henry Clinton sent to Georgia k. 180, 2,500 men, commanded by Col. Campbell. Savannah pris. 450, being unprepared for defense, he defeated the Ameritillery, etc. of the American army which escaped, retreated into winter-quarters at Middlebrook.

5. The capital of Georgia being already in possession of the British, they soon overran the adjacent country. Gen. Prevost, commander of the troops at St. Augustine, pursuant to the orders of Clinton, left Georgia Florida, and, after having in his way taken Sunbury, overrun. the only fort which held out for congress, he arrived at Savannah, where he took the command. The whole of Georgia was now under the authority of the

Tories royalists.

6. There were tories at the south, though not so

<sup>3.</sup> What was the loss in the battle near Quaker Hill? Of what party were Butler and Brandt the leaders? Of what massacre were they the perpetrators?—4. What did the enemy now regard as their principal plan of operations? What force was sent from New York? To what place? What was the American loss at Savannah? Where did the remainder of the army go?—5. Give an account of the British movements in Georgia?—6. Were there tories in the south?

many as the British had been led to believe. To PT. 111. encourage them, they moved up the river to Augusta. P.D. II. They sent out many persons to persuade them to take cu. vn. up arms immediately, promising them revenge on their opposers, and great rewards. The royalists rose, put themselves under the command of Col. Boyd, Pickens and, moving towards the British army, pillaged, burnt the tories and murdered on their way. A Carolinian force, near Augusta. under Col. Pickens, met them, and after severe fighting, totally defeated them.

7. Gen. Lincoln now took command of the southern forces, at Charleston. Intending to recover the upper at the part of Georgia, he detached Gen. Ashe, with 2,000 south. men, of the Carolina militia, to take post at a strong 1779. position, on Briar creek. Here he was completely sur-Ashe defeated at prised by Gen. Prevost. The militia fled, without Briar c. firing a shot; but many of them were drowned in the March 3.

Am. loss, 1600.

8. Again the British were masters of all Georgia. Gen. Prevost now proceeded to organize a colonial government. He defeated the Americans under Gen. carries Moultrie, and compelled them to evacuate Black all before Swamp and Purysburg, in which they had placed May 11. garrisons. On the 11th of May he appeared before Charles-Charleston; but Gov. Rutledge, and Gen. Lincoln,

successfully defended the city.

9. In May, Gen. Clinton sent out from New York a fleet, with a corps of 2,000 men, under Gen. Matthews, to ravage and subdue Virginia. Portsmouth, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Gosport, were barbarously burned. Failing, however, in the grand object of producing a revolt, Clinton recalled them to New in Va. York... The British again planned to cut off in part several the eastern states from the others, by getting the entire command of the waters of the Hudson. Gen. Clinton succeeded in taking the important forts at

British

<sup>6.</sup> What happened to a party in arms? - 7. Who received the command of the southern army? What did he do? What detachment did he send out? What was its fate? What was the American loss? -8. What were now the British operations in Georgia and Carolina? What happened at Charleston?—9.
Describe the descent made by Gen. Matthews upon Virginia?

P'T. III. Stony and Verplank's Points. The British, however, P'D. II. were not more than six weeks in possession, before CH. VIII. they were surprised at Stony Point by a detachment 1779 of the American army, ably commanded by Gen. July 15. Wayne. His assault of Stony Point, was one of the at Stony most brilliant successes of the war. Washington re-Br. loss, moved the artillery and munitions, dismantled and abandoned the fort.

10. The Connecticut privateers cut off the supplies of the British at New York. Clinton sent a detach-Conn. ment under Tryon to New Haven, which destroyed burns all the shipping in that port. Tryon then burned towns. Fairfield, Norwalk, and Greenwich... To chastise the Indians, Gen. Sullivan, with 3,000 troops, proceeded Aug. 29. up the Susquehannah. At Wyoming he was joined by defeats a reinforcement of 1,600 men, under the command of the tories James Clinton, of New York. The Indians and roy-Indians. alists, under their ferocious leaders, Johnson, Butler, and Brandt, had advanced to Newtown, and there thrown up an entrenchment. Sullivan attacked and defeated them, and laid waste their country.

# CHAPTER VIII.

Campaigns of 1779, and 1780.—The British conquer the South.

Oct 3. Unfortunate bombardment of Savannah.

1. By previous concert, the French fleet, and the army of Lincoln were to co-operate against the British force, under Prevost, now at Savannah. A bombardment was commenced by the allies. Fifty-three pieces of cannon, and nine mortars, sent an incessant shower of balls and shells, and the city was on fire in many

9. What happened on the shores of the Hudson? - 10. What provocation had Conn. given to the British? How were the Indians chastised?

CHAPTER VIII.—1. What now were the French engaged in \$ What course was taken by d'Estaing? What did the allies agree to attempt? Give an account of the bombardment of Savannah.

places. The burning roofs fell upon the women, the P'T. III. children, and the unarmed multitude; and every where P.D. II. were seen the crippled, the wounded, and the dying. CH. VIII. But the fort remained uninjured. It was then re-1779. solved to assault the town. The flower of the com- Fr. loss, bined armies were led to a bloody and unsuccessful Am. loss, attack, by the two commanders, d'Estaing and Lincoln. Count Pulaski here fell. The allies, totally

defeated, raised the seige.

2. On the coast of Great Britain, Paul Jones, a native of Scotland, but commanding a small fleet in the service of the United States, attacked Capt. Pearson, the commander of an English fleet in convoy of merchant ships. This fierce battle occurred in the night; with the horrible circumstances of magazines of pow-victory. der blowing up,-vessels taking fire, and sinking,-and the most shocking carnage. In some of the vessels, more than three quarters of the officers and men were killed. Jones finally prevailed.

Paul Jones' melancholy

3. At the close of this year, a dollar in specie could scarcely be obtained for forty in continental bills. But, the paper was fluctuating in its value. Hence a set of men arose, who preferred speculating on this currency, immoto honest industry; and often in the changes which relity occurred, the worthless amassed sudden wealth, while by a flucmany deserving persons of moderate fortunes, sunk at currency once to poverty. The honest individual of private life, will be surprised to learn another reason of the England depositation of American paper. England, on this oc-countercasion, turned counterfeiter. Her ministers sent over, money. and her generals distributed whole chests of spurious bills, so perfectly imitated, as scarcely to be distinguished from the true.

Public

4. Washington took winter-quarters at Morristown...Sir Henry Clinton, with 7,000 men, sailed in Clinton December from New York, and soon after his land-

Sir H. with 7,000 men at the

south.

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<sup>1.</sup> Give an account of the assault? - 2. Who was Paul Jones? Give some account of his sea-fight? - 3. What was now the condition of the country in regard to the currency? What effect had it on the morals of the people? What had England done to aid in depreciating the currency? - 4. Where was Washington? Where did Sir Henry Clinton go? 10\*

PT. III. ing, menaced Charleston. Gen. Lincoln removed

PD. II. thither with his army; and in conjunction with Gov.
CH. VIII. Rutledge, tried every measure to put the city in a pos1780. ture of defense. But they had great difficulties to encounter. The militia had been disbanded; they were

Lincoln and Rut. dispirited, and afraid to enter Charleston on account

ledge. of the small-pox, which was there prevailing.

Their discouragements. On the 14th, a detachment of the American army, under Huger's Gen. Huger, was defeated at Monk's corner. Thus defeat at the only retreat of the army of Lincoln was cut off. corner. On the 7th of May, Fort Moultrie was given up.
May 12. Gen. Lincoln then surrendered his army; which continuous sisted of seven general officers, ten continental registerers.

Lincoln sisted of seven general officers, ten continental regiaurrenders his
whole
army.

6. After taking possession of the capital, Clinton's

next object was to make himself master of the whole state. A corps of Carolinians, under Col. Buford, were in arms. Col. Tarleton, noted for rapid movement and unrelenting cruelty, was sent against him at Clinton the head of a body of cavalry. He came up with s.C. him at Waxhaw, defeated him, and barbarously slew his men, after they had laid down their arms, and

while they were crying for quarter.

The Carolinians now flocked to the royal standard.

Clinton wrote to England, that "South Carolina was
English again." He published a full pardon to
who

June 10. should immediately return to their duty. But they
must take up arms in support of the royal causeto N.Y.

Gen. Clinton distributed his army into the most important garrisons, and leaving Lord Cornwallis in the
command of the southern department.

Rev. York.

7. The winter had been so severe, that all the waters

<sup>4.</sup> What was the condition of Charleston in regard to defense against invasion?—5. What advantages were gained by the British previous to the 8th of May? What was surrendered?—6. What was Clinton's next object? Who were in arms? Give an account of Tarleton? Of the engagement? What was at this time the position of affairs in South Carolina?

about New York were frozen... Springfield, in New P'T. III. Jersey had been burned by the Hessian army. P'D. II.

8. Congress now decided, that in future, the con-ch. viii. tinental bills should pass, not at the value indicated by Congress the note, but at such a rate as people were willing to sanctions allow. ... In Carolina, and Georgia, the British treated preciaall those who adhered to the republic, with great se-tion of verity. Against their agreement, they were about to bills. compel them to fight in their armies. They then said, Souther If we must fight, it shall be for America and our tries. friends, not for England and strangers."

9. The women of Carolina, refused their presence 1780. at every scene of gaiety. Like the daughters of captive Zion, they would not amuse their conquerors. of the But, at every hazard, they honored, with their atten-of South tion, the brave defenders of their country. Sisters en-Carolina. couraged their brothers,—the mother her son, and the wife her husband; and their parting advice was, "prefer prisons to infamy, and death to servitude."

10. In every part of the nation that fire of patriot-Renewal ism rekindled, which burned so brightly, in the be- of paginning of the revolution. The militia and the men of capital, came forward with alacrity. The women, The wife with Martha Washington at their head, formed an in- of the dustrious society, to make clothing for the soldiers. com-All seemed ready to contribute, in such ways as they could, to the common cause.

11. At this period, La Fayette, who, by leave of La Fay-Congress had visited France, returned with the cheer- ette reing intelligence, that a considerable body of French troops had embarked for America. The fleet soon July 10. arrived, bearing 6,000 soldiers, under the command of AFr. the Count de Rochambeau. To prevent contention, arrives. it was arranged that Gen. Washington should be the

<sup>7.</sup> Was the winter of 1679-80 severe? What was done in New Jersey by the Hessians? -8. How were the men of the south treated? What did they say? -9. What was the conduct of the women of the south? - 10. How did the same spirit manifest itself throughout the nation - 11. At what time did the French squadron arrive? What number of troops came over? Who commanded the French troops? Who commanded the whole allied army?

PT. III. commander-in-chief of all the forces, both French and P'D. II. American.

12. The insolence of the British troops had aroused CH. VIII. 1780. the people of North and South Carolina. Among the partisan officers, who headed the resolute par-Partisan

ties which were formed, none rendered such distinand men. guished services as Cols. Sumpter and Marion. Their men were such as were contented to serve their country, half-clothed, half-fed, and half-armed, rather than submit to lose the rights of freemen. Frequent skirmishes with the British, at length, furnished muskets and cartridges; and Col. Sumpter, whose numsumpter bers now amounted to 600 men, assaulted the strong defeats post of Rocky Mount, where he was repulsed; he Hanging then attacked, and destroyed a British regiment at

Hanging Rock.

13. A few regular troops, under the command of Baron de Kalb en-ters N. the Baron de Kalb, had been sent from Maryland to C. with a the defense of Carolina. At Deep River they were joined, on the 25th of July, by Gen. Gates, who had and is joined by been appointed to the command of the southern army. He advanced towards South Carolina with a force, now amounting to about 4,000 men. Multitudes flocked to joined by join Gates, among whom were whole companies,

which had been levied for the service of the king.

many.

14. Lord Rawdon, who had the command of the Aug. 16. 14. LOIU Hawden, who had concentrated them at feated at Camden, where he was joined by Cornwallis. The Am. loss, hostile armies, each making an attempt to surprise the 2000. Br. loss, other, met in the darkness of night. Waiting, by mutual consent, for the dawn, they drew up their men for the fight. The American militia fled, and the regulars could not sustain the unequal strife. Gen. Gregory Death of was killed in this disastrous and bloody battle; the de Kalb. Baron de Kalb was mortally wounded. All the artil-

<sup>12.</sup> What distinguished partisan officers appeared at the south? What kind of men composed their parties? Who was successful at Hanging Rock ? - 13. Who was sent from Maryland? Who joined him? How large was the southern army? How was the army further enlarged?—14. Where and under whom were the British forces L Describe the meeting of the armiesthe arrangements of the generals? Describe the battle of Camden. When did it occur? What was the loss?

lery, baggage, and stores, fell into the hands of the PT. III.

enemy.

15. After this disastrous defeat, Gen. Gates retreated CH. IX. to North Carolina, leaving the British triumphant in 1780. the south. Col. Sumpter, on learning the defeat of Gates, retired with 300 men to North Carolina. Tarle-Aug. 18. ton, with his legion, surprised him on the banks of defeats Fishing Creek. Sumpter, with a few of his men, sumpter at Fishescaped; but most of them were taken by Tarleton, ing Creek. and put to the sword. Marion, who about this time was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, still Marion. kept the field.

Arnold's Treason.

1. Arnold did not fully recover from the wounds which he received in the battle of Saratoga. Not being able to take the field, he was, by his own request, made commandant of Philadelphia. Here, he indulged Arnold in high play, and extravagance of living; by which he extravaexpended more than his income. When he found that this was the case, had he possessed the good sense and moral courage to retrench his expenses, and give up the vicious habit of gaming, much disgrace and suffering might have been spared.

2. But instead of this, he kept on in these expensive courses; and set himself to devise expedients, to Extravaget the required money. In presenting his accounts to the government, he made dishonest charges; and when they were challenged, he attempted to carry

breeds dishonesty.

15. What did General Gates? What officer yet made head in South Carolina? What misfortune did he meet? Who yet

CHAPTER IX.-1. Give an account of Arnold? When he found his expenses exceeded his income what ought he to have done? -2. Into what measures did his extravagance lead him? How were his dishonest accounts received?

P'T. III. them through, by bluster and bravado. In the end P'D. II. these accounts were disallowed; he was tried, for his cu. ix. disrespectful language and behaviour to those in au-1780, thority; and by the sentence of a court martial, reprimanded by Washington.

Revenge and

3. Revenge was now added to avarice; and Arnold treason addressed a letter to Col. Robinson at New York, opening, by this means, a negotiation with Sir Henry The price of Clinton, in which he sold himself to the British to do himself their bidding, for the sum of ten thousand pounds, country's and a commission in the British army.

blood.

4. Instigated by Clinton, he sought and obtained of He ob- Washington the command of the fortress at West tains the Point. His first measure was to scatter the army, so mand at that it might be easily cut off by the British. Major André, the young and interesting aid-de-camp of Gen. Point. Clinton, had been by him intrusted to plan with Arnold, how the army might be put into the power of the Bri-

Major Andre.

5. To concert their last measures, André met Arnold a little below Stony Point. They spent the whole night in conference; and when the day dawned, their dispositions were not all concluded. André was kept personal in close concealment through the day, and at night he prepared to return. By the entreaties of Arnold, he was prevailed upon to change his uniform for a common dress.

They inter-

6. It became necessary for him to proceed towards New York by land. He took a horse from Arnold, and a passport, under the name of John Anderson. Having safely passed the American guard, and reached Andre is Tarrytown, near the British posts, three soldiers of the militia crossed his way, and he passed on. One of them thought the traveller had something peculiar in his appearance, and called him back. André inquired, "where are you from?" "From below," (intending

taken by three soldiers.

<sup>2.</sup> What was done by a court martial?—3. What did Arnold's fierce passions next lead him to? For what did he sell himself! 4. What command did he obtain? Why did he scatter the army? Who did Sir Henry Clinton authorize to plan with Arnold the delivery of the army? — 5. Relate the circumstances of the interview? - 6. Relate the circumstances of André's seizure?

to be understood from New York,) replied the soldiers. P.T. III. "So am I," said the self-betrayed André. The soldiers PD. II. arrested him.

7. André plead earnestly to be released, and offered 1780. large sums of money; but the humble patriots spurned the bribe, and were deaf to the entreaty. Their Paulding. names were John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac liams Van Wert. They searched his person, and found pa- and Van Wert. pers in his boots, in the hand-writing of Arnold, which disclosed the treason. They immediately conducted



André to Col. Jameson, the officer, who commanded the advanced guard, near Peekskill. This officer could take him to the not be persuaded that his general was a traitor, and he nearest permitted André to write to him. Arnold seized a Ameriboat and escaped.

<sup>7.</sup> What did André? What were the names of the three who seized him? What further happened to Andre and Arnold?

8. Washington summoned a court martial, of which Greene and La Fayette were members. André appearcu. ix. ed before his judges with a noble frankness. He disguised no fact, and resorted to no subterfuge. judges, according to the usages of war, were com-Oct. 2. pelled to sentence him to death as a spy. He was Execution of accordingly led from his prison to the gallows.

Andre.

9. After the battle of Camden, Lord Cornwallis marched into North Carolina. He had sent before Oct. 7. him Col. Ferguson with a body of troops. the Br. at committed such shocking outrages, that the people, King's highly exasperated, had collected in great numbers, under several commanders, the principal of whom tain. were Campbell and Shelby. They attacked Ferguson on a woody eminence, called King's Mountain. was killed and his party totally defeated.

10. This was a severe blow to Cornwallis, and rendered his situation in North Carolina precarious. Cols. Sumpter and Marion were on the alert, and his Cornwal troops were in continual danger of being surprised by trests to these active leaders. He therefore retired to South s. c. Carolina, and stationed his army at Winnsborough.

Affair at Black-

11. Tarleton was sent in pursuit of Sumpter. He stocks, attacked him at Blackstocks, but was compelled to Sumpter being dangerously wounded, his retreat. Gates is forces were disbanded. Gen. Gates was now supersuper-seded by seded by Gen. Greene. This officer found the army at Greene. Charlottetown.

12. Gen. Leslie, with 1,500 men, having joined Arnold Cornwallis at Winnsborough, his hopes of reducing descent North Carolina and Virginia were renewed. Arnold, virginia. whom the British had made a brigadier-general, had been sent to the Chesapeake. He landed 1600 men in Virginia, and commenced, what now seemed his favorite employment, the devastation of his country.

<sup>8.</sup> What course did Washington pursue? What was the fate of Andre?—9. Describe the operations of the British? Who had committed outrages? Who were the leaders of the people? Describe the affair of King's Mountain?—10. Why did Cornwallis now retire to South Carolina?—11. Give an account of the affair at Blackstocks? By whom was Gates superseded? Where did Green find the army? - 12. What can you relate of Arnold?

## CHAPTER X.

Robert Morris.-Revolt of the Pennsylvania line.-Cornwallis at the South.

1. It is scarcely possible to conceive a situation PT. III. more trying than that of the American Congress. They were striving, not for conquest, but for ex- run r. istence; their powerful foe was in full strength, in the heart of their country; they had great military opera- Perplexitions to carry on, but were almost without an army, ties of and wholly without money, as their bills of credit had congress.

ceased to be of any value.

2. But instead of sinking in despair, they redoubled their exertions. They directed their agents abroad to They lay borrow, if possible, from France, Spain, and Holland. a direct They resorted to taxation, and they determined on introducing thorough reform, and strict economy. They accordingly appointed as treasurer, the excellent Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. By a national bank, to founds which he obtained the approbation of congresss, he the first contrived to draw out the funds of wealthy indivibank. duals; and by borrowing, in the name of the government from this bank, and pledging freely his private Franklin credit, he once more put the government in funds. money Franklin had obtained from Louis XVI. a gift of six millions of livres; and his guarantee to the States General of Holland, which, on this security, lent to Holland. congress the sum of ten millions of livres.

3. Before these measures had imparted vigor to the fainting republic, an event occurred which threatened its subversion. The Pennsylvania line, amounting to near 1,500 men, were suffering the extremity of want. 1781. A violent tumult broke out on the night of the 1st of Revolt of: January. The soldiers declared that they would the Pa. march, with arms in their hands, to the hall of congress, and demand justice. It was in vain that their

money.

from

CHAPTER X .- 1. What difficulties had congress to encounter? -2. What course did they take? Who did they make treasurer? What measures did Morris adopt? What had Franklin obtained? -3. Give an account of the mutiny of Jan. 1781? 11

P'T. III. officers attempted to appease them. Their most po-P'D. II pular leader, La Fayette, was constrained to quit the сн. х. camp. Gen. Wayne presented himself boldly among them, with a pistol in his hand, but they menaced his life, and pointed their bayonets, as if to execute their Jan. threats.

4. Sir Henry Clinton, informed of these affairs, sent A pacific three American lovalists, to make them the most advised by Wash- tempting offers. The commissioners of congress ofington fered them at the same time, the earliest possible payand adopted ment of arrears, an immediate supply of necessary by conclothing, and an oblivion of past conduct. The mu-Clinton's tineers accepted these proposals; and congress, in due time, fulfilled the conditions. The Pennsylvanians hanged, then delivered up the emissaries of Clinton, who were immediately hanged. The troops of New Jersey next Jersey erected the standard of revolt. Washington marched troops revolt against them with so powerful a force, that he comand are pelled them to submit; and chastising their leaders punished, with severity, the army was no longer disturbed by

5. Gen. Greene separated the southern army, which Greene separates consisted of 2,000 men, into two parts; and at the the head of one division he encamped at the confluence acuthern of Hicks' creek with the Pedee; while Col. Morgan, into two at the head of the other, moved by his direction into divisions.

Jan. 17. the western part of the state.

Battle of 6. Cornwellis detected Torleton who finding Mor-

6. Cornwallis detached Tarleton, who finding Morpens. gan's division at a place called the Cowpens, attacked <sup>Br</sup>-loss, with his usual impetuosity. After one of the severest Am. loss, and best fought engagements of the whole war, the wounded British were entirely defeated, with heavy loss.

7. Cornwallis pursued the victorious party. pursued army exerted themselves to reach the fords of the oy Corn-wallis, Catawba, before the other. Morgan succeeded; having crossed the river two hours only, when the British

> 3. What was done to overawe, and what to appease the mutineers ! - 4. What did Sir H. Clinton! How was the difficulty settled? What was done to Clinton's emissaries? What happened in regard to the troops of New Jersey! - 5. How did Gen. Greene proceed in regard to the southern forces! -6.
> Relate the affair of the Cownens, mentioning the loss! Relate the affair of the Cowpens, mentioning the loss? Give an account of the race between the two armies?

sedition.

the Cow-

appeared on the opposite bank. Night came on, a P'T. III. heavy rain fell, and Cornwallis was obliged to wait PD. II. three days before the subsiding waters allowed him to CH. XI. pass. Greene here joined Morgan, having left Gen. 1781. Huger in command. Another race was begun, from Another the Catawba to the Yadkin. Again the British com- from the mander arrived just as the Americans had crossed, and Catawba to the again the waters rose, so that he could not immedi- Yadkin. ately follow them.

8. Gen. Greene marched to Guilford, where he was joined by the forces under Gen. Huger. Cornwallis Feb. 9. proceeded to the Dan; intending, by reaching these divisions fords before the Americans, to prevent their commu- unite. nication with Virginia. In this, also, he was disap-

pointed.

9. Greene's army had been augmented to 4,400. He now advanced upon his enemy, and took post at Guilford Court House, about eight miles from the British general. The armies met on the 15th of March. Mar. 15. The American regulars fought for an hour and a half, Battle of Guilford with great bravery, and in some instances forced the C. H. British to give way. They were, however, at length 1,300. compelled to retreat, but it was only step by step, and Br. loss, probably without breaking their ranks. Cornwallis, after a few more. days repose, marched towards Wilmington; and from thence into Virginia, to co-operate with Arnold, in subduing that state. Greene proceeded towards Camden in South Carolina.

# CHAPTER XI.

Campaign of 1781.—Battle of Eutaw Springs.—Cornwallis taken.

1. LORD RAWDON, whom Cornwallis had left to command in Carolina, fixed his head-quarters at Cam-

<sup>8.</sup> Where was General Greene joined by the forces under Huger? Give a further account of the movements of Cornwallis?—9. Give an account of the battle of Guilford Court House. Where did Cornwallis then go? Where did Greene?

PT. III. den. Gen. Greene advanced to Hobkirk's Hill, within P'D. II. a mile of Camden, where he entrenched his army. 1781. be surprized in the night by Lord Rawdon. By good Battle of generalship, Greene came near defeating the British; kirk's H. but the advantage in the encounter, was at last with ly 300 on the enemy. Greene retired five miles, and encamped. 2. Rawdon however, found his army weakened, each

and the inhabitants, in every direction, rising against Rawdon him. On the 10th of May he evacuated Camden, and Camden. retreated towards Charleston. In two months, most May 10. of the upper forts of the British, were either abandoned or taken by the Americans. Marion, Sumpter, and Lee, took three of the forts, and 800 prisoners.

Hostilities suspended.

3. Lord Rawdon now established his camp at Orangeburg. Greene pursued him; but finding his position covered by the windings of the Edisto, he bent his march, on the 16th, to the heights which border the Santee. The season proved uncommonly hot and sickly, and the contending armies, by tacit consent suspended their operations... A tragic scene occurred about this time at Charleston, which greatly irritated Hayne the Carolinians. Col. Isaac Hayne was executed, without even the form of a trial, by order of Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour.

Execution of Col.

4. Gen. Greene crossed the Congaree, and descended Sept. 8. along its right bank, intending to attack Col. Stuart,

Eutaw who had succeeded Lord Rawdon in command. This Springs. officer fell back upon Eutaw Springs, and thither Gen. Greene pursued him. The armies engaged on the Am. 600. 8th. The battle of Eutaw Springs, is memorable as being one of the most bloody, and valiantly contested fields of the war; and also for being the last of any note that occurred at the south. Greene's army in the first encounter, routed the British, but they found

CHAPTER XI.-1. How were the armies in South Carolina now situated? Give an account of the battle of Hobkirk's Hill? -2. What was Rawdon's situation after the battle? 3. Where did each army now move, and where rest for a season? What measure of the British incensed the Carolinians? - 4. Give an account of the movements of the armies? Give an account of the battle which now occurred? Why was the battle of Entaw Springs memorable?

in their flight a house, and other sheltering objects, P'T. III. where they made a stand and rallied. Greene with- P'D. II. drew, bearing to his camp 500 prisoners. He with his CH. XI. officers received the thanks of Congress. The British 1781. no longer dared to keep the open country, but retired Am. reto Charleston. The whole of South Carolina and country.

Georgia, except their capitals, was recovered.

5. La Fayette, at the head of 1,200 light infantry, ette sent was now dispatched by Washington towards Virginia, while a French fleet from Rhode Island, was sent out to cut off the retreat of Arnold from the Chesapeake. But Clinton sent Admiral Arbuthnot, who fought the Fr. and French off Cape Henry, and obliged them to return. English Clinton, sent Gen. Philips, with 2,000 men, to assist Arnold. La Fayette arrived in time to save Richmond; but he witnessed from that place, the conflagration of Manchester, on the opposite bank of the James.

6. Cornwallis went to Petersburg, and was there met by Arnold. He then moved the whole army into the interior of Virginia, hoping to overrun and subjugate the state. He harassed the country by sending out his light troops, especially those under Tarleton. They on one occasion, came near taking prisoner Mr. Jefferson, then governor of the state. But he secreted

himself, and escaped.

7. Cornwallis was suddenly recalled to the seacoast, by an order from Sir Henry Clinton. Fearing Clinton that the Americans and French meditated an attack on New York, he had directed Cornwallis to embark wallis. 3,000 of his troops for that city. He marched with his army to Portsmouth, where he received counter orders. Clinton having had a reinforcement, he be- Aug. 23. lieved he could dispense with further aid; but he ordered Cornwallis to remain upon the coast. This general marched to Yorktown, which he proceeded to fortify.

8. Washington had learned that a French fleet with a large force under the Count de Grasse was to

La Fay-

Mar. 16. fleets.

Manchester burned.

Cornwallis Arnold

Sir H. recalls

> Cornwallis enters Yorktown.

order.

<sup>4.</sup> What was now the condition of the British in South Carohina? — 5.—6. What was done in and near Virginia? — 7. Why was Cornwallis recalled to the sea-coast? Where did he fortify? -8. What fleet did Washington expect?

Dе

and

PT. III. arrive in the Chesapeake. He concerted measures with Count Rochambeau, the French commander in the P'D. II. United States. The allied force was concentrated in 1781. the neighbourhood of New York. Sir Henry Clinton Wash- believed they meant to attack him there. He was surington's prised to learn that Washington had directed their grand manœumarch south, through New Jersey; but supposed it a feint to draw his army from their defenses. The allied Allied Allied armiesgo forces had gone to take Cornwallis; and had so got to take the start of Clinton, that he could not now hinder Cornthem. wallis.

9. The Count de Grasse, with twenty-five sail of the line, entered the mouth of the Chesapeake, only Grasse one hour before Washington arrived at the head of blocks Elk, and immediately performed the part assigned to up the him, by blocking up the mouths of the York and peake. James rivers; thus cutting off all communication between the British at Yorktown and New York. French squadron from Rhode Island got safely by the British fleet, and brought the artillery necessary for the siege.

10. Clinton, vainly hoping to make a diversion in 1781. favor of Cornwallis, sent the traitor Arnold, lately Sept. 6. returned from Virginia, to ravage Connecticut. The Fort Grisgarrison of fort Griswold, in Groton, near New Lonwold. don, being attacked, made a resolute defense. At length they were overpowered. As the British entered. an

officer inquired, "who commands this fort?" "I did," The garsaid Col. Ledyard, "but you do now;" and presented rison butcherhis sword. The monster took it, and plunged it in his bosom. Scarcely was there a father of a family, in the little town of Groton, but was that night butch-Arnold ered; and almost its entire population was made

London, widows and orphans. New London was then burned. 11. By the aid of the French fleet, Washington had

<sup>8.</sup> With whom did Washington take counsel? Where were the allied forces concentrated? What did Clinton suppose? What in the mean time did Washington do?—9. What fleet arrived? Where? When? What did it perform? How were the allies supplied with artillery?—10. What diversion did Clinton attempt to make in favor of Cornwallis? Relate the capture of fort Griswold? What was the traitor's next exploit?

effected the removal of his army and stores from the P'T. III. head of Elk. The whole force amounted to 16,000; PD. II. 7,000 of whom were French. The allies commenced CH. x1. their works at Yorktown, on the night of the 6th of October. On the 14th, two redoubts in advance of the English main works were taken; the one by the Americans under La Fayette and Col. Hamilton, and Oct. 14. the other by the French, under the Baron Viomesnil. doubts
12. Cornwallis had confidently expected aid from taken.

Clinton, but becoming discouraged, he made an effort 1781. to escape, by crossing the river in the night. His Cornarmy were to embark in three divisions:—a part had wallis attempts to already crossed, and landed at Gloucester Point; a part escape. were upon the river; the third division alone had not embarked. The air and the water were calm, and his hopes of escape were high. In a moment, the sky was overcast, and a tempest arose. The very elements seemed armed against him, as if he was checked by an Invisible Power, which watched over the American people. At dawn, the besiegers opened a destructive fire upon him, and he was glad, when the abating tempest allowed, to return to his almost dismantled fortifications.

13. Seeing no hope, the general on the 17th, Number sent a flag to Washington, and the terms of sur-surender were immediately agreed on. A sloop, laden 7,000. with such persons as Cornwallis selected, was to be Cannon 60. allowed to pass, without search or visit, to New York. To the French Striggles are a strictly strictly strictly search or visit, to New York. To the French Striggles dered to the allies; the land army, with its munitions, 20 transto the Americans; the marine, to the French.

14. This event caused a burst of joy throughout Rejoicings, America. Nor did the people, or the civil rulers, public and amidst the honors, which were showered upon the devout.

17 to 19.

<sup>11.</sup> How was Washington enabled to remove his army and stores? What was the number of the combined army? What was done, and by whom, on the night of the 14th? - 12. What reflections might Cornwallis naturally make?—13. What step did Cornwallis now take? What were the most important of the terms of surrender? What was surrendered to the Americans? What to the French? How did this surrender affect the Americans?

P'T. III. American and French commanders, forget to acknow-P'D. II. ledge their supreme obligation, to the GREAT COM-CH. XII. MANDER and RULER, of armies, and of nations.

15. Gen. La Fayette, who had sought America in her adversity, left her as soon as prosperity dawned ette re- upon her fortunes. He embarked about this time for turns to France; leaving deep, in the hearts of a grateful people, the remembrance of his virtues and his services.

### CHAPTER XII.

Vermont,-Measures of Peace.-Fears and discontents of the Army happily quieted.

1. VERMONT was, at this period, an independent

Situation of Vermont.

ent.

nation. Its territory was first settled by grants from New Hampshire, and afterwards decided, by the English government, to belong to New York; and had that state given quiet possession of the soil to those individuals who had purchased, and cultivated farms under New Hampshire, Vermont would now have been a part of its territory. But the attempt having been 1777 made to eject those settlers by force, they forcibly re-Declares sisted. The inhabitants met in convention, in 1777, itself in- and declared the New Hampshire grants to be an indedependpendent state, under the title of "New Connecticut, alias Vermont;" the first appellation, and the ungraceful "alias," being afterwards dropped. Their affairs were, at first, managed by several of the leading men, called "a Council of Safety." Their first legislature met at Windsor, in March, 1778.

2. It was most fortunate for America that the result tion of the last campaign had been favorable; for such was tion of

<sup>14.</sup> What did they remember to acknowledge? - 15. Where was now the most generous of the defenders of America? CHAPTER XII.-1. What was Vermont? Under what state had the first settlements been made? What state afterwards laid claims to the settlements? How did the settlers proceed? By whom were their affairs first managed?

the extreme poverty of the government, that it seems P'T. III. impossible that another could have been sustained. PID II The several state governments wholly failed of paying CH. XII. their taxes; alleging the utter inability of the people to meet further taxation.

3. The people of England had also felt very severely their great expenses; and on hearing the disasters which had attended their arms, they murmured against the government for continuing the war. The house of commons, moved by this expression of feeling, as Parliawell as by the eloquent speeches of Gen. Conway, and others, voted, "that they should consider as ene-measures mies to his majesty and their country, all who should peace, advise, or attempt, a further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of America."

ment takes

Adams, recog-Am. in-

4. To be ready for overtures of peace, congress ap- Frankpointed as their agents four distinguished men, already in Europe,-Dr. Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, and Jay, and Henry Laurens. Mr. Adams procured, from the states to treat of Holland, on the 19th of April, the recognition of American Independence. On the 8th of October, he April 19. obtained a treaty of amity and commerce; and, not Holland long after, a loan of money; to the great relief of his nises exhausted country.

5. On the 20th of January, 1783, preliminary articles of peace were signed at Versailles. The definitive treaty was deferred until the adjustment of affairs between England and France, and was not signed until the 3d of September, 1783. The terms granted 1783. to the Americans by this treaty, in respect to the extent sept. 3. of territory, and right to the fisheries, were equal to Definitive treatheir most sanguine expectations. It was a treaty which made America, independent, in fact, as well as in name.

depend-

ty is signed.

<sup>2.</sup> What was the condition of the United States at the close of the war? -3. What was the state of public feeling in England? What resolution passed in parliament? —4. What men were chosen by congress? For what purpose? What was procured from Holland? By whom?—5. When were the preliminaries of peace signed, and where? What was deferred? Till what time? What can be said of the terms of the treaty as regards the United States?

6. The officers of the army feared, that if they should disband, themselves and their services would be forgotten. Some were ambitious; and thought that if a monarchy should succeed, they might become dukes or earls. A letter was addressed by one of tents among the offithese to Washington, endeavouring, in a smooth and artful strain, to persuade him, that a monarchy was the most desirable form of government, and himself a

suitable man for king. Washington replied, that "he viewed such ideas with abhorrence, and must repre-

hend them with severity."

7. But the discontents of the army remained; and Washington repeatedly urged congress to attend to their just claims. While the army were lying at Newburg, an anonymous paper, able, but seditious, was circulated. The advice it contained, was that the officers Newshould cease to petition congress, but march with address arms in their hands, and demand justice. Washington had foreseen such a crisis, and had remained with the army. His monitory voice was heard, as he ex-Washhorted the officers not to tarnish their fame, pure and ington. bright as it was; but to believe and trust, that their the su-blime of country would yet be grateful for their devotion and his cha- services. To congress, Washington wrote; and in the racter. most forcible language, presented the claims, and great merits, of those, who had breasted the common danger,

8. Congress used their utmost exertions to meet the exigency. They commuted the half-pay, which April 19. had been pledged, for a sum equal to five years' full pay. The officers were satisfied, and the army peaceably disbanded. ... On the 19th of April, just eight vears from the battle of Lexington, the joyful certainty of peace was proclaimed from head-quarters to the American army. On the 25th of November, the

and gained for all, the inestimable prize.

closes after just eight years.

The

<sup>6.</sup> What fears had the officers of the army? What ambitious project had some of them? What letter was addressed to Washington? How did it affect his mind?—7. Give a further account of the discontents of the army? What paper was circulated? What did it propose? How did Washington meet this crisis? To what did he exhort the officers? How did he write? -8. What did congress? What did then the officers? What happened on the 19th of April? What on the 25th of November?

British troops evacuated New York, and a detach-PT. III. ment entered it from the army of the new Republic.

9. On the 4th of December, Washington parted CH. XIII. from his officers at New York. A day was ap- 1783. pointed at Annapolis, where Congress were sitting, and Dec. 23. in the presence of a large and deeply affected audience, he resigned his offices, and commending his country to the protection of God, retired to Mount Vernon, followed by the benedictions of America, and the admiration of the world.

resigns.

### CHAPTER XIII.

Depression subsequent to the war.-Shays' Rebellion. Constitution formed.

1. At the close of the war, heavy debts encumbered 1784. the general and state governments. Heavy burdens ses, diswere necessarily laid upon the people, who were so contents poor as to be often nearly destitute of the necessaries surrecof life. The distress of the country at length produced insurrections.

2. In August, nearly 1500 insurgents assembled 1787. under arms at Northampton. They took possession of the court-house, to prevent the sittings of the court, 'Shav's' and the issuing of executions. The next month a rebellionsimilar scene was acted at Worcester. The leader was Daniel Shays. At the head of 300 men he Lincoln marched into Springfield, and barred the court-house against the supreme court. Gen. Shepard at the head of 1200 men, was sent to Springfield; where the mul- Springtitude refusing to lay down their arms, he fired upon them, and killed three men. The rioters fell into confusion, and soon dispersed. Fourteen only were

<sup>9.</sup> What occurred on the 4th of Dec.? On the 23rd? CHAPTER XIII.—1. What was the condition of the country? What was the consequence of this extreme depression? -2. Relate the circumstances of Shay's rebellion. How was it quelled? How was the affair finally disposed of?

P'T. III. sentenced to death, and these were afterwards par-P'D. II. doned.

3. The articles of confederation, although they had CH. XIII. served, during the pressure of danger, to keep the Defects several parts of the nation together, were now found in the governinadequate. Congress had no authority to enforce its ment. ordinances; and now, that the pressure of public Articles of confe- danger was removed, they were contemned and disrederation. garded. A convention of delegates, from five of the 1786. middle states, met at Annapolis, in 1786, who came to Delethe conclusion, that a thorough reform of the existing gates meet government, would alone be effectual for the welfare of the country; and Congress passed a resolution, recommending a general convention of delegates, to be

holden at Philadelphia.

1787. 4. In May, 1787, the convention met, and instead of amending the articles of confederation, they proceeded to form a new constitution. Their debates consti- were long and arduous. Much honest difference of tution opinion existed; in particular, where the strength of at Phila. the new government came in question. On the one hand it was contended, that, if the government was made too weak, a state of anarchy, and consequent Honest revolution, would ensue; on the other, that if it were differ-ence of made too strong, America would lose those blessings opinion. of liberty, which she had bled to obtain; and only make an exchange of foreign, for domestic oppression. Those in favor of holding the states strongly united, were called, at this time federalists, and their opponents, anti-federalists.

Points in question

5. Other points of dispute arose, which were still the slave more dangerous, because they divided parties by geoquestion agitated graphical lines. The most difficult of these, regarded and com-

<sup>3.</sup> Why was the government, as it then existed, found inadequate? Where did a convention meet? At what conclusion did they arrive? What resolution was passed by congress?— 4. What important assemblage convened in May, 1787? What did they proceed to do? In what respect was there an honest difference of opinion in the minds of the framers of the constitution? What was maintained by each side? Who were called federalists, and who anti-federalists? - 5. What other point of dispute was there?



states. The slaves were at length allowed to be PT. III. reckoned, in settling the quota of representatives, as P.D. II equal to three-fifths of an equal number of free white CH. XIII. inhabitants. That these great difficulties were com- 1787. promised, holds up this convention, as an example to future times, of the triumph of strong patriotism and honest zeal for the public welfare, over party feeling and sectional prejudice.

6. The supreme authority, in whose name the constitution is promulgated, is that of "the people of the Its man-United States;" the objects for which they ordain and establish, and bind themselves to obey its precepts, "the people." are "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves

jects.

and their posterity."

7. The legislative power of the Federal Union, is vested in a senate and house of representatives, the latter to be chosen for two years, by electors qualified to choose representatives to the state legislatures;each to have been for seven years an inhabitant of the The peo-United States, and at least twenty-five years of age. present-Representatives are to be appointed in each state, ac-ed by the cording to the number of the inhabitants; though there house. must never be more than one representative to thirty thousand people. Lest the congress should become too numerous, the apportionment is varied, once in ten years; or after the taking of each census.

8. The senate is composed of two members from each state, to be chosen by the state legislatures. The term of service is six years; but the first senate The states rewas to be so chosen, that one-third of the members presenthad two years to remain in office, another four, and ed by the another six; so that, thereafter, no more than one-third of the senate should be composed of new members.

<sup>5.</sup> How was it disposed of? What may we say of this convention?—6. What is the supreme authority in which the constitution is promulgated? What are the objects for which it was established? -7. In what is the legislative power vested? How are representatives chosen—and for what time? By whom? How are they apportioned?—8. Of how many members is the senate composed? Y

PT. III. A senator must have been an inhabitant of the coun-P'D. II. try nine years, and be not less than thirty years of age.

9. The house of representatives choose their pre-CH. XIII. siding officer, who is called the speaker. The senate Presiding offi- are presided over by the vice-president of the United States. Congress must sit as often as once a year, and the ordinary sessions commence on the first

Monday in December.

10. All bills for raising a revenue must originate in the house of representatives. While the executive bears the public sword, the branch nearest the people carries the purse. ... The executive power is vested presen in a president and vice-president; each chosen for tatives a term of four years; each to be a native born citipurse. zen, and to have attained the age of twenty-five. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy when in actual service. With the consent of two-The exe- thirds of the senate, he is vested with the power to make treaties, to appoint ambassadors, judges of the

the sword. supreme court, and many other officers.

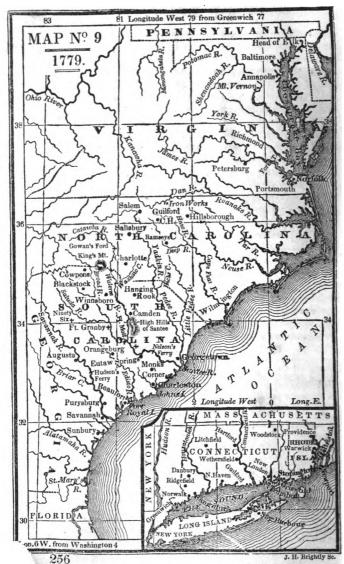
11. The judicial power is vested in one supreme The judicial court, and such other courts as congress may establish. power. The judges retain their offices during good behaviour. They as well as the president and vice-president, may be impeached by the house of representatives, Impeech and tried by the senate.

8. What their term of office ! - 9. Who chooses the presiding officer of the house of representatives? What is he called? Who is the presiding officer of the senate! How often must they sit!—10. What bills must originate in the house of representatives! Who bears the sword! Who the purse! Where is the executive power vested? What is requisite to make a person eligible? What power has the preadent? How are treaties made?—11. Where is the judicial power vested? By whom are impeachments made? Who tries them?

#### QUESTIONS ON THE CHRONOGRAPHICAL PLAN, OR CHRONOGRAPHER.

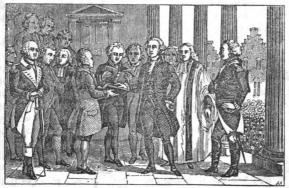
PART III.—At what time does the third part begin ? When does it close? What event marks its commencement? What its termination? On what subject does it treat? Into how many periods is it divided? When does the first period begin? When does it close? What marks the beginning of the first period? What its termination? When does the second period begin? When does it close? What marks its commencement? What its termination?

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# PART IV.

#### FROM 1789 TO 1841.



Washington's Inauguration.

# PERIOD I.

DOPTION OF \$ 1789, THE FEDERA THE PURCHASE \ 1803. OF LOUISIANA

### CHAPTER 1.

Organization of the new Government.-The Funding System. Party lines strongly drawn.

1. When Washington retired at the close of the war, P'T. IV. he had fully intended to pass the residue of his days in PD. I. domestic retirement. The first summons, which he CH. I. received to quit his delightful retreat, was when the 1787. legislature of Virginia chose him first delegate to the convention, which framed the constitution. With reluctance he consented to the pleas of friendship, and the call of public duty. He was made president of the convention by a unanimous vote.

ington made president of the convention.

CHAPTER I.—1. What had been Washington's intention when he left the army? What was the first time he was induced to violate it? Of what body was he made president? How?

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2. The constitution being adopted, the universal P'T. IV. voice of the nation called him forth, to organize the government. A special messenger from the president of congress, brought him the official intelligence of his election, and in two days he set out for New York, mously president, where congress first convened.

3. The ceremony of his inauguration was witnessed, with inexpressible joy. He made an address to congress, in which he offered his "fervent supplications to the Almighty Being, whose providential aid April 30. can supply every human defect, that his benediction gurated would consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the at N. Y. people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves; and would enable every officer to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge."

4. Congress made it their first object to establish Congress a revenue, sufficient for the support of government, ties on and for the discharge of the debt, contracted during chandise the revolutionary war. For this purpose, they laid and ton- duties on the importation of merchandise, and on the The first tonnage of vessels. ... The first appointed under the secreta- constitution as the heads of departments, were, Thomas ries, Jef Jefferson, secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton of the treasury, and General Knox of the department of ton and war. The small navy was assigned to the care of the

latter. 5. During this session it was proposed to amend the constitution. Congress agreed upon twelve new articles, which were submitted to the respective state legislatures; and being approved by three-fourths of these bodies, they became a part of that instrument.

6. Mr. Hamilton, early in the second session brought Hamil- forward his celebrated report, which was drawn up with a masterly hand. He showed the importance of system. public credit, and proposed, assuming or funding, not only the public debt, amounting to fifty-four millions

2. By what vote was he elected president of the U. S.? Where did Congress at this time meet? Did their messenger wait long for Washington?—3. Give some account of his inauguration?—4. What did Congress make their first object? Who were made heads of departments?—5. What was done respecting the constitution?—6. Give an account of Mr. Hamilton's system of funding the public debts?

1790. ton's funding

tution

of dollars, but also the state debts, estimated at twen-P'T. IV. ty-five millions; and of making permanent provision Pro I for the payment of the interest, by imposing taxes on CH.1. certain articles of luxury, and on spirits distilled within the United States.

7. The debates on this report produced an irritation 1790. of feeling, which, in the event, shook the foundation of the government; and they may fairly be said, to be the origin of that violent party spirit, which, under the names of federalists and republicans, for thirty years arrayed one part of the American community against the other. Mr. Hamilton's plan was finally animosiadopted; and at the same time, a law passed fixing the seat of government where it now is. The debt funded, amounted to a little more than seventy-five millions of dollars; upon a part of which, an interest of three per cent. was paid, and on the remainder, six per cent.

debates party

8. Rhode Island had refused to send delegates to the convention, which formed the constitution; and neither that state, or North Carolina, had accepted it at the time of its adoption. North Carolina acceded to N.C. and R.I. it in November, 1789; Rhode Island in May, 1890. ... accede to An act was passed, accepting the cession of the claims the constitution. of North Carolina to a district, west of that state; and a territorial government was established by congress, under the title of "the Territory of the United States, south of the Ohio."

9. Kentucky was separated from Virginia, and also 1791. erected into an independent government, receiving its name from its principal river. ... A national bank was, A naduring this session, recommended by Mr. Hamilton, tonal bank esand passed through congress, although it met a violent tablishopposition from the republican party. After deliberate investigation, the president was convinced of its constitutionality and utility, and gave it his signature.

<sup>7.</sup> What effect did its introduction produce in congress? Was it adopted? What other law passed at the same time? -8. What two states at first refused to adopt the constitution? When did they agree to it? What territory was taken from N. C.? -9. What was done respecting a national bank?

P'T. IV. The bank was established at Philadelphia, with a P'D. L. capital of ten millions of dollars.

10. Vermont was this year admitted as one of the сн. п. Feb. 18. states of the union. ... In 1791, the first census of the Vermont United States was completed. The number of inhabitants was 3,929,000, of whom, 695,000 were slaves. to the union. The revenue amounted to 4,771,000 dollars, the exports Oct. Number to 19,000,000, and the imports to about 20,000,000 ... of repre- In October, the second congress apportioned the numtives, 1 to ber of representatives, according to the census. After much disagreement, they fixed the ratio at one for every thirty-three thousand inhabitants.

### CHAPTER II.

The Moravians.-The Indians of the North West.

1. After Pontiac's treacheries, the Moravian converts, in danger of perishing from the indiscriminate fury of the whites, went in a body to Philadelphia, ing disand were sheltered by the governor in a prison; yet, even there, some of them were murdered. Soon after this. Zeisberger led a party, who fixed, for a time, on 1767. the Alleghany river. The French war caused them to . remove; and they next settled on the banks of the the Alle- Ohio, near Beaver Creek. A still more inviting counghany try being offered them by the chiefs of the Delawares, they removed to the banks of the Muskingum. Here they had several flourishing towns, among which were Leichtenau and Salem.

> 2. But the missionaries were endangered by the jealousy of the chiefs, which operated now, as in the time of Elliot. The most powerful man of the Dela-

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<sup>10.</sup> In what year was Vermont admitted to the Union? What in 1790 was the number of inhabitants? The amount of revenue? Of exports? Of imposts? What the ratio of apportionment.

CHAPTER II.—1. What happened to some of the Moravian converts in Philadelphia? What progress did the missionaries afterwards make?

wares, Capt. White-Eyes, a person of great and good PT. IV. qualities, was, however, convinced of the importance of P.D. I. civilization. He saw how much better off were the on in Europeans, and even the christian Indians, than were his own people. Christianity, he regarded as the principal cause of the great difference. The constancy and talents of this chief sustained the missionaries against alarming opposition, and brought the nation to favour them. "Let us," said one aged chief to an- takes a other, "do a good work before we depart, and leave a stand. testimony to our children." The chiefs solemnly determined in council, and promulgated the decree, that the Delawares, as a nation, would receive the word of God. Great prosperity followed. Zeisberger had made a spelling-book of the Delaware tongue, and was gathering the children into schools.

3. The war of the revolution came on, and the 1776. missionaries and their converts, were, with their principles of peace, placed in situations of the utmost difficulty. At length, the unconverted Indians could be restrained no longer. They would fight, and were determined that the Moravian converts should take arms also. Because the missionaries hindered them, Gruel hardthey forced them away. Hundreds of their converts ships on followed them to a barren spot on the Sandusky river. dusky. Winter came on, and they suffered from hunger and

cold.

- 4. A party of their Indian brethren and sisters, went 1782. back to the Muskingum, to gather the corn from their deserted fields. This party consisted of ninety-eight persons. They were at Lichtenau and Salem. armed party of American marauders, possessed with armed party of American marauders, possessed with A party the superstitious belief, that the Indians, like the Ca- so back to the naanites of old, were all to be destroyed by the chosen Muskinrace, which, in their opinion, were themselves, hearing of this party, came upon them unawares; and, by fraud and religious pretences, disarmed and made them prisoners. They were then put to a cruel death; for

<sup>2.</sup> Relate circumstantially what happened among the Delawares? - 3. What changes did the war of the revolution cause among the Moravians and their converts ! - 4. What plan was attempted by a party of 98 of the Indian converts?

PT.IV. which these innocents prepared, by a night spent in P'D. I. prayer and praise. Two lads, alone escaped the mas-CH. II. Sacre.

1781.

- 5. The missionaries were forcibly taken, and carried to Detroit. They gathered their faithful converts again. on the Huron River. After the peace, the savage tribes being still hostile, they went towards their flourishing settlements in Pennsylvania. They had baptized 720 of the Indians.
- 6. After the treaty with Great Britain, that nation refused to deliver up Detroit and other posts in the western country; alleging that the Americans had not fulfilled certain stipulations of the treaty. These posts became the rallying points of the combined savage tribes, who under Michikiniqua, the chief of the Miamies, called "the Little Turtle," now ravaged the frontiers of the United States. Pacific arrangements were attempted by the president, but without effect. On their failure, Gen. Harmar was sent from Fort Washington on the site of Cincinnati, with a force amounting to 1,400 men. In an engagement near Chilicothe, he was defeated with loss.

Hardefeat.

1792.

Oct. Clair's defeat,

7. Gen. St. Clair, in October of the following year, with 1,400 men, marched into the wilderness, near to the Miami villages. He and his officers were asleep, while at dead of night the savage chieftains assembled in council. At dawn, the terrified Americans were roused by the war-whoop. The carnage was indescribable. Not more than one-quarter of the Americans escaped, and their whole camp and artillery, fell into the hands of the savages.

8. Kentucky was admitted to the Union in 1792. A mint was also established by congress; and the di-1793. vision and value of the money, to be used throughout ington's the country, was regulated by statute, and called "Fe-2d inau-guration, deral money."...Gen. Washington was again elected

<sup>4.</sup> What wicked transaction is here related? - 5. What further account is given of the Moravians? - 6. What did the British refuse to do after the peace? What did these forts become? What party was first defeated by the Indians? Where?—7. Give an account of St. Clair's defeat?—8. What was done in 1792?

president, and in March, 1793, was inaugurated. John PT. IV.

Adams was also re-elected vice-president.

9. The party-spirit, which had already agitated the cm. n. whole Union, raged with increased violence. The 1793. democratic or republican party, were charged by the federalists with abetting all the crimes of the French revolutionists, who had just beheaded their king; while the federal party were accused by the democratic, of being in favour of monarchical principles, and under the influence of Great Britain.

10. Information was received of the declaration of war by France, against Great Britain and Holland. Washington was an American, and he did not choose to involve his country in the contests of Europe. He Washaccordingly, with the unanimous advice of his cabinet, ington's issued a proclamation of neutrality. This measure trality. contributed, in a great degree, to the prosperity of America; whose proper maxim was, and is, "Friend-

ship with all, entangling alliances with none."

11. M. Genet, who was appointed by the French republic, arrived in Charleston, S. C. The flattering Arrival reception he met with, induced him to take the pre- of Genet. sumptuous measure of attempting to induce the Ame-Congress rican people to embark in the cause of France, whatever might be the determination of their government. cutive. This turned many against him. The conduct of the Feb. 1. administration towards M. Genet was approved by 1794. congress. France, at the request of the president, an- Fauchet arrives, nulled his powers, and he was succeeded by Mr. Fauchet.

12. At Pittsburg a meeting of citizens was held, and an opposition to the law of congress, laying a duty on distilled spirits, agreed on. The marshal of the district, was seized by armed men, and compelled to enter into Lee ent an engagement to refrain from executing the duties of against the inhis office; and other public officers were maltreated. surgents.

<sup>9.</sup> What was the state of parties? - 10. With what powers was France at war? What course did Washington take? What is the proper maxim of America? - 11. What was done by the French minister? What part did congress take? By whom was Genet succeeded? — 12. Give an account of the whiskey insurrection in Pa.?

PT. IV. The number of the insurgents was calculated at seven thousand. Washington, made requisitions on the go-CH. II. vernors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, for 15,000 militia. These under command of Gov. Lee of Virginia, marched into the revolted district. Such salutary terror was inspired, that no farther opposition was attempted.

1794.

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13. A war between the United States and England was, at this time apprehended. The Americans were accused of preventing the loyalists from regaining possession of their estates, and British subjects from recovering debts, made before the war. The Americans Mutual complained of the arrogant pretensions of England, in plaints regard to navigating the sea; and also, that the military British posts, of the western wilderness, were still retained, Americontrary to the treaty; and that the Indians were, by their garrisons, incited to make incursions upon the frontier settlements, and sheltered in the forts, as they returned from midnight burning and murder.

14. Congress passed bills laying an embargo for thirty days-for erecting fortifications-for raising a provisional army, and for organising the militia. Mr. Jay avert, however, if possible, the calamity of another England. war, Mr. Jay was sent to England, to negotiate with

the British government.

15. Gen. St. Clair was succeeded by Gen. Wayne, to whom the Indians gave the name of the "Black-Snake." Many had forsaken the alliance, and the Little Turtle believing that the Indians would be de-Turtle's feated, would have persuaded them to peace. shall not surprise them," said he, "for they have now Wayne, a chief who never sleeps," But the council overruled his opinion. Wayne attacked, and completely Wayne's routed the confederacy, near the mouth of the river victory. Au Glaize. The British at the neighbouring fort who had incited the Indians, now refused to shelter them. By this means they lost all influence with them, and the savages made peace.

<sup>13.</sup> Why was a war with England apprehended? — 14. What laws were passed by congress? Who was sent to England? For what? - 15. Give an account of Gen. Wayne's operations at the west?

16. Mr. Jay, having negotiated a treaty with Great PT. IV. Britain, returned in the spring of 1795. His treaty P'D. I. provided that the posts, which the British had retained, CH. II. should be given up to the Americans, and compensa- Nov. 19. tion made for illegal captures; and that the American 1794. government should hold £600,000, in trust for the treaty subjects of Great Britain to whom American citizens with G. were indebted. But it did not prohibit the right of Britain. ... searching merchant vessels, which was claimed by the - British.

17. While the senate were debating with closed doors, a member had given an incorrect copy to a printer. It was circulated with rapidity, and produced great irritation. The senate, after much debate accepted the treaty. The president received addresses nate, and from every part of the Union, praying him to with- is signed by W. hold his signature; but Washington believing the conditions to be the best which, under existing circumstances, could be obtained, signed it in defiance of popular clamor. . . . Treaties were also made with the western Indians, with Algiers, and with Spain. the latter, the Mississippi was made the western boundary, and a right to the navigation of the river and to the use of New Orleans as a place of deposit, was secured to the United States. . . . În 1796, Tennessee was admitted to the Union.

18. The French government tried various means to flatter and cajole the Americans into aiding them in their European wars; but finding a steady system of France. neutrality maintained, they began depredating on the American commerce; their cruisers being encouraged in capturing the vessels of the United States.

19. As the period for a new election of the president of the United States approached, Gen. Washington publicly signified his determination to retire to private life. He received addresses from every part

<sup>16.</sup> When did Jay's treaty arrive? What were its provisions?—17. What happened while the treaty was before the senate? What was the consequence, and what was done in reference to the treaty? What other business was transacted at this time in congress? - 18. What was the conduct of the French? - 19. What determination had Washington made?

PT.IV. of the country, which though expressing regret at the P'D L loss of his services, yet congratulated him on the as-CH. III. tonishing increase of national wealth and prosperity, 1796. during the period of his administration over a country, which was more indebted to him, than to any other

human being, for its very existence.

20. On returning, Washington published a Farewell Address, in which he called on his countrymen to

cherish an immovable attachment to the national union. wash- He recommended the most implicit obedience to the acts ington's of the established government, and reprobated all obaddress, structions to the execution of the laws,—all combinations and associations, with the design to overawe the constituted authorities. Good faith and equal justice should be observed towards all. Honesty, no less in public, than in private affairs, is the best policy. gion and morality are the pillars of human happiness. These great truths, with others, were taught us, as parting precepts, by our parental friend, whose fame, for wisdom, gathers brightness as time passes on.

## CHAPTER III.

America resents the indignities of France.—Adams's Administration.—Jefferson's.

1797. Adams vice-pre-sident.

Insult

1. The party candidates for president, were Thomas Jefferson on the part of the republicans, and John Adams on that of the federalists. Mr. Adams was Jefferson elected president, and Mr. Jefferson vice-president... Mr. Adams received intelligence of an open insult on the part of the French government, now in the hands of the directory. They had desired the American minister to quit France, and determined not to receive another, until the United States had complied with their demands.

<sup>20.</sup> What can you repeat of Washington's Farewell Address? CHAPTER III.—1. Who were the candidates of the two parties for president? Who was made president? Who vice-president? In what year? What government treated our republic with insolence?

2. Mr. Adams, to show his desire for peace, not-PT.IV. withstanding this ill usage, appointed three envoys ex- P'D. I. traordinary to the French republic; but they, instead on mi. of being openly received, were privately beset with Pinkney intrigues; the object of which, was to make them pay Marshall money, to bribe the persons in power. These shame- Gerry. ful proposals were made in letters signed X. Y. and Z... Nothing seemed now to remain but war. An army was provided for by Congress, and Washington appointed to the command. Capt. Truxton of the American frigate Constellation, fought and captured the French frigate L'Insurgente.

3. The French government at length became con-1800. vinced, that, although the Americans might choose to quarrel among themselves, yet they would not suffer Buonaforeign interference; and they made overtures for a head of renewal of negotiations. Mr. Adams promptly met the di-them, by appointing three envoys to Paris. They found the government in the hands of Napoleon Sept. 30. Buonaparte. With him they amicably adjusted all made.

disputes.

4. Washington calmly and peacefully expired at Mount Vernon, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His history is that of his country, during the period 1799. of his public services. What may be said of many of Deeth of the worthies of the revolution, may be eminently said Washington. of him; in no instance has he rendered his country a more important service, than in leaving to her future

sons, his great and good example.

5. Suitable buildings having been erected, the seat 1800. of government, agreeably to the law passed by con- Nov. Seat of gress in 1790, was transferred from Philadelphia to governthe city of Washington. A territory, ten miles square, transfer. in which it was to be permanently located, had been red to Wash ceded to the general government, by the states of Vir- ington. ginia and Maryland; and received the name of "the

<sup>2.</sup> Give some account of the X. Y. and Z. mission as it was called? What was done in reference to the expected war? -3. Of what did the French government become convinced? Who was at the head of the French government, and what was done? -4. What interesting event is next related? -5. What transfer was now made?

P'T. IV. District of Columbia." ... Mississippi, and a part of the northwest territory, called Indiana, were this year CH. III. made territories with separate governments.

6. The time had now arrived for electing a president. It was at this period, that the feuds and animosities of the federal and republican parties were at their greatest height. Mr. Adams had lost the people's favour by one of those changes of popular sentiment which public men often experience. He had sanctioned two acts which were regarded as hostile to the constitution; "the Alien Law," which authorised the president to order any alien, whom he should judge Sedition dangerous to the peace and liberty of the country to deand alien part from the United States, on pain of imprisonment, and another, called the "Sedition Law," which imposed a heavy fine, and imprisonment for years, upon such as

should "write, print, utter, publish, &c, any false, scandalous, and malicious writing against the government of the United States, or either house of congress of the United States, or the president, &c." Under the sedition law, several persons were actually imprisoned. 7. By the constitution, as it then existed, each elec-

tor voted for two men, without designating which was to be president. He who was found to have the greatest number of votes, was to be president, and the second on the list, vice-president. The republican Jefferson electors, who had a very considerable majority over the federal, gave their votes, to a man, for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr; intending that Jefferson should be president. They had thus an equal number of votes; and the election must, according to the constitution, be decided by the house of represen-

tatives.

8. The federalists considered that they might yet defeat their opponents; and probably believing that they should find a grateful friend in Col. Burr, they determined, if possible, to raise him to the presidency.

<sup>6.</sup> What two unpopular laws had been passed? - 7. How did each elector then vote for president and vice-president? How was the vote of the electors given? - 8. What did the federal party now think and do?

On counting the votes in the house, Mr. Jefferson and PT. IV. Mr. Burr had each an equal number. Thirty-five times Pro L the voting went round, and the hour had nearly come, ch. iii. when if a president had not been chosen, the govern-1801. ment would have been destroyed. At length Jefferson had a majority of one State. . . . The constitution was president afterwards amended, so that the same danger might and vicenever occur again. The conduct pursued by both president. parties in congress, on this occasion, manifests how little, party spirit cares for public good.

9. A second census of the United States was completed; giving a population of 5,319,762, an increase of one million four hundred thousand in ten years. In the same time, the exports increased from nine- 1800 teen to ninety-four millions, and the revenue, from declared in 4,771,000 to 12,945,000 dollars. This rapid advance 1801. in the career of prosperity, is unparalleled in the history of nations.

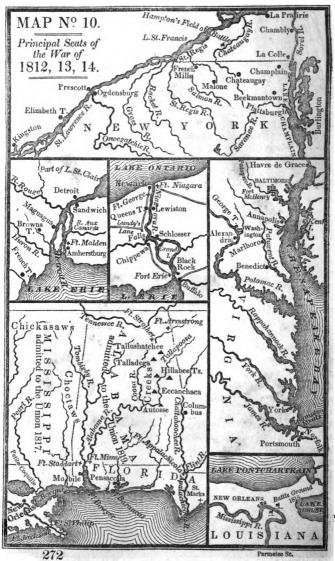
10. In 1802, Ohio was admitted as an independent 1802. state into the Union. The territory of this state was originally claimed by Virginia and Connecticut, and Ohio adwas ceded by them to the United States, at different mitted to the times, after the year 1781. From this extensive and wion. fertile tract of country, slavery was entirely excluded.

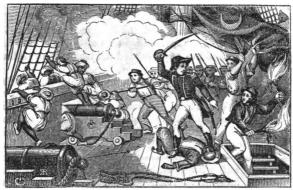
11. In 1802, the port of New Orleans was closed against the United States. Spain having ceded Louisiana to the French, the Spanish intendant announced Louisithat the citizens of the United States could no longer and cedeby be permitted to deposit their merchandise and effects spain to in the port of New Orleans. The western states apprehended the ruin of their commerce; and great agi- Alarm tation was excited. The right of deposit was subse-western quently restored; but the alarm had shown, how states. important was the possession of the waters of the Mississippi to the western states.

<sup>8.</sup> What singular position of affairs now presented itself? How did it terminate? What does this affair show with respect to party spirit?—9. In what year was the second census taken? How many inhabitants? What increase of population in ten years? What of exports and revenue? -10. What account can you give of Ohio? — 11. On what account were the western states alarmed and agitated? Was the right of deposit restored? What had this alarm shown.

PT.IV. 12. Negotiations were therefore set on foot, by which the United States purchased of France, for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the whole territory 1803. This acquisition nearly doubled the Louisian extent of the Republic, adding the vast western section of the basin of the Mississippi, and giving the United States a boundary on the Pacific Ocean.

12. What negotiations were set on foot? What purchase was made. For what consideration? What may be said of this acquisition?





Decatur firing the Philadelphia.

## PERIOD II.

the purchase  $\{1803, \}$  of Louisiana, THE CESSION \1820. OF FLORIDA.

### CHAPTER I.

War with Tripoli.—Troubles with England and France.

1. The Barbary Powers were nations of professed P'T. IV. pirates. They took and made slaves of American citi- P.D. II. zens, as they did those of other countries, and approach I. priated vessels and their cargoes. If any nation would 1803. pay them annual tribute, they would not take that nation's vessels. This was for several years done by Barbary powers the United States, as it had long been, by European piractinations. At length the American republic determined to resist, and declared war against Tripoli. This war is memorable, as it laid the foundation of the American naval character, and discipline. Commodore

CHAPTER I .- 1. What were the Barbary Powers? What did they with respect to the citizens and vessels of the European and American nations? In what case would they desist from their piracy? What did the U. S. do? Why is the Tripolitan war memorable?

P'T. IV. Preble, who commanded the American fleet, sent in P'D. II. 1803 to the Mediterranean, was not only an able of-CH. I. ficer himself, but he possessed the talent of moulding others.

1804. 2. Lieut. Stephen Decatur, retook the frigate Philadelphia from under the guns of the Tripolitan battery; set her on fire in the harbor, and escaped. This frigate, commanded by Capt. Bainbridge, was one of Feb. Preble's squadron, and had adventured too far into the Decatur's ex- harbor of Tripoli, and ignorant of the navigation had grounded. The officers and crew were made captives, and with other Americans, were treated with every indignity. Their sufferings went to the hearts of their fellow citizens; and, as an expedient to oblige the bashaw of Tripoli to release them, the government authorised Capt. William Eaton to unite with Hamet, an expelled bashaw, to assist him to recover his former station.

1805. 3. Eaton was made general of Hamet's forces, amounting to a few hundred Arabs. He marched from Egypt Feb. to Derne, where the American fleet co-operated with Eaton him. He assaulted and took Derne. The Tripolitans takes Derne. sent an army, which were defeated in two engagements. The bashaw then sued for peace; and Col. Lear, the American consul, negotiated with him a June 3. treaty, by which the American prisoners were set at Tripoli. liberty, sixty thousand dollars ransom-money being paid. Support was withdrawn from Hamet, but he re-

covered his wife and children.

4. In July, 1804, occurred the death of Gen. Alexander Hamilton. He died in a duel, fought with Hamil. Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States. Burr ton killed was the challenger. Hamilton, not having the courage to brave the opinion which would call him coward, met his antagonist against his sense of right, and without desire or intention to injure him. By this lament-

in a duel with Burr.

<sup>1.</sup> Who was the commander? What can you say of him?-2. What daring exploit was performed by Decatur? How came the Philadelphia stranded? Where were the captain and crew? What was William Eaton to do in this war? - 3. Give an account of his movements? On what terms was peace concluded? - 4. Give an account of the death of Hamilton, and its cause?

able weakness of mind, America lost one of her most P'T. IV. gifted sons. . . Mr. Jefferson received his second pre- P'D. II sidential election; and such was his popularity, that GH. I. out of 176 votes, he received 162. George Clinton 1805. of New York, was chosen vice-president.

5. Col. Burr was a dark and subtle man. Neither 1807. party had, any longer, confidence in him. He went to the west, and there set on foot some great scheme, which he was carrying on, when, becoming suspected of treasonable designs against the government, he was seized, and taken to Richmond for trial. It was sup-treasonposed, that he intended to possess himself of the bank able proof New Orleans; and that he was raising an army, with which he meant, either to subdue Mexico, or some other of the Spanish provinces. Sufficient evidence of his guilt not appearing on trial, he was acquitted.

6. Although a neutral policy had been steadily maintained, the American nation was now made to suffer in her commerce, by the measures which England took, on the one hand, to humble France, by 1809. keeping all neutrals from trading at her ports; and the Am, comcounter measures assumed, on the other hand, by the merce injured. emperor Napoleon, to keep all neutrals from the ports

belonging to Great Britain.

7. The "decrees" made by France, and the "orders in council" made by Great Britain, for these purposes, were unjust, and contrary to the laws of nations. The United States were not in right obliged to abstain from trading to the French ports, because the sovereign of Great Britain commanded it; nor to abstain Eng. and Fr. orfrom trading to Great Britain, because it was so ordered ders and by the French emperor. And when these two nations proceeded, which on both sides they did, to take, and condemn as prizes, American vessels for disobeying their unlawful decrees, they both committed upon our nation acts of war.

8. The American government by its agents at the courts of Great Britain and France, remonstrated in

<sup>5.</sup> What further account is given of Col. Burr? - 6. How did America now suffer in her commerce !- 7. What may be said of the decrees and orders in council as regards the right of the case? What did both nations with regard to the U.S.?

PT. IV decided terms. As the shipping of the country was PD. II. so much exposed to seizure, congress laid an embargo. 1807. American commerce, of the advantages of their trade.

An embargo. American measure was much disliked by many of the American people.

9. There were other causes of complaint against the English. In the exercise of what they termed the right of search for British native born subjects, their Pretend- naval officers entered and searched American vessels ed right on the high seas; and repeatedly took, not only naturalized, but native American citizens. The Leopard, a British ship of war, attacked and overpowered an American frigate, the Chesapeake, but a few miles from the coast, and took from her four men.

10. The outrage upon the Chesapeake, which hap-

Outrage 10. The outrage upon the Chesapeake, which hap-upon the pened before the embargo was laid, was resented by the peake. whole nation. But the English government sent out Mr. Rose, who made such explanations as satisfied the 1809. federal party. ... In 1809, Mr. Madison was inaugurated Madison president, and Mr. George Clinton of New York was dent. re-elected vice-president. . In the meantime the embargo met with the most violent opposition throughout

Non-in- the country. The government repealed it and substitercourse tuted a law, prohibiting all intercourse with France tuted. or Great Britain; with a proviso, that should either revoke her edicts, this non-intercourse law should

cease to be enforced, as it regarded that nation.

11. In April, a treaty was concluded with Mr. Ers-Mr. Er kine, the British minister; which engaged on the part akine's of Great Britain, that the orders in council, so far as ment dist they affected the United States, should be withdrawn. owned The British ministry refused their sanction, alledging ministry. that their minister, whom they recalled, had exceeded his powers. His successor, Mr. Jackson, insinuated

<sup>8.</sup> What course was taken by the Am. government?—9. What other cause of complaint was against England? What was done by a British armed ship?—10. What was the national feeling respecting this outrage? Who were made president and vice-president? In what year? What law was substituted for the embargo? - 11. What arrangement was made by Mr. Erskine? What was done by the British ministry? What was Mr. Jackson's behaviour, and the consequence?

in a correspondence with the secretary of state, that P'T. IV. the American government knew that Mr. Erskine was PD. II. not authorized to make the arrangement. This accu- ch. I. sation was denied by the secretary, but repeated by Mr. Jackson. The president then declined further intercourse.

12. In 1810, France repealed her decrees, and the 1810. president issued a proclamation on the 2d of Novem-French ber, declaring, that all theorestrictions imposed by the decrees non-intercourse law, should cease, in relation to France repealed. and her dependencies.

13. The population of the United States, by the

third census, taken in 1810, was 7,239,903.... An encounter took place off Cape Charles, between the AmeAuck rican frigate President, commanded by Com. Rogers, on the Presiand the British sloop of war, Little Belt, commanded dent. by Capt. Bingham. The attack was commenced by Br. loss, 32. the Little Belt, but she was soon disabled. This was a token that war was at hand.

14. The appearance of a hostile confederacy, had

been discovered among the Indians on the western Indians frontier. At its head, was the great chief Tecumseh, hostile. and his twin brother, Elskwatawa. Tecumseh, who was the master-spirit, took upon himself the depart- Tecumments of war and eloquence, while Elskwatawa was Elskwato invest himself with the sacred and mysterious character of "Prophet." Pretending to be favored with direct and frequent communications from the Great Spisit, he by tricks and austerities, gained belief. He The In-

then began a species of drill, whose object seems to dians led have been to discipline the Indians to obedience and by their union. He ordered them to kill their dogs, and these tion. faithful friends were instantly sacrificed. They must not, he said, permit their fires to go out; and at once

the fire of every wigwam was watched as by vestals. 15. While the Prophet thus manifested, that priestcraft, in its worst form, may inhabit the desert as well

<sup>12.</sup> What was done by France? What by the president? — 13. What was the population? Of what year? What encounter took place?—14. What two remarkable characters appeared among the Indians? Give an account of Tecumseh? Of Elkswatawa?

CH. I.

PT.IV. as the city, Tecumseh was going from one Indian con-. P'D. II. federacy to another, and, by his eloquence, inflaming their minds against the whites. He did not, like Philip, believe it possible to exterminate the entire white population, but he thought the combined Indian power, might suffice to set them their bounds.

16. Gov. Harrison, of the Indiana territory, was directed to march against them with a military force. On the 7th of November, he met a number of the Prophet's messengers at Tippecanoe, and a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon until the next day. Harcanoe. rison formed his men in order of battle; and they thus w. 180. reposed upon their arms. Just before day, the faith-Ind. 270. less savages rushed upon them. But the war-whoop was not unexpected. The Americans stood, repelled the shock, and repulsed the assailants. Tecumseh was at a distance, not having expected, that the whites would strike the first blow.

17. The French decrees being annulled, commerce had begun with France, and nine hundred American vessels, richly laden, had been captured by the British since the year 1803. The president recommended to congress, that the United States should be placed in an attitude of defense. Provision was accordingly ·Preparations for made to increase the regular army to 35,000 men, and to enlarge the navy. The president was authorized to borrow eleven millions of dollars, and the duties on imported goods were doubled.

18. Mr. Madison laid before congress documents. 1812. which proved that in 1809, the British government, by Henry's its agent, Sir James Craig, governor of Canada, had sent John Henry, as an emissary to the United States; to intrigue with the leading members of the federal party, and lead them, if possible, to form the eastern mission. part of the union into a nation, or province, dependent

sure.

15. What was made manifest by the Indian prophet? What was Tecumseh doing? What were his views? - 16. Who was sent against the Indians? Describe the battle of Tippecanoe?—

17. How many of the American vessels had the British taken? Since what year? What measures were taken to prepare for war? - 18. What disclosure was made by the President?

on Great Britain. Henry proceeded through Vermont

and New Hampshire to Boston; but he returned with- P'T. IV. out effecting, in any degree his purpose.

P'D. II. CH. II.

1812.

# CHAPTER II.

War of 1812.—Condition of the country.—Hull's surrender.

1. On the 18th of June, 1812, war with Great Britain was formally declared. In 1775, the Americans were War decomparatively a warlike people; they had now become clared. enervated by a peace of nearly forty years. In 1808, the regular army consisted of only 3,000 men; but during that year, the government increased it to nine Military thousand. The act to raise an additional force was the U.S. passed so short a time previous to the declaration of inadewar, that not more than one-fourth of the number were enlisted at that time; and those were, of course, raw and undisciplined.

2. The state of the revenue in 1812, was extremely unfavorable to the prosecution of an expensive war. Derived almost solely from duties on merchandise imported, it was abundant in a state of commercial pros- the reperity; but in time of war and trouble, the aggressions of foreign powers, while they produced an increase of public expenditure, almost destroyed the means of de-

fraying it.

3. The condition of the navy was better than that The naof the army. The situation of the United States, as a Wina maritime and commercial nation, had kept it provided condition with seamen. The recent contest with Tripoli, had than the army. given to the officers and men, some experience in war. But the navy was small. Ten frigates, ten sloops, and one hundred and sixty-five gun boats, was all the public naval force, which America could oppose to the manderthousand ships of Great Britain.... Henry Dearborn, a

Dearborn, com-

CHAPTER II.—1. At what time was war declared? What was the condition of the army? — 2. What was that of the revenue?

— 3. What that of the navy? Who was made commander?

PT. IV. surviving officer of the revolution, was appointed PD II major-general and commander-in-chief of the Ameri-CH. II. Can army.

4. The plan of the campaign was formed at Wash-1812. north-

ington. It was intended to invade Canada, at Detroit and Niagara, and that the armies from these places should be joined, on the way, by the force stationed Army of at Plattsburg, and all proceed to Montreal. The army destined for Detroit, was collected at Dayton, in Ohio, some time before the declaration of war. The forces consisted of three regiments of volunteers, commanded by Cols. M'Arthur, Cass, and Findlay, and 300 regulars under Col. Miller;—the whole under Gen. Hull, who had been, for some time, governor of the

Michigan Territory.

west.

Tecum-

5. Gen. Hull, moving slowly through an unculti-Hull at vated region, reached the rapids of the Maumee, and on the first of July sent off his hospital stores, his sick, and part of his baggage, in a vessel to go by A trunk water to Detroit. This vessel, in which was his careless trunk of private papers, containing accounts of the army, and plans of movement, was taken by the British. Gen. Hull arrived at Detroit on the 5th, and on the 12th invaded Canada. At Sandwich he issued a bold and imposing proclamation, inviting the Canadians to join him. The British force, which it was expected his army would attack, was at Fort Malden. He waited near it for artillery from Detroit. A detachment of the army took a bridge leading to the fort, but he would not suffer them to retain it.

6. As the British had the command of the waters. the road from Ohio, by which Hull expected a party Horne's under Capt. Brush to bring provisions, was infested by party de-feated by warriors whom their shipping landed on the American side. Hull sent a detachment, under Van Horne, to keep open the road. Tecumseh and his Indians lay in ambush, and killed thirty of his men, when the re-

mainder fled to Detroit.

<sup>4.</sup> What was the plan of the campaign ? Describe the army of the north-west ? - 5. Describe Hull's progress from Dayton to the vicinity of Malden? - 6. What happened to the first party sent by Hull to escort Capt. Brush ?

7. On the 17th, the important fortress of Mackinaw P'T. IV. was taken, by a party of British and Indians, the small PD. II. garrison being allowed the honors of war. The vic- ch. ii. torious party were now bearing down upon Hull. Nor 1812. was this all, Gen. Dearborn was drawn by the British, on pretence of treating for peace, into an armistice, in stances which Hull's army was not included. This set free which the whole British army of Canada to come against alarm Hull. him, as nothing was to be feared from any other quarter.

8. Gen. Hull took counsel of his fears, and against the entreaties of his officers, returned to Detroit. He Aug. 82 sent immediately Col. Miller, with 600 men, to escort Battle of Capt. Brush. In the woods of Maguaga he routed, in a severe fight, Tecumseh and his Indians; and then Am loss returned to Detroit, Gen. Hull having learned that Capt. Brush had taken another route. . . . Fifty persons, mostly the garrison of Chicago, were slain by a party of savages, as they were attempting to pass from that place to Detroit.

tish Generals, arrived at Malden, and took command. On the 14th, he moved the British forces to Detroit. Sandwich, and the next day sent a summons to Hull to surrender; threatening him, that the Indians would be let loose upon Detroit, unless he did. On the morning of the 16th, Brock crossed to Spring Wells, and moved towards Detroit. Gen. Hull drew up his men in order of battle; then, while they were eager for the fight, ordered them to retire to the fort. The indignation of the army broke forth, and all subordination ceased. They crowded in, and without any order from the general, stacked their arms, some dashing

9. On the 13th, Brock, the most able of the Bri-Aug. 15.

 $2 \times 2$ 

them with violence upon the ground. Many of the soldiers wept, and even the women were angry at

such apparent cowardice.

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<sup>7.</sup> What circumstances alarmed Gen. Hull?—8. What retrograde movement did he make? What second party send out? What battle was fought? What happened on the 15th of August? - 9. Who took command of the British army? Describe the movements of Brock? What was done by Hull? What was the conduct of the army, when bid to retire to the

PT. IV.

10. Hull, perceiving that he had no longer any authority, and believing that the Indians were ready to fall upon the inhabitants, was anxious to put the place under the protection of the British. A white flag was hung out upon the walls of the fort. Two British officers rode up, and a capitulation was concluded by Hull with the most unbecoming haste. His officers were not consulted, and every thing was left at the mercy of the British general. . . . Gen. Hull was soon after exchanged, and brought to trial. He was sentenced to death, for cowardice and unofficer-like conduct, but pardoned by the president, as he had, in his youth, been a brave revolutionary officer.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Naval successes.

1. Three days after the disgraceful surrender of Detroit occurred off the Grand Bank of Newfound-Naval land, the capture of the British frigate Guerriere, under victory.

Br. 100s.
18. 65, w.
183. Am.
184. 65, w.
185. Am.
185. Am.
186. A

Lewiston, under Gen. Van Rensselaer, mostly com10. What was then done? What was the manner of the surrender? What sentence was passed against Hull? Was it
executed?

CHAPTER III.—1. What important naval victory happened about the time of Hull's surrender? What was the loss on both sides? What other naval victory occurred?

posed of New York militia, made an unfortunate and P'T. IV. unsuccessful attempt to invade Canada. A part of the P'D. II army crossed, and a battle was fought at Queenstown. CH. HI. During the battle, Gen. Brock was killed, by a party Oct. 13. headed by Capt. Wool. But Gen. Sheaffe coming up Queenstown. with 1,000 British and Indians, while the militia on Am. loss, the American shore refused to cross, the republican k. 60, w. troops on the Canada side were obliged to surrender. soners

3. Gen. Smyth succeeded Gen. Van Rensselaer, and late in the season, made another abortive attempt to cross an army into Canada. Capt. King, with a party, had prepared the way, by gallantly storming a battery opposite Black Rock; but the army did not follow

him, and he was made prisoner.

4. Ohio and Kentucky, had aroused at the call of Hull for assistance; and an army, on its march for Detroit, was in the southern part of Ohio, when the news met them, of the surrender of that post. This rather volunstimulated than repressed the ardor of the patriotic inha-teers of bitants of the west. Kentucky put on foot 7,000 volunteers, Ohio nearly half that number. Congress appointed Gen. Harrison to the command of these forces.

5. The Indians of the north-west had murdered twenty-one persons at the mouth of White river; and had committed other atrocities. For the defense of the Indiana and Illinois territories, a large number of mounted volunteers was collected, by Gov. Shelby of Hopkins. Kentucky. Under Gen. Hopkins, they attempted an unsucexpedition against the Kickapoo and Peoria towns; but being gentlemen volunteers, and feeling on an equality with their general, they, after several days march, put the Init to the vote of the army, whether they would proceed further; and a majority of the troops being against it, they turned about, and, to the grief of the general, went home. This affair brought the employment and paying of volunteers into disrepute.

expedition dian

<sup>2.</sup> Describe the affair of Queenstown? - 3. What account can you give of Gen. Smyth's attempt? - 4. What troops had been raised in the west? Who appointed to the command?-5. What had been done by the Indians? Describe the expedition against them, headed by Gen. Hopkins?

P'T. IV. P'D. II. Whole crew of Frolic Oct. 25. Br. loss Am. 12.

6. Gen. Hopkins, at the head of another party,—and after him Cols. Russel and Campbell, made successful сн. пг. incursions into the Indian towns. They put the savages in fear, and protected the white inhabitants. . . . Capt. Jones, in the American sloop of war Wasp, captured, after a bloody engagement, a British warlike vessel, 120, loss the Frolic. Two hours after the battle, a British seventy-four took Capt. Jones and his prize... Com. Decatur, in the frigate United States, defeated and made prize of the British frigate Macedonian, Capt. Carden.... The fortunate frigate Constitution, commanded by Com. Bainbridge, captured, off the coast of Brazil, the British frigate Java. Besides these public successes, the American privateers took 250 British vessels, and 3,000 prisoners.

State of party feeling.

Dec. 29.

Br. loss, k. 60.

w. 101.

7. The warmth of party feeling had not abated. The enemies of the administration declared, that the illsuccess of the war was owing to their inefficiency; while its friends attributed the failure, to the interference of the opposite party. Both were right in a degree; as the government, unused to war, had doubtless failed of making judicious and seasonable provisions. But all its difficulties were increased, by an ungenerous, and almost treasonable opposition.

of state rights.

8. The most alarming opposition was not, however, that arising from mere individual clamor. The states of Massachusetts and Connecticut had refused their militia, to the call of the general government. They alleged that the state governments ought to determine when the exigencies of the nation require the services of their militia. They also decided, that it was unconstitutional for the president to delegate his power to any officer, not of the militia, and who was not chosen by the respective states. It was probably owing to the disapprobation, with which the great body of the people viewed these opinions and measures of the opposition, that the result of the election of pre-

Mr. Madison's majority creased.

<sup>6.</sup> What officers made successful incursions? What naval victory occurred Oct. 18th? What on the 25th of Oct.? - 7. What was the state of party feeling?—8. What alarming symptoms of rebellion occurred in New England? What effect had the proceedings of the opposition on the election?

sident was not only favorable to Mr. Madison, but PT. IV. showed a diminution of the federal, and an increase PD II.

of the republican party.

time made vice-president.

9. Congress passed acts authorizing the construction 1813. of four large ships of war for the increase of the navy on the lakes, and for increasing the bounty given to recruits, and enlarging the regular army. The previous Congress law authorizing the employment of volunteers, as they have to had been found insubordinate, was repealed. To pro- carry on vide for the revenue, they authorized a loan of sixteen the war. millions of dollars; and gave power to the president to issue treasury notes to the amount of five millions.

Mr. Madison received his second inauguration on the 4th of March, and Elbridge Gerry was at the same

### CHAPTER IV.

### Campaign of 1813.—Massacre of Frenchtown.

1. The head-quarters of Gen. Harrison were, at this time, at Franklinton, in Ohio. Gen. Winchester had Harrison been detached to proceed in advance of the main army. his army, Hearing that a party of the British were stationed at Frenchtown, he attacked and dispersed them. But on the morning of the 22d, he was surprised and as- 1813. saulted by the combined force of British and Indians, Massaunder the command of Col. Proctor. Gen. Winchester cre of Frenchwas taken; and being terrified with Proctor's threat town. of an Indian massacre, he presumed, though a pri- k. 500, soner, to send a command to the troops still fighting, pris. 500. to surrender; Proctor having promised them, in that k. 24, w. case, protection. They laid down their arms, and the

9. What laws did congress make to carry on the war? Who was made president and vice-president?

CHAPTER IV.—1. Where was Gen. Harrison with the western army? Whom did he detach? What account can you give of the shocking scene at Frenchtown?

PT. IV. scenes of Fort William Henry were reacted. Proctor P'D. II. abandoned them, now unarmed and defenseless, to the CH. IV. savages. Five hundred were slain. They were mostly 1813. volunteers from respectable families in Kentucky.

2. Gen. Harrison removed his army to Fort Meigs. Proctor here besieged him with a combined force of British and Indians. Gen. Clay, with 1100 Ken-May 5. tuckians coming to his assistance, a plan was laid to Fort Meigs attack the army of Proctor with the combined forces defeat. of Harrison and Clay. A party headed by Col. Dudley, fell into an ambuscade, and were slaughtered by Tecumseh and his Indians. But Proctor was defeated, and obliged to raise the seige.

3. The Indians, as success failed, began to desert their allies. But Tecumseh was faithful. The Five Ft. Sto- Nations now declared war against the Canadas. . . . With pheason. 500 men, Proctor attacked Fort Stephenson on the Sandusky river. Major Croghan, a youth of twentyone, defended the fort with 160 men, and repulsed Proctor with the loss of 150.

4. On the 22d of February, the British attacked Feb. 32. Ogdensburg with 500 men. The Americans, inferior Ogdens- in numbers, retired and abandoned their artillery and stores to the British. Two schooners, two gunboats, together with the barracks, were committed to the A foulla flames. . . . On Lake Ontario, Commodore Chauncey, on Lake had by great exertions, made ready a flotilla, to aid in the operations of the coming campaign.

р. 800.

April 27, that of transporting the army of Gen. Dearborn, from York. Sackett's Harbor to York the arrival 5. The first important service of the flotilla, was Br. loss, Gen. Pike, by whose advice the descent was made, w. 900, defeated Gen. Sheaffe at the landing, in a severe con-In the moment of victory, this excellent officer, with 100 Americans and 40 English, was killed by

<sup>2.</sup> Give a further account of the military operations near Lake Erie? -3. What was now done among the Indians? Give an account of the affair at Fort Stephenson? — 4. Of the invasion of Ogdensburg. Who commanded the American marine on Lake Ontario? What had he done?—5. What was the first important service of the flotilla? Give an account of the battle at the landing. Of the subsequent disaster. Of the further movements of the Americans.

the blowing up of a magazine. The Americans took PT. IV. possession of the town. After three days they re-P'D. II. crossed the lake to Sackett's Harbor, where they left CH.IV. their wounded. 6. On the 27th Gen. Dearborn re-embarked his army 1813.

near the head of Lake Ontario. To pursue him, Gen.

tacked the camp. In the confusion and carnage which ensued, Chandler and Winder were both made pri-

which proved much larger than his own, surrendered

and proceeded to attack Fort George. After fighting May 27. for its defense, the British commander, Col. St. Vincent, George. spiked his guns, and abandoned the fort. The Ame-Br. los, ricans took possession of Fort Erie, that having 1,200. also been evacuated by the British. Col. St. Vincent Am. 62. had retired, with his army, to Burlington Heights,

Dearborn detached Gens. Chandler and Winder. Col. Affair of St. Vincent, at dead of night, stole upon them and at-Stony c.

soners. The Americans, however, maintained their Beaver post, and forced the enemy to retire... Col. Bærstler Dams. being sent against a British force at the Beaver Dams, pris. 570.

his detachment. 7. The American fleet, now formed on Lake Erie, was commanded by Com. Perry. It consisted of the Niagara and Lawrence, each of twenty-five guns, and several smaller vessels, carrying two guns each. The enemy's fleet, of equal force, was commanded by Com. Barclay, a veteran officer. Perry, at 12 o'clock, made Sept. 10 an attack. The flag-ship became disabled. Perry em-victory. barked in an open boat, and amidst a shower of bullets, carried the ensign of command on board another, and once more bore down upon the enemy with the remainder of his fleet. At four o'clock, the whole British squadron, consisting of six vessels, car-sent. 23 rying in all sixty-three guns, surrendered to the Harrison Americans.

8. This success on lake Erie, opened a passage to sion of the territory which had been surrendered by Hull; and Malden and Gen. Harrison lost no time in transferring the war Detroit.

<sup>6.</sup> Give an account of the military movements at Fort Erie? Of the affair at Stony Creek? What was done at Beaver Dams? What loss in prisoners?—7. Describe the battle on Lake Eric. -8. What good effect immediately followed this victory?

P'T. IV. thither. On the 23d of September, he landed his P'D. II. troops near Fort Malden, but Proctor, despite the CH. IV. spirited remonstrance of Tecumseh, an abler man than 1818 himself, and now a general in the British army, had evacuated Malden, burnt the fort and store-houses, and retreated before his enemy. The Americans, on the 29th, went in pursuit, entered, and repossessed Detroit.

of the

9. Proctor had retired to the Moravian village on Oct. 5. the Thames, about eighty miles from that place. His army of 2,000, was more than half Indians. Harrison Thames overtook him on the 5th of October. The British pris. 600. army, although inferior in numbers, had the advantage Indians of choosing their ground. Gen. Harrison gained much Am. loss, reputation for his arrangements, especially as he changed them with judgment, as circumstances changed on the field of battle. Col. Johnson, with his mounted Kentuckians, was opposed to Tecumseh and his In-Death of dians. In the heat of the battle the chief fell, bravely Tecum- fighting. His warriors fled. Proctor, dismayed, meanly deserted his army, and fled with two hundred dragoons.

10. The Indian confederacy, in which were still 3.000 warriors, had lost with Tecumseh their bond of union; and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Miamis, and Pottawattamies, now sent deputies to Gen. Harrison,

and made treaties of alliance.

Havre de Grace, Dis-

11. In the early part of this year, the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware were declared by the British government to be in a state of blockade. To enforce this edict, fleets were sent over under Admirals Warren, Cockburn, and Beresford. Admiral Cockburn graceful made his name odious by his disgraceful behaviour in conduct the Chesapeake. He took possession of several small marines. islands in the bay, and from these made descents upon the neighboring shores. Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Fredericktown, Hampton and Georgetown, were successively the scenes of a warfare, of which savages

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<sup>8.</sup> What movement was made by Proctor? By the Americans?—9. What account can you give of the battle of the Thames?—10. Did the death of Tecumseh produce consequences of importance?—11. What happened in the vicinity of the Chesapeake.

would have been ashamed; and which did much to P'T.IV. hurt their cause, by incensing the Americans, more and Pip II. more, against them.

#### CHAPTER V.

Northern army.—Loss of the Chesapeake.—Creek War.

1. On Lake Ontario, Com. Chauncey, encountered 1818a fleet of seven sail, bound for Kingston, with troops and provisions. Five of the vessels he captured. . . . The general plan of the American government was still to Br. Fleet: take Montreal. An army was at Sackett's Harbor, compared partly composed of the troops from Fort George, of by sir which Gen. Wilkinson took the command. This army Jas. Yeo. was embarked to proceed down the St. Lawrence; and was to be joined by the army from Plattsburg, commanded by Gen. Wade Hampton,

2. A detachment of this army landed under Gen. Boyd, and engaged a party of the British at Williamsburg, and was defeated. Gen. Wilkinson here was liamsinformed, that Gen. Hampton would not join him; and hurg. Am. loss, he went into winter-quarters at French Mills....Gen. Hampton, in attempting to move towards Montreal, Br. 180. had found some opposition from the British troops; and he returned to Plattsburg for the winter. soon succeeded in command, by Gen. lzard.

3. Sir George Prevost, no longer fearing an attack on Montreal, sent Generals St. Vincent and Drum- Newark, mond to recover the forts on the Niagara. Gen. Buffalo, M'Clure, the American commander at Fort George, Black having too small a force to maintain his post, with- burned. drew his troops, but burnt as he retreated, the British

13

CHAPTER V .- 1. What was done by Com. Chauncey? What was still the plan of the Americans? What movements were made, and by whom?—2. What happened at Williamsburg? What was the loss? What further account can you give of Gen. Wilkinson? What of Gen. Hampton?—3. What was now done on the Niagara frontier?

Creeks

stirred

seh.

PT.IV. village of Newark. The American government dis-P'D. II. owned the act; but the British retaliated, by burning ch. v. the villages of Buffalo and Black Rock.

4. NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Another naval victory, the sixth in succession, now did honour to the sea-service. Br. loss Capt. Lawrence, in the Hornet, defeated on the 23d

40, Am 5. of Feb., the British sloop of war Peacock, after an action of only fifteen minutes. . . . Lawrence was

Shannon promoted to the command of the frigate Chesapeake. chesa- She was lying in the harbor of Boston, ill-fitted for peake. Am. loss, sea. Her crew were in a state of dissatisfaction from k. 70, w. not having had their pay. The British, mortified at Br. half their naval defeats, had prepared the frigate Shannon, the num- with a picked crew of officers and seamen.

Broke, the commander, sent a challenge to Lawrence, June 1. which he injudiciously accepted. The frigates met. In a few minutes every officer, and about half the men of the Chesapeake, were killed or bleeding and disabled. Lawrence mortally wounded, and delirious, continually raved, "Don't give up the ship." The British boarded her, and they, not the Americans, lowered her colours.

5. Another naval disaster followed. The United States sloop of war Argus, commanded by Lieut. Allen, Aug. 14.

Am. 10ss was captured, in St. George's channel, by the British 40, Br. 8. sloop of war Pelican; Allen, mortally wounded, died in England. . . . The Americans were again successful in an encounter between the brig Enterprize, commanded by Lieut. Burrows, and the British brig Boxer.

rows was mortally wounded.

6. CREEK WAR.—The Creek Indians had become in a degree civilized by the efforts of the government, up by Tecumand those of benevolent individuals. Tecumseh went among them, and by his feeling of the wrongs of his race, infused by his eloquence into their minds, he wrought them to a determination of war and vengeance.

7. Without declaring war, they committed such acts Massa-Mims 273 of violence, that the white families were put in fear, slaugh- and fled to the forts for shelter. At noon day, Fort

<sup>4.</sup> Give an account of Capt. Lawrence's victory? Of his defeat and death? - 5. In what other case were the Americans unsuccessful? What victory was achieved? - 6. What was the state of the Creeks? How were their minds excited?

Mims was suddenly surrounded by the Creek warriors. P'T. IV. They mastered the garrison, set fire to the fort, and P'D. II. butchered helpless babes and women, as well as men cu. vi. in arms. Out of three hundred persons, but seven- 1818.

teen escaped to tell the tale.

8. What, in such a case, could the American government do, but to defend its own population, by such means as alone have been found effectual, with this terrible foe? Gen. Jackson, probably the most efficient commander ever engaged in Indian warfare, Jackson went among them, at the head of 2,500 Tennesseeans. and Flord Gen. Floyd, the governor of Georgia, headed about make have of 1,000 Georgia militia. They laid waste the Indian villages; they fought with them bloody battles, at Creeks. Talledega, at Autosse, and at Eccannachaca.

9. Finally, at the bend of the Tallapoosa, was fought the last fatal field of the Creeks; in which they lost 600 of their bravest warrriors. Then, to save the re-ka, the sidue of their wasted nation, they sued for peace; and last bata treaty was accordingly made with them. But while the field. it remains with the Indian nations an allowed custom, to make war without declaring it, treaties with them,

are of no permanent value.

# CHAPTER VI.

The Niagara Frontier.—Battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater.

1. Various proposals to treat for peace having been made since the commencement of the war, the Ameri-Commiscan government sent Messrs. Adams, Gallatin, and treat for Bayard, in the month of August, to Ghent, the place peace meet at of meeting previously agreed on. They were there Ghent.

CHAPTER VI.-1. What persons were sent to treat for peace

on each side? To what place?

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<sup>7.</sup> Give an account of the massacre at Fort Mims? — 8. Who went against the Creeks? At what places were they defeated?

9. Where was the final battle? What then occurred?

PT. IV. met by Lord Gambier, Henry Golbourn, and William P'D. II. Adams, commissioners on the part of Great Britain. CH. VI. On that of America, Henry Clay, and Jonathan Russell, were afterwards added to the delegation.

2. Congress met in extra session, and with the firmness of the days of the revolution, taxed the people, A bold congress regardless of the popular clamor, for the necessary expenditures of their government. They also authorized a loan. At the regular session, congress, desirous of an efficient army, gave by law, 124 dollars to each recrnit.

3. CAMPAIGN OF 1814.—Gen. Wilkinson, having 1814. received orders from the secretary of war, detached Feb. 21. Gen. Brown, with 2,000 troops, to the Niagara fron-Affair of tier, and then retired to Plattsburg. The British had fortified themselves at La Colle Mill, near the river Sorel. Gen. Wilkinson advanced, and made an attack. A sortie from the building ended in his repulse. The general was censured by the public; and tried by a court martial, but nominally acquitted.

Feb. 21. Capt. Holmes.

4. Capt. Holmes, who was sent from Detroit, fell in unexpectedly with 300 of the enemy. With but 180 men he fought them, stood his ground, and killed 69 of their number.

14,000 of veteran sent over.

5. After the fall of Napoleon, a formidable army of Welling fourteen thousand, who had fought under the Duke of Wellington, were embarked at Bordeaux for Canada; troops and, at the same time, a strong naval force, with an adequate number of troops, was directed against the maritime frontier of the United States, to maintain a strict blockade, and ravage the whole coast from Maine to Georgia.

6. In June, Gen. Brown marched his army from Sackett's Harbor to Buffalo, expecting to invade Ca-Gen. nada. Here were added to his army, Towson's artil-Brown Ft. Eric. lery, and a corps of volunteers, commanded by Gen.

<sup>2.</sup> What was done by congress in their extra session? In the regular session?—3. What was done by Gen. Wilkinson? What happened at La Colle?—4. What was done by Captain Holmes?-5. What threatening measures were now taken by the British? - 6. What movements were made by Gen. Brown? What addition was made to his army?

Porter, making, in the whole, about 3,500 men. On P'T. IV. the 2d and 3d of July, they crossed the Niagara, and P.D. II. invested Fort Erie, where the garrison, amounting to ca. vi. 100 men, surrendered without resistance. A British 1814. army, of the supposed invincibles, and commanded by Gen. Riall, occupied a position at the mouth of the Chippewa.

7. The two armies met at the battle of Chippewa, July 5. in fair and open fight. The republican soldiers, Chipperwa, Br. headed by the able officers that had now come for loss 518, ward, defeated, with inferior numbers, the veterans Am. 328. who had fought with Wellington. Soon after the battle, Gen. Riall fell back to Fort George, where in a few days he was joined by Gen. Drummond, when his

army amounted to 5,000 men.

8. Gen. Brown being encamped at Chippewa, ordered Gen. Scott, with a brigade, and Towson's artillery, to make a movement on the Queenstown road, to take off the attention of the British from his stores on the American side, which, he had heard, they threat- 1814. ened. Instead of this, Gen. Riall was moving towards the Americans with his whole force. Gen. Scott passed the grand cataract, and then became apprized of the mentand enemy's presence and force. Transmitting an account to Gen. Brown, he instantly marched on, and fearlessly attacked.

9. His detachment maintained the fight for more than an hour, against a force seven times their number: and it became dark before the main army of the Americans, under Gen. Brown, came up. Gen. Ripley then perceiving how fatal to Scott's brigade was a British battery of nine pieces of artillery, said to Col. Miller, "Will you take yonder battery?" "I'll try," said Miller; and at the head of the 21st regiment, he calmly marched up to the mouth of the blazing can-

non, and took them.

Gen. Scott's movebold

Br. loss 878.

Gens. Ripley Drummond wounded

<sup>6.</sup> What was the position and strength of the British army? 7. What account can you give of the battle of Chippewa? What was now the amount of the force under Gen. Riall? 8. Describe the commencement of the remarkable battle of Bridgewater?—9. What was done by Scott's detachment? When joined by the main army? What was done by Ripley and Miller?



the key of the British position; and Gen. Ripley following with his regiment, it was kept, notwithstanding the enemy, by the uncertain light of the waning moon, charged with the bayonet, till they were four times repulsed. About midnight, they ceased to con-British tend. The roar of the cataract alone was heard, as they loss 878. retired, and left their position and artillery to the Ame-860, 11 ricans. Gens. Brown and Scott were both wounded: and the command after the battle, devolved on Gen. Ripley. He found no means of removing the artillery from the field. The British learning this, immediately re-occupied the ground, and hence, in writing to their government, they claimed the victory.

11. The American army, now reduced to 1,600, re-

<sup>10.</sup> Was Miller's taking the battery important to the success of the Americans? What happened at midnight? What was the loss on both sides?

tired to Fort Erie, and there entrenched themselves. P'T. IV. The enemy, to the number of 5,000, followed and be- P'D. II. sieged them. They made an attempt to take the fort CH. VI. by storm, but were repulsed by the Americans. Col. 1814. Drummond had partially succeeded, and was in the Aug. 15. act of denying mercy to the conquered, who asked for at Erie quarter, when a barrel of powder beneath him became about 500. ignited, and he and they were blown together into the Am. 84. air.

12. Gen. Brown, observing that a portion of the British army were divided from the rest, ordered a sortie sortie. from the fort, which was one of the best conducted Br. loss, operations of the war. Gen. Porter here distinguished wounded himself, as did many others. But the loss was heavy and tafor the wasting army of the Americans, and the coun-try became anxious for the fate of those whose valor Am. k. had shown the foe, that when once inured to war, and w. there are no better officers or soldiers, than those of the American Republic. Gen. Izard had, on this account, been sent from Plattsburg; and now, with 5,000 troops, he joined Gen. Brown. The British, after this, retired to their entrenchments behind Chippewa.

## CHAPTER VII.

Washington taken by the British.—Baltimore threatened.

1. THE British fleet in the Chesapeake was aug- Aug. 17. mented by the arrival of Admiral Cochrane, who had been sent out with a large land force, commanded by Gen. Ross; in pursuance of the resolution which had Ross. been taken by the British government, "to destroy and

rane. Army

CHAPTER VII.-1. What barbarous resolution had been taken

by the British government?

<sup>11.</sup> What was the condition of the American army after the battle? What the strength of the British? What was done by each? What loss occurred?—12. Describe the sortic from Fort Eric? What was the loss? What feeling had the country now respecting this army? What had the army shown? Who joined Gen. Brown? With what force?

PT IV lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast, as P'D. II. Gen. Ross landed at Benedict with 5,000 infantry, and Aug. 22. began his march to Washington, distant twenty-seven miles, keeping along the right bank of the Patuxent. Barney's At Pig Point, was stationed an American flotilla, comflotilla. manded by Com. Barney. He blew up the boats, and retired with his men.

2. The enemy's approach to Washington was by Aug. 24, the Bladensburg road. Here he was met by Gen. Bladens Stansbury, with the militia from Baltimore; by Com. Am. loss, Barney's brave marines, and finally, by the small army 80. Br. 249, under Gen. Winder, to which had been assigned the defense of the capital. 'The British were victorious.

3. Gen. Ross entered Washington at eight in the evening. His troops burnt, not only the capitol, which Aug. 25. was in an unfinished state, but its extensive library, records, and other collections; appertaining not to war, Ross en-ters the but to peace and civilization. The public offices and the president's house were wantonly sacrificed, together with many private dwellings. This barbarous usage irritated, as it insulted the American nation, and made the war popular with all parties.

Baltimore.

capital.

4. Admiral Cochrane, having received on board his fleet the elated conquerors, the combined land and Sept. 11. sea forces moved on to the attack of Baltimore. Asthreaten cending the Chesapeake, they appeared at the mouth of the Patapsco, fourteen miles from Baltimore. Gen. Ross, with his army, amounting to about 5,000, debarked at North Point, and commenced his march towards the city.

Sept. 12. mish. Ross.

5. Gen. Smith, commanded the defenders. patched 2,000 men, under Gen. Stricker, who advanced to meet the enemy. A skirmish ensued, in which Death of Gen. Ross was killed. Col. Brooke, having the instructions of Gen. Ross, continued to move forward. The Americans gave way, and Gen. Stricker retired to

<sup>1.</sup> What sea and land forces had been sent out? - 2. What opposition did Gen. Ross meet? What was the loss in the battle of Bladensburg? - 3. When did the British enter Washington? What did they destroy?—4. Where did they next go?—5. What steps were taken to defend Baltimore?

the heights, where Gen. Smith was stationed with the PT. IV.

main army.

6. Col. Brooke could not draw Gen. Smith from his CH. VII. entrenchments. The fleet had not been able to pass Night of Fort McHenry. Brooke removed his troops in the Sept. 14. night, and re-embarked at North Point, to the great The Br. joy of the inhabitants of Baltimore.

7. The eastern portion of the coast of Maine, was taken into quiet possession by the British. The fri-July and gate, John Adams, had been placed in the Penobscot August. river, near Hampden, for preservation. On the approach of the British, the militia, who were there stationed as

a guard, blew up the frigate and fled.

8. A British fleet under Com. Hardy appeared before Stonington. They landed and attacked at different Aug. 9. British points. So far were they from finding that Connecticut was attached to the British cause, that no where stoning ton, but had their predatory excursions been met, by the are remilitia, with more spirit. After bombarding the place pulsed.

for three days, Com. Hardy drew off his fleet.

9. The British army in Canada was augmented by another body of those troops, who had served under Sept. 3. Wellington. With such an army, fourteen thousand Prevost strong, Sir George Prevost invaded by the western at Chambank of Lake Champlain. From Champlain, he pro- plain. claimed, that his arms would only be directed against His prothe government, and those who supported it; while clamation ofno injury should be done to the peaceful and unof-fends the fending inhabitants.

10. The fire of genuine patriotism rekindled in the breasts of the Americans, when they heard, that an invading enemy had dared to call on the people to separate themselves from their government. The inhabitants of the northern part of New York, and the hardy the invasons of the Green Mountains, without distinction of party, rose in arms, and hastened towards the scene

of action.

They rise to

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draw.

<sup>6.</sup> Why did Col. Brooke withdraw? - 7. What happened in Maine? -8. What in Connecticut? -9. What reinforcement had Sir G. Prevost received? What was his force? How did he employ it? What proclamation make at Champlain? - 10. What effect did it produce?

CH. VII. 1814. Condi-

tion of

the Am.

force.

plain.

PT. IV.

11. Sir George Prevost advanced upon Plattsburg. His way was obstructed by the felling of trees, and by a party, who in a skirmish, killed or wounded 120 of his men. But there was not a force at Plattsburg, which, at that time, could have resisted so formidable an army. Gen. Izard's departure had left Gen. Macomb, his successor, not more than 2,000 regulars.

Volunteers were, however, hourly arriving. 12. Sir George waited, expecting that his navy would

get the control of the waters of Lake Champlain. was commanded by Com. Downie, and was composed of the Confiance, a frigate of thirty-nine guns, with val force several smaller vessels, mounting, in the whole, ninetyon Lake five guns, and having 1,000 men. The American squadron, under Com. Macdonough, which was anchored in the bay, mounted no more than eighty-six guns, and had only 820 men. It consisted of the Saratoga of twenty-six guns, three small vessels, and ten

galleys.

13. Com. Downie chose his position and made the attack. The fleets engaged at nine in the morning. The eager crowds upon the shore, beheld the combat under circumstances of intense and various interest. The powerful army of Prevost, was formed in order battle on of battle, to follow up the striking of the American flag, with an assault, which the Americans, who beheld Br. loss, the fight, had reason to believe must be successful. 110, pris. But it was the British, and not the American flag. which was struck. Great was the joy of the inhabi-52, w.58. tants. Sir George Prevost retreated in such haste, that he left a quantity of stores and ammunition behind. He was pursued by the Vermont volunteers under Gen. Strong, who cut off a straggling party. The whole of the British fleet remained the prize of the Americans.

k. 84, w. Am. k.

> Com. Porter in the

14. Com. Porter, who sailed in the frigate Essex, Pacific had cruised in the Pacific Ocean. He had greatly

<sup>11.</sup> What resistance was made by the Americans? What force had Gen. Macomb?—12. Why did Sir George suspend his attack? What naval force had the British on the Lake? What had the Americans? — 13. Describe the naval battle on Lake Champlain ?

annoyed the enemy's commerce, having captured P'T. IV. twelve armed whale ships, whose aggregate force P.D. II. amounted to 107 guns, and 302 men. One of these cu. vii. prizes was equipped,—named the Essex Junior, and 1814.

given in command to Lieut. Downes.

15. To meet the Essex, the British admiralty had sent out Com. Hillyar, with the Phebe frigate, accompanied by Capt. Tucker, with the Cherub sloop of war. Com. Porter finding that this squadron was greatly his superior in force, remained in the harbor of Valparaiso. But at length the Phebe approached, when by a storm the Essex had been partially dis- The Esabled. Porter, however, joined battle, and fought the tured most severe naval action of the whole war. He did Am. los, not surrender until all his officers but one were disabled, and nearly three-quarters of his crew.

16. The sloop of war Frolic, was captured by a April 21. British frigate. The American sloop of war Peacock, April 29. fought and took the brig Epervier. The Wasp, in command of Capt. Blakeley, sailed from Portsmouth, rington New Hampshire. She fought the brig Rein-deer, and prize. was conqueror after a desperate battle. Continuing her cruise, she next met, fought, and conquered the brig Avon. Three British vessels hove in sight and the Wasp left her prize. She afterwards captured fif- founders teen merchant vessels. But the gallant ship was heard of no more; and she probably went down at sea.

17. The discontents of the opposition party, produced a convention, which met at Hartford. Delegates were appointed by the legislatures of three Dec. 14. states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Convention This assemblage, and the resolutions which they meet at Hartford passed, were considered by the people generally, as tending to separate New England from the Union, at least in degree; and the convention was therefore very

meet

<sup>14.</sup> Where was Com. Porter? What had he done? - 15. Who was sent to meet him? What was the consequence? What was the American loss? - 16. What naval actions occurred in April and May? Give an account of the Wasp? - 17. On what occasion did a convention meet at Hartford? Was this an affair of individuals acting in their private capacity, or one in which state governments were implicated? Why was it unpopular?

PT. IV. unpopular. The committee by whom the resolutions P'D. II. were to be transmitted, met the news of peace, on their ca. val. way to Washington.

1814.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

British invasion and defeat at New Orleans.

Pensacoa hostile post.

1. AFTER the treaty with the Creeks, Gen. Jackson la used as had fixed his head-quarters at Mobile. Here he learned that three British ships had entered the harbour of Pensacola, and landed about 300 men, under Col. Nicholls, together with a large quantity of guns and ammunition, to arm the Indians; and that he had published a proclamation, endeavoring to incite the people to rise against the government.

La Fitte and the Barratarians.

2. There were a band of pirates, called the Barratarians, from their island of Barrataria. Col. Nicholls attempted to gain La Fitte, the daring chief of the band. He gave Nicholls to think that he would aid him, until he had learned from him, that the British were to make a powerful attempt upon New Orleans. La Fitte then went to Claiborne, the governor of Louisiana, and laid open the whole scheme. The pirates were promised pardon, if they would now come forward, in defense of their country. These conditions they gladly accepted; and rendered efficient service.

Nov. 7. Jackson takes cola.

3. Gen. Jackson, seeing how the British were using a Spanish port, for hostile acts against the United States, went to Pensacola, and forcibly took possession of the place. The British destroyed the forts at the entrance of the harbor, and with their shipping, evacuated the bay.

4. There Gen. Jackson was informed, that Admiral

CHAPTER VIII.—1. Where was Gen. Jackson after the peace with the Creeks? What did he learn had happened at Pensacola?—2. Give an account of the Barratarians?—3. What course did Jackson take with respect to Pensacola?

Cochrane had been reinforced at Bermuda, and that P'T. IV. thirteen ships of the line, with transports, and an army P.D. II. of ten thousand men, were advancing. Believing New CH. VIII. Orleans to be their destination, he marched for that 1814.

place, and reached it on the 1st of December.

5. The inhabitants were already preparing for invasion, particularly Gov. Claiborne, and Edward Livingston. On Gen. Jackson's arrival, all agreeing to put him at the head of affairs, he spared no pains, nor Jackson forgot any possible resourse to enable the Louisianians the head. to meet the coming shock. He had a motley mass of persons under his direction; and a few days must decide the fate of New Orleans. To direct their energies, and to keep them from favoring the enemy, which he had reason to fear some were induced to do, he took the daring responsibility of proclaiming martial law.

6. The enemy passed into Lake Borgne. They then Dec. 13. mastered a flotilla, which, commanded by Capt. Jones, guarded the passes into Lake Pontchartrain. Gen. Dec. 22 Kean, at the head of 3,000 British troops, landed at the head of Lake Borgne, and took post on the Mississippi, nine miles below New Orleans. The next Dec. 23. day, late in the afternoon, Gen. Jackson attacked him; Am. loss but the British troops stood their ground. The Ame100, Br. ricans retired to a strong position, which was fortified 224, w. with great care and skill, and in a novel and effectual known. manner. Bags of cotton were used in making the breast work; the river was on one side of the army. and a thick wood on the other.

7. Sir Edward Packenham, the commander-in-chief Dec. 15. of the British force, accompanied by Major Gen. Gibbs,

arrived at the British encampment with the main army, and a large body of artillery. On the 28th, Sir Edward advanced with his army and artillery, and attacked

<sup>4.</sup> What did he hear, and what do ! - 5. What course did the inhabitants of New Orleans take? What bold measures did Gen. Jackson pursue? — 6. Describe the course of the enemy? What occurred on the 23d of Dec. ? What was the loss on both sides? What can you say of the position where Gen. Jackson entrenched his army? Of his manner of fortification? — 7. What happened on the 28th? What was the loss?

PT. IV. the American camp. For seven hours he continued the assault, when he retired.

CE. IX.

8. On the first day of the new year, both armies received reinforcements. That of the British now 1815. amounted to 14,000, while all that Jackson had under Jan. 1. his command were 6,000, and a part of these undisci-

plined.

9. On the 8th of January, the British made their Bettle of grand assault on the American camp, and were entirely Orleans. defeated. They attacked three times with great spirit, and were three times repulsed by the well-directed fire of the American marksmen. Sir Edward Packenham was killed, and the two generals next in command were wounded. The disparity of loss on this occasion is utterly astonishing. While that of the enemy was 2,600, that of the Americans was but seven killed, and six wounded. Completely disheartened, the British abandoned the expedition on the night of the 18th, leaving behind, their wounded and artillery.

### CHAPTER IX.

Peace with England.—Naval combats.—War with Algiers.

Peace

1. On the 17th of February, while the Americans were yet rejoicing for the victory at New Orleans, a protreaty of peace, which the commissioners had concluded in the month of December, at Ghent. treaty, which was immediately ratified by the president and senate, stipulated that all places taken during the war should be restored, and the boundaries between the American and British dominions revised.... The motives for the impressment of seamen had ceased

<sup>8.</sup> What was the numerical force of each army? -9. Describe the remarkable battle of the 8th of January?

CHAPTER IX .- 1. What news arrived on the 17th of February, 1815? At what time was the treaty concluded? What were some of its stipulations?

with the wars in Europe; but America had failed to PT. IV. compel England to relinquish what, by a perversion of PD. II.

language, she calls the "right of search."

2. On the 6th of April, a barbarous massacre was 1815. committed by the garrison at Dartmoor prison, in England, upon the defenceless Americans, who were massacre. there confined. The British government were not, however, implicated in the transaction.

3. The United States declared war against Algiers. The Algerines had violated the treaty of 1795, and committed depredations upon the commerce of the Algiers. Republic. A squadron, under Com. Decatur, cap-Captures tured in the Mediterranean, an Algerine frigate; and June 17 also a brig, carrying twenty-two guns. He then sailed for Algiers. The Dey, intimidated, signed a treaty of peace, which was highly honourable and advantageous to the Americans.

War

4. At the close of the war, the regular army of the Army re-United States was reduced to 10,000 men. For the duced. better protection of the country, in case of another war, congress appropriated a large sum for fortifying the sea-coast and inland frontiers, and for the increase of the navy.... An act was passed by congress, to es- April.

millions of dollars.... In December, the Indiana terri- al bank. tory was admitted into the Union as a state.

tablish a national bank, with a capital of thirty-five 1816.

5. As early as the year 1790, manufactories for spinning cotton, and for manufacturing coarse cotton cloths, were attempted in the state of Rhode Island. Progress They were at first on a small scale; but as the cloths of manufound a ready market, their number and extent gra-factories dually increased. The embarrassments, to which com- ton cloth. merce was subjected previous to the war, had increased the demand for American goods; and led the people to reflect upon the importance of rendering themselves independent of the manufactures of foreign nations.

<sup>2.</sup> What massacre occurred? — 3. What war was declared? What squadron was sent out? What was done by Decatur? -4. What was the number of the army? What was done to put the country in a state of defense? What act was passed in April, 1816? What state was admitted? - 5. Give some account of the progress, before the war, of manufacturing cotton cloth?

6. During the war, large capitals were vested in manufacturing establishments, from which the capital-CH. IX. ists realized a handsome profit. But at its close, the English having made great improvements in laborsaving machines, and being able to sell their goods at a much lower rate than the American manufacturers could afford, the country was immediately filled by importations from England. The American manufactures being in their infancy, could not stand the shock,

and many failed.

Manu-

7. The manufacturers then petitioned government for protection, to enable them to withstand the competition; and in consequence of this petition, the committee on commerce and manufactures, in 1816, reraged by commended that an additional duty should be laid on imported goods. A new tariff, or arrangement of duties, was accordingly formed, by which a small increase of duty was laid upon some fabrics, such as coarse cotton goods; but from the strength of the opposition, it was not sufficient to afford the desired protection.

8. A society for colonizing free blacks was formed. The society purchased land in Africa, where they yearly removed considerable numbers of the free blacks Coloni- from America. The colony thus formed is named Liberia. Hopes are entertained that it will become first pro- the nucleus of a nation of civilized Africans; and that much good will thus be done, in the way of checking the slave-trade, and enabling Africa to advance in 1817. civilization. . . . James Monroe was inaugurated presi-

Mar. 4. dent, and Daniel D. Tompkins, vice-president.

9. A treaty was made with the chiefs of the Wyan-Indians dot, Delaware, Shawanese, Seneca, Ottoway, Chiplands in pewa, and Pottowattamie Indians. Each of these Ohio to the U. s. tribes ceded to the United States, all lands to which they had any title within the limits of Ohio. The In-

<sup>6.</sup> How did the manufacturers succeed during the war! How after the war? — 7. What did the manufacturers then desire the government to do? What was accordingly done? — 8. What society was formed? What is the African colony called? What hopes are entertained concerning it? Who were made president and vice-president? - 9. What treaty did the government make?

dians were, if they chose, to remain on the ceded P'T. IV. lands, subject to the laws of the state and country.... PD. II. The territory of Mississippi was this year admitted CH. X. into the Union. 1817.

### CHAPTER X.

#### Internal Improvements.—Seminole War.

1. The political feuds which had, since the revolution, occasioned so much animosity, were now gradually subsiding. A spirit of improvement was also Internal spreading over the country. Facilities for travelling, improveand conveying merchandise and produce, were continually increasing. These improvements were, however, made by the state governments; among which, the wealthy state of New York, at whose head was De Witt the illustrious De Witt Clinton, took the lead. great western canal, connecting Lake Erie with the waters of the Hudson; and the northern canal, bring- great caing to the same river the waters of Lake Champlain, N. Y. were fully completed.

2. Congress, however, by the consent of the legislatures of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, caused the great Cumberland road to be made; connecting, through the seat of government, the eastern with the western states, and passing over some of the highest Cumbermountains in the Union. Military roads were opened from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, and from Detroit to the rapids of the Maumee. Military posts were established in the far West. One of these was at the

mouth of the Yellow Stone River.

3. Outlaws from the Creek nation, and negroes, who The Sehad fled from their masters, had united with the Semi-

The

CHAPTER X.—1. What was at this time the condition of the country? By what authority were the improvements in roads, canals, &c., made?—2. What is said of New York? What road was, however, made by congress? What military roads were made? What posts established?

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PT. IV. nole Indians of Florida, and massacres became so fre-P.D. II. quent, that the inhabitants were obliged to flee from their homes for security. They were incited by an Indian prophet, and by Arbuthnot and Ambrister, two English emissaries.

4. A detachment of forty soldiers, near the river Apalachicola, were fired upon by a body of Indians, who lay in ambush. Lieut. Scott, who com-1817. manded, and all the party, except six, were killed. Scott and The offenders were demanded, but the chiefs refused to give them up. Gen. Jackson, with a body of Tennesseeans, was ordered to the spot. He soon defeated General and dispersed them. Persuaded that the Spaniards Jackson furnished the Indians with supplies, and were active short in fomenting disturbances, he entered Florida, took campaign. possession of forts, St. Marks, and Pensacola, and made

5. A court-martial was ordered by Gen. Jackson, for the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. They were Arbuth-not and found guilty of "exciting and stirring up the Creek Ambris- Indians to war against the United States," and also, of Ambrissupplying them the means to carry on the war. Gen.

prisoners of Arbuthnot, Ambrister, and the prophet.

Jackson caused them both to be executed.

6. The indigent officers and soldiers of the revolu-1818. tion had already been partially provided for. omcers ample provision was now made, by which every officer, who had served nine months at any period of the revolutionary war, and whose annual income did not exceed one hundred dollars, received a pension of twenty dollars a month; and every needy private soldier Chicka-sawscede who had served that length of time received eight.... This year the Chickasaws ceded to the government of the U. S. the United States, all their lands west of the Tennessee river, in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

> 7. The condition of those tribes living within the territories of the United States, now attracted the at-

34 men killed.

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<sup>3.</sup> What was the cause of the Seminole war? By whom were the Indians incited? — 4. Relate the catastrophe of Lieut. Scott and his party? Who was sent against the Indians? What did he do? — 5. What did he order? What was done in reference to Arburthnot and Ambrister? — 6. What measure of justice did congress adopt? What tribe ceded their lands to the United States !

tention of the government, and a humane policy dic-PT.IV. tated its measures. The sum of 10,000 dollars was PD. II. annually appropriated for the purpose of establishing on x. schools among them, and to promote, in other ways, 1819. their civilization. Missionaries supported by societies went among the Indians, and success, in many in- Alabama. stances, crowned their efforts. . . . Alabama territory was this year admitted into the union of the states; and the territory of Arkansas, separated from Missouri territory.

8. In December, 1818, De Witt Clinton, then go-1818. vernor of New York, recommended in his message to De Witt the legislature of that state, some special attention to recomthe education of females. No reason could be shown, mendsattention to why they, being endued with the high attributes of female mind in common with the other sex, should be denied tion. the enjoyment and added means of usefulness, attendant on mental cultivation. The legislature, therefore, passed an act, in the course of the session, which was The leprobably the first act of any legislature, making public gislature pass an provision for the education of young women. It provided that academies, for their instruction in the higher ingly. branches of learning, should be privileged to receive a share of the literature fund.

9. Several of the states, especially among those recently admitted, have made provision for the same object. Religious denominations and wealthy parents of daughters, have also favored it; and throughout the edisces, country, female schools have sprung up. Large and the sprung up. Large libraries and apparatus, are provided for the use of the

students.

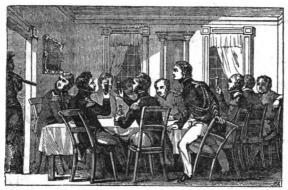
10. On the 23d of February, 1819, a treaty was Corresnegotiated at Washington, between John Quincy pondence between Adams, secretary of state, and Don Onis, the Spanish Mr Adams minister; by which, Spain ceded to the United States, and Don Onis.

<sup>7.</sup> What was done in respect to the Indian tribes? What state was admitted? What territory was made?—S. What state patronized female education? Who recommended it? What act was passed? - 9. What has since been done in regard to female education? - 10. What treaty was negotiated? What territory was ceded !

PT. IV. East and West Florida, and the adjacent islands. The United States agreed on their part, to pay to their own citizens, what Spain owed them on account of unlawful seizures of their vessels; to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars. The treaty was, therefore, ratified by the Spanish government in October, 1820, and possession of the Floridas given the following year.

10. What was the American government to pay for it? When was the treaty ratified? When was possession given?





# PERIOD III.

THE CESSION \1820, OF PLORIDA, THE DRATE \$ 1841. OF HARRISON.

### CHAPTER I.

The Missouri Question.—The Tariff.—Gen. Lafayette's Visit.

1. A QUESTION was now debated in Congress, PT. IV. which agitated the whole country. It had reference P'D. III. to a subject, which, at this time, more threatens the CH. I. stability of the Union, and consequently the existence of this nation, than any other. This is slavery. The question arose on a petition presented to congress from the territory of Missouri, praying for authority to form Missouri a state government, and to be admitted into the Union. question. A bill was accordingly introduced for that purpose, but with an amendment, prohibiting slavery within the new state. In this form, it passed the house of representatives, but was arrested in the senate.

2. After much discussion, a compromise was agreed

CHAPTER I.-1. What question was at this period debated in congress? What was done in reference to it?

Slavetrade

tariff

again

P'T. IV. on, and a bill passed for the admission of Missourn P'D. III. without any restriction, but with the inhibition of CH. I slavery throughout the territories of the United States, north of 36° 30' north latitude. Maine was also re-Missouri ceived into the Union.... Mr. Monroe, by a vote nearly admitted unanimous, entered upon his second term of office. without restric- Mr. Tompkins was also continued in the vice-pretion. sidency.... By the fourth census the number of inhabi-Maine a tants in 1820 was found to be 9,625,734, of whom

1,531,436 were slaves. state.

3. President Monroe appointed Gen. Jackson go-Jackson vernor of Florida in March, but it was not until Augov. of Florida. gust that the reluctant Spanish officers yielded up their Aug. 22. posts.... The Alligator, a United States' schooner, Enters was sent against the pirates in the West Indian on his duties. seas, and recaptured five vessels belonging to Americans. She also took one piratical schooner; but 1822. Allen, the brave commander of the Alligator, was mor-

tally wounded in the engagement.

4. By recommendation of the president the inde-1823. pendence of the South American Republics was ac-Republics of knowledged, and ministers were appointed to Mexico, S. A. Buenos Ayres, Columbia, and Chili.... Articles were entered into, by the United States and Great Britain, authorising the commissioned officers of each nation, prohi-bited. to capture and condemn the ships of the other, which

should be concerned in the slave trade.

5. Notwithstanding the depression which succeeded 1824. the war, the manufactures of cotton, had ultimately proved successful. Domestic cottons almost supplied the country, and considerable quantities were exported to South America. Factories for printing calicoes had question been erected in a few places, and in some instances agitated. the manufacture of lace had been attempted. manufacturers and their friends, still wished the government to lay such a duty on imported cotton goods, as

<sup>2.</sup> What compromise was made? What other state was admitted at the same time? What was the number of inhabitants in 1820? - 3. Who was made governor of Florida? What was done in the West Indian seas?—4. What was done in reference to the South American Republics? In regard to the slave-trade? -5. What protection did the manufacturers still desire?

must make them so high in the market, that they P'T.IV. could afford to undersell foreign goods of the kind. P'D. III.

After much discussion, a bill for a new tariff passed. P'D. III. It afforded the desired protection to cotton goods; but 1824. the question was still agitated in favour of the manufactures of wool, iron, &c.

6. General Lafayette\* arrived in New York, in consequence of a special invitation, which congress had given him, to become the guest of America. His feel- Aug. 15. ings were intense at revisiting again, in prosperity, the Lafaycountry, which he had sought, and made his own in rives. adversity. Esteemed, as he was, for his virtues, and consecrated by his sufferings and constancy, no good man of any country could view him, without an awe feeling mingled with tenderness; but to Americans there was, besides—gratitude for his services, and an associated remembrance, of those worthies, with whom he had lived.

7. Thousands assembled to meet Lafayette at New. York; who manifested their joy at beholding him, by shouts, acclamations, and tears. He rode, uncovered from the battery to the City Hall, receiving and returning the affectionate gratulations of the multitude. His re-At the City Hall, he was welcomed by an address from in N. Y. the mayor. He then met with a few grey-headed veterans of the revolution, his old companions in arms; and though nearly half a century had passed since they parted, his faithful memory had kept their countenances and names.

8. He travelled first east; then south and west, visiting all the principal cities, and every state in the tours Union. His whole progress through the United States triumph... was one continued triumph, the most illustrious of

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<sup>\*</sup> In the days of the revolution, The Marquis de la Fayette, was the style by which the hereditary nobleman was known. Subsequently he renounced all distinctions of this kind, and would receive no other title than that given by his military rank. His address was then General Lafayette.

<sup>5.</sup> Was a new tariff formed which met their wishes? - 6. What is here said of Gen. Lafayette? - 7. How was he received in New York ! - 8. What can you say of his travels and progress through the country? 2 D

PT. IV. any in history. Instead of captives chained to a tri-PD III umphal car, his was the affections of the people. CH. I. glory was the prosperity and happiness of his adopted 1825, country. Nor was it merely honor, which the grate-January. ful republic gave to her former defender. Congress voted him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars,

and a township of land in Florida.

9. During Mr. Monroe's administration, America 1817 enjoyed profound peace. Sixty millions of her na-1825, tional debt was discharged. The Floridas were peace-National ably acquired, and the western limits fixed at the Paprosperity and cific ocean. The voice of party spirit had died away, and the period is still spoken of, as the "era of good feeling."

10. Mr. Monroe's second term of office having expired, four among the principal citizens were set up as dates for candidates for the presidency—John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and William H. Crawford. No choice being made by the electors, a presi-

choice by dent was to be chosen by the house of representatives, the college of from the three candidates whose number of votes stood electors. highest. These were Messrs Adams, Jackson, and

Crawford. Mr. Adams was chosen.

11. On the 4th of July, 1826, died, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Their death occurring on the same day, and that, the birth day of the nation, caused 1827. much public feeling. . . . The next anniversary witnessed the death of Mr. Monroe.

12. A man by the name of William Morgan, who was preparing to publish a book, purporting to dissan's ab- close the secrets of Free-masonry, was taken, on the 11th of September, under color of a criminal process, from Batavia, in Genesee county, New York, to Canandaigua, in Ontario county-examined and discharged; but on the same day he was arrested for debt, and confined in the county jail, by the persons who

> 8. Of the gratitude of our republic on this occasion? — 9. What was now the condition of the country? - 10. What was the course of the election? - 11. What three ex-presidents died on the 4th of July? In what years? - 12. What offence had William Morgan given the Masonic Societies? Give an account of Morgan's abduction?

brought the first charge against him. They discharged P'T. IV. the debt themselves, and on his leaving the prison, in Pro III the evening, he was seized, and forced into a carriage, CH. II. which was rapidly driven out of the village, and he

was never seen by his friends again.

13. The Legislature of New York appointed a committee of investigation, who reported that William 1826. Morgan had been put to death. The years that have tee of inelapsed since his mysterious disappearance, have confirmed their decision. The persons who were suspected of being the principal actors in the tragedy, fled from their homes and took refuge under fictitious names, in distant places; and all are said to have been cut off from the land of the living, by disaster or violence. Morgan's abduction excited a strong prejudice Anti-maagainst all Masonic societies; and a political party was party. formed, called Anti-masonic.

# CHAPTER II.

Black Hawk's war.—The Cholera.—Nullification.

1. The tariff act was again amended and additional 1828. duties were laid on wool and woolens, iron, hemp and its fabrics, lead, distilled spirits, silk stuffs, windowglass and cottons. The manufacturing states received the law with warm approbation, while the southern states regarded it as highly prejudicial to the interests Mar. 4 of the cotton planter.....Gen. Jackson was inaugu
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Jackrated president, and John C. Calhoun, of South Caro- auguralina, vice-president, of the United States.

2. Though the tariff bill found but few friends in the southern states, the citizens of most of them were in favor of seeking its repeal by constitutional mea-

<sup>13.</sup> What was done in consequence of Morgan's abduction? CHAPTER II .- 1. What further was done in reference to the tariff? In what year was President Jackson's first inauguration? Who was made vice-president?

PT. IV. sures. South Carolina was the head-quarters of the opposition, but even there was a powerful party, who can ii. were styled the Friends of the Union. A small ma-1832. jority, however, now first called the "state rights" party, and afterwards the "nullifiers," were preparing themselves, by high excitement, for rash measures.

3. The Winnebagoes, Sacs, and Foxes, inhabiting the upper Mississippi, recrossed that river under their Hawk's chief, Black Hawk, and being well mounted and armed, they scattered rapidly their war parties over that defenseless country, breaking up settlements, killing whole families, and burning their dwellings. Gens. Atkinson and Scott, were charged with the defense of the frontier.

4. The Asiatic cholera made its appearance in Ca-June 9. nada, on the 9th of June, among some newly arrived Cholera Irish emigrants. It proceeded rapidly along the val-Quebec. leys of the St. Lawrence, Champlain and Hudson, and June 26. on the 26th, several cases occurred in the city of New At New York. A great proportion of the inhabitants left the place in dismay, but notwithstanding the reduction of numbers, the ravages of the disease were appalling. It spread with great rapidity throughout the states of of the New York and Michigan, and along the valleys of the cholera Ohio and Mississippi, to the Gulph of Mexico. From New York it went south through the Atlantic states, as far as North Carolina. It apparently followed the

5. Gen. Scott, hastening to the seat of the war, embarked a considerable force in steamboats, at Buffalo. The season was hot, the boats were crowded, and the cholera broke out among the troops. Language cannot depict the distress that ensued, both before and after their landing. Many died; many deserted, from dread of the disease, and perished in the woods; either from cholera or starvation. . . . Gen. Atkinson came up with Black Hawk's army, near the mouth of the upper

great routes of travel, both on the land and water.

July. Gen. Scott and the troops for the

the Union.

<sup>2.</sup> What party now arose in South Carolina?—3. Give some account of Black Hawk's war?—4. At what time did the Asiatic cholera make its appearance, and where? What course did it pursue ? - 5. By what cause was Gen. Scott detained with his troops? What was done by Gen. Atkinson?

Iowa, and routed and dispersed them. Black Hawk, PT. IV. his son, and several warriors of note, were made pri- P.D. III. soners.

6. The state rights party, in South Carolina, held a convention at Columbia, from whence they issued an ordinance in the name of the people, in which they declared that congress, in laying protective duties, had 1832. exceeded its just powers; and that the several acts Nov. 19. alluded to, should, from that time, be utterly null and cation void; and that it should be the duty of the legislature nance. and the courts of justice of South Carolina, to adopt measures to arrest their operation, from and after the

first of February, 1833.

7. The friends of the Union in South Carolina, also held a convention at Columbia. They published a solemn protest against the ordinance. Meetings were held, and similar resolutions passed, in almost every part of the United States.... When the legislature of The South Carolina convened, Gov. Hamilton, in his mes- Unionsage, expressed his approval of the ordinance. He and prorecommended that the militia should be re-organized; —that the executive should be authorized to accept of the services of 12,000 volunteers;—and that provision Nov. 27. should be made for procuring heavy ordnance, and State auother munitions of war. .

approve.

8. On the 10th of December, President Jackson published a proclamation; in which he said, "I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one state, incompatible with the Oct. 10. existence of the Union,-contradicted expressly by President the constitution,—unauthorized by its spirit,—inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, proclaand destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

9. In conclusion, the president plainly said, that the laws of the United States must be executed, that he

<sup>6.</sup> What convention was held? What was declared in the celebrated ordinance? - 7. What did the friends of the Union in S. C.? What did the governor?—8. When did the President issue a proclamation? What view did he take of the question of annulling the laws? -9. What did he say in regard to the laws being executed?

Buren. gurated.

PT. IV. had no discretionary power on the subject; that those P.D. III. who said they might peaceably prevent their execu-CH. II. tion, deceived them; that nothing but a forcible oppo-1832. sition could prevent their execution, and that such opposition must be repelled; for "disunion by armed Shows the nulforce," he said, "is treason." Finally, he appealed to lifiers their the patriotism of South Carolina, to retrace her steps; and their and, to the country, to rally in defense of the Union. danger. 10. This proclamation of Gen. Jackson was popular throughout the country generally, with all ranks and parties. It was not, however, immediately followed by submission on the part of South Carolina; but preparations for war went on, both on the side of the general government, and that of the opposing state. 11. Mr. Clay introduced into the senate his plan of compromise. The bill reduced the duties on certain Feb. 12. articles, and limited the operation of the tariff, to the 30th of September, 1842. Mr. Clay's compromise Clay's compro- bill was signed by the president, and became a law on the 3d of March. It gave general content to the citizens of the United States, with whom nothing, politically speaking, is so dear as the Union. It is, in fact, the life of the nation....Gen. Jackson, having been Mar. 4. re-elected president, and Martin Van Buren chosen Jackson vice-president, they were, on the 4th of March, inau-

<sup>10.</sup> Was this proclamation popular? Did S. C. immediately submit?—11. What was introduced into congress? How was it received? What may be said of the Union? At what time was Gen. Jackson's second inauguration? Who was made vice-president?

#### CHAPTER III.

The aboriginal tribes of the Mississippi go to the far west.—The Florida war.

1. GEN. JACKSON, in his message, proposed that an PT. IV. ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the P'D. III. limits of any state or territory, should be set apart and CH. III. guaranteed to the remaining Indian tribes; each to have 1830. distinct jurisdiction over the part designated for its Jackson use, and free from any control of the United States, proposes other than might be necessary to preserve peace on moval of the frontier. Congress approved the plan; and passed the Indians.

laws, authorizing the president to carry it out.

2. With the Chickasaws and Choctaws, treaties 1831, were made by which they exchanged lands, and quietly 2 & 3. emigrated to the country fixed on, which was the ter- chickaritory west of Arkansas. The United States paid the Choctaws expense of their removal, and supplied them with food remove. for the first year....When Georgia ceded to the United States, April 2. 1802, all that tract of country lying south of Tennessee, and west of the Chatahoochee river, the government paid in hand to that state Alabama. \$1,250,000, and further agreed, "at their own expense, to extinguish, for the use of Georgia, as early as the same could be peaceably obtained upon reasonable terms, the Indian title to the lands lying within the limits of that state."

3. The Cherokees, in the meantime, exercised a sort Cheroof independent dominion, within their reservations; by kees an which a retreat was furnished for runaway slaves, and indefugitives from justice—a set of vagabonds ever ready for violence. This condition of their state was viewed by the people of Georgia as intolerable; and the legis-

lature proceeded to extend its laws and jurisprudence

CHAPTER III.—1. What did Gen. Jackson propose with regard to the remaining Indian tribes? What did congress?—2. What tribes peaceably emigrated? What contract was made between the general government and Georgia? — 3. In what situation were the Georgians placed? What did their legislature ?

PT. IV. over the whole Indian territory. The Indians offend-P'D. III. ed, appealed to the general government for redress. CH. III. The well known policy of President Jackson was to 1831. remove them; and the Georgians, thus encouraged, sought to make their position untenable. They put in aries in prison two missionaries, whom they suspected of disprison. suading the Indians against the removal. The president would do nothing to check these irregular pro-

ceedings.

4. A treaty was at length obtained by the agents of the general government, from a few of the chiefs, by which the removal of the tribe was to take place. The fairness of this treaty was denied; and the Indians were averse to leaving their pleasant land, and the graves of their fathers. But their removal was at length effectkees re- ed without blood-shed. The power of the United States was, they knew, sufficient to effect it; and they more. 1838. therefore believed, that resistance would be in vain. Some of the most intelligent of the opposing chiefs have since become convinced, that the removal will

be for the ultimate advantage of the Indians.

with the Seminoles.

1832. Landing.

A treaty the Seminoles inhabiting East Florida. A treaty was made at Fort Moultrie, with their chiefs, by which they relinquished a large portion of their lands, but reserved a part for the residence of their people. A further treaty May 9. was made at Payne's Landing, in Florida, by which they gave up all their reservations, and conditionally Payne's agreed to remove. Subsequently, some of their chiefs made this agreement absolute; but the transaction was regarded by the Seminoles generally, as unfair and treacherous.

5. The greatest difficulty was, however, found with

1834. to Flo-

6. President Jackson, in 1834, sent Gen. Wiley Thomp- Thompson to Florida to prepare for the emigration. son sent He soon found that most of the Indians were unwilling to leave their homes. On holding a conference with

<sup>3.</sup> What did the Indians? What did Gen. Jackson? was done in reference to the missionaries? - 4. What treaty was obtained? And what was at length effected? — 5. Where was the greatest difficulty found? What treaties were made with the Seminoles? At what times? — 6. Who was sent as government agent, and what were his first measures?

them, Osceola, their favourite chief, a man great in In- PT. IV. dian talents, took a tone that displeased him. He put P'D. III. him in irons, and confined him for a day to prison. CH. III. Osceola seemed penitent, signed the treaty to remove, Osceola. and was released. But he dissembled, and concerted

with the Indians a deep and cruel revenge.

7. The government ordered troops from the southern posts to repair to Fort Brooke, at Tampa Bay. command was given to Gen. Clinch, who was at Camp 1885. Major Dade, with 117 men, marched from Dec. 28. Fort Brooke to join him. About eighty miles of the march. toilsome journey had been accomplished, when, on the morning of the 28th, Major Dade rode in front of his troops, and cheered them with the intelligence that their march was nearly at an end. A volley was fired Dec. 28. at the moment, from hundreds of unseen muskets. Dade's The speaker, and those he addressed, fell dead. Thirty feld. alone remained, when the Indians drew off. They improved the respite afforded them, to construct a breastwork of trees, which they felled. While they were thus engaged, where was Osceola? It is supposed that he went the twenty miles from Dade's battle- Camp field, to Camp King, to perform a work there.

8. On that day, Gen. Wiley Thompson, with a convivial party, was dining at a house within sight of the garrison. As they sat at table, a discharge from a hundred muskets was poured through the doors and Death of windows. Gen. Thompson fell dead, pierced by fifteen Thompbullets. Of the others, some were killed at the first son and others. fire; others, attempting to escape, were murdered without the house. Osceola, at the head of the Indians, had rushed in, and himself scalped the man, who had once placed fetters upon the limbs of the Seminole chief. The Indians then retreated, unmolested by the

garrison.

9. In the afternoon, Osceola and his mounted party, The last

returned triumphant from the massacre at Camp King, scene of the traand attacked, with whoop and yell, the inclosure of the gedy.

<sup>7.</sup> Who was appointed to the command? Where was he? Who marched to join him, and with what force? What befel the party?—8. What was done next by the savages?

PT. IV. thirty survivors. One by one, bravely fighting, the PD.III. officers and soldiers fell. The narrator, Ransom cn. ui. Clarke, who was wounded, escaped death by feigning it, 1835, and then, almost by miracle, working his way through the woods. He eventually died of his wounds; and thus every one of Dade's army were killed on that

fatal field.

10. Gen. Clinch collected a force, and marched from Dec. 31. Fort Drane to the Withlacoochee. But he followed a balls of guide who was in league with the Seminoles. When withla- the army had in part crossed the Withlacoochee, Osceola coochee and his warriors rose from concealment, and attacked Am. loss k. 40, w. the Americans. They charged, and drove the Indians, but met a considerable loss; and returned without effecting their object.

11. Emboldened by success, the Seminoles appeared in the neighborhood of almost every settlement in Florida. Houses were burned, crops destroyed, ne-1836. groes carried off, and families murdered in every direc-Feb. 7. tion. Gen. Scott, now invested with the chief com-Scott ar- mand, arrived at St. Augustine. The savages having followed Gen. Clinch, his position at Fort Drane was Feb. 11. critical. Gen. Scott sent troops to his relief, and was preparing a plan of offensive operations. Gen. Gaines landed at Tampa Bay, four days after Scott arrived at St. Augustine. He brought a force from New Orleans, men from and considered it as his right to command in the N.O. peninsula

Gaines brings about

peninsula. 12. Gaines marched his troops to Fort Drane; and taking from there, four days provisions, he set out for Feb. 20. the Withlacoochee, to seek the Seminoles. Having Gaines's reached that river, the Indians attacked him, and a battle of battle ensued. The Americans kept the ground, though withla- not without considerable loss. The Indians then becoochee. sieged them in camp. Gen. Clinch approached with Osceola contrived to amuse Gen. Gaines an army.

<sup>9.</sup> What was the fate of the thirty survivors? - 10. Give an account of Gen. Clinch's battle of the Withlacoochee!—
11. What was the conduct of the Indians? Who arrived at St. Augustine? What did he do? What was done by Gen. Gaines?—12. Where did he march? Describe Gen. Gaines' battle of the Withlacoochee? What happened after the battle?

with a parley, until the Indian women and children P'T. IV. were removed to the south. There, among the ever- PD III. glades and hammocks, the American troops vainly cn. in. sought the tribe through bogs and fens, -in danger from serpents, and other venomous reptiles,-tortured by poisonous insects, and often the victims of the climate.

13. Gen. Jesup soon arrived to take the command; Gen. Scott, having been ordered to the country of the Creeks. Osceola, under protection of a flag with about seventy of his warriors, came to the AmeSeizure

Oct. 21.
Seizure rican camp. Gen. Jesup believed him to be treacherous, and caused him, with his escort, to be forcibly Osceola. detained, and subsequently placed in a prison at Fort 1838. Moultrie, S. C., where, a few months after, he died of His a complaint in the throat.

14. Gen. Jesup, at first supposed that the war would soon be brought to a close, but finding himself mistaken, he directed Col. Taylor to act offensively. 1837. This officer set out with a thousand resolute men, who marched four days through wet swampy grounds. On the fifth, the Indians, whom they sought, attacked Dec. 25. them at the entrance of the Kissimmee river, into lake Okee-The troops engaged them with cool-Chobee. Okee-Chobee. ness. The brunt of the battle fell at first on the sixth Col. Thompson their commander, mortally wounded; died, encouraging his men. The Indians were routed and dispersed, and a hundred gave themselves up to be carried to the west.

15. Colonel, now General Worth, has the honor of having brought this contest to a close. In the whole history of the United States, no war is related, which, 1842. on the whole, is comparable with the Florida war, for danger and difficulty; and no military services are recorded which required, when all things were considered, such Spartan self-devotion.

16. Early in May, the Creeks began hostilities-

12. To what evils have the army been subjected to in searching for these Indians?—13. What change of officers occurred? What happened with respect to Osceola?—14. What were the circumstances connected with the battle of Okee-Chobee? - 15. Who brought the Florida war to a close? What may be said of this war?

death.



PT. IV. setting fire to houses, and murdering families. They attacked a steamboat which was ascending the Chata-hoochee, eight miles below Columbus,—killed her pilot, wounded several others, and burned the boat. Another steamboat was fired at the wharf of Roanoke, and the passengers were consumed in the flames. The May 30. barbarians then set fire to the town, and destroyed it. They are over-powered in person, and Gen. Scott arrived on the 30th of May. Their combined efforts quelled the Creeks, and peace was restored early in the summer.

### CHAPTER IV.

The Bank Question.—The Revulsion.—Van Buren's Administration.—Harrison's Election and Death.

1881.

1. Mr. Rives, at Paris, negotiated with the minister of Louis Philippe, king of the French, a treaty by which that nation agreed to give 25,000,000 francs to indemnify the United States for spoliations on American commerce, made under the operation of the decrees of Napoleon. The French, however, had neglected to pay the money. Gen. Jackson took such prompt measures and so decided a tone, that in 1836 the demand was liquidated agreeably to the treaty.... In Sep-1837, tember, 1835, Wisconsin was made a territory, and

1887. tember, 1835, Wisconsin was made a territory, and January. Arkansas, a state. Michigan was, in 1837, admitted Michigan as to the Union, making the twenty-sixth state; the oristate. ginal number, thirteen, being now exactly doubled.

 Extravagance and luxury had prevailed, and na-1837. tional adversity followed. The opponents of Gen. Jackson attributed the revulsion to circumstances connected

<sup>16.</sup> Give an account of the atrocious acts of the Creeks? How were they brought to terms?

CHAFTER IV.—1. What treaty was negotiated by Mr. Rives? When was the money paid? What territory and states were organized? What can you say concerning the number of states at this time?—2. What had prevailed? What followed?

with the overthrow of the national bank, caused by PT. IV. his hostility. In 1832, the directors of the bank ap- P'D. III. plied for a renewal of its charter. After much debate, congress passed, by a considerable majority, a bill 1832. granting their petition. This bill, Gen. Jackson defeated by the presidential veto... The funds of the go- veto. vernment had been deposited in the national bank. In 1833. 1833, the president caused them to be withdrawn. The The public treasure, was by act of congress, placed in drawal. certain selected state banks, known at the time as the 1835. "pet banks." These were encouraged to discount The "pet freely, as it might accommodate the people.

3. Mr. Jackson was succeeded by Martin Van Buren, 1837 who, during the last four years, had, as vice-president, Mar. 4. Presided with great ability in the senate. Richard M. ren and

Johnson, of Kentucky, was made vice-president.

4. After the public money went into the state banks, 1885. facilities too great before, were increased, whereby men might, by pledging their credit, possess them-1837. selves of money. The good old roads of honest in-Mania of dustry were abandoned, while fortunes were made in speculaan hour by speculation. This unnatural state of things tion. had its crisis in 1837.

5. Before this crisis, every one was making money. Afterwards all were losing. Many had contracted large debts; when some began to fail, others, who had The redepended on them, were obliged to fail also; and so vulsion the disaster went on increasing its circle, until the great whole community felt it, in a greater or less degree.

6. The banks now stopped specie payments. Those where the public funds were deposited, shared the Mr. Van common fate, and the questions now arose, how was convened the government to meet its current expenses, and what session. next should be done with the public purse? To de Sept. 4.

<sup>2.</sup> How is this change in public prosperity accounted for by the opponents of Gen. Jackson? What happened in 1836? Where had the national funds been deposited? Who caused them to be withdrawn? Where were they then placed?—3. Who was made president? In what year?—4. What was the state of pecuniary affairs from 1835 to '37 ! - 5. How was it before the crisis? How after? - 6. How was it with the banks? What was done by the president? - 6. When did congress meet?

PT. IV. cide these questions, Mr. Van Buren issued his pro-

Pro III clamation, convening congress.

OB. IV. 7. In his message, the president recommended a 1837. mode of keeping the public money, called the "sub-treasury" scheme; which was rejected by congress. Treasury notes were ordered to be issued, and other measures taken, to supply the wants of the government, but the majority contended, that, as to the distresses of the people, the case did not call for the Treasury notes. the individual extravagance which had prevailed, and

a return to the neglected ways of industry.

1835. 8. Among the causes of pecuniary distress, was a Dec. 16. dreadful fire, with which, in 1835, the city of New York had been visited. The mercantile houses, on buildings whom, with the insurance offices, there fell a loss of In effect, seventeen millions of dollars, did not generally fail at as a business calculated by the others. But the property was gone; felt in and though in a measure equalized at the time, at length the deficit affected all... On the 13th of August 1838.

Aug. 13.

9. A party had been gradually formed in Canada who were opposed to the British government, and who loudly demanded independence. Many Americans on the northern frontier, regarding their cause as that of liberty and human rights, assumed the name of patriots, and formed secret associations, for the pur-

pose of aiding the insurgents across the line.

10. In prosecuting this illegal interference in the concerns of a foreign power, a party of adventurers took affair of possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara river, two Navy miles above the falls, and lying within the jurisdiction of Upper Canada. It was fortified so strongly by the adventurers, as to resist an attack upon it by Sir Francis

<sup>7.</sup> What did Mr. Van Buren recommend in his message? What was his scheme called? Did it succeed? What did Congress order? Why did they not attempt some relief to the people?—8. Give an account of the great fire in New York. When did the banks resume specie payments?—9. Give an account of Canadian affairs as connected with American.—10. What was done at Navy Island?

Head, the commander of the British forces. The pre- PT. IV. sident of the United States, and the governor of New P'D. III. York both issued proclamations, enjoining a strict on w.

neutrality.

11. A small steamboat, called the Caroline, was 1837. hired to ply for unlawful purposes, between Navy Dec. 20. Island and Schlosser. At evening, a detachment of 150 armed men from the Canada side, in five boats, with muffled oars, proceeded to Schlosser, drove the men who were on board the Caroline ashore, cut her loose from her fastenings to the wharf, and setting the boat Affair of on fire, let her float over the falls. A man by the name the Caof Durfee was killed. His body was carried to Buffalo. Armed men assembled, and great excitement prevailed.

12. A disagreement between the United States and England, had long existed in regard to the north-eastern boundary. These exciting causes have passed peaceably by; a treaty having recently been negotiated between the British envoy Lord Ashburton, and Daniel Webster, the American secretary. War is not so much 1842. the order of the world at the present, as in former Princitimes; and the hope is indulged, that the day is near, ples of when man shall wholly cease to inflict its horrors on

his fellow man; and when civilized nations shall settle upon some method to obtain redress, more rational than fire and sword; some appeal, more likely to do justice to the weak and oppressed, than that of arms.

northeast boundary.

13. The census of 1840, gave as the number of inhabitants in the United States, 17,068,666. The presidency was by a large majority bestowed upon William Henry Harrison, whose social and public virtues had Inaugubeen rendered conspicuous by the various official ration of Harrison stations of a long and useful life. John Tyler, of Virginia, was made vice-president.

peace preva-lent.

The

Tyler.

14. From the capitol, Gen. Harrison went to the presidential mansion. Thousands flocked around him

<sup>10.</sup> What proclamations were issued? - 11. What were the circumstances of the burning of the Caroline ? - 12. What other causes of discord has there been between the United States and England? What may we infer from the peaceable settlement of such exciting disputes? - 13. What number of inhabitants were there in 1840? How did the presidential election terminate?

P'T. IV. with congratulations and proffers of service, whose sinp'D. III. cerity he was not prone to doubt, for he was himself
on. IV. sincere. The sunshine of public favor, thus fell too
April brightly upon a head, white with the frosts of age. He
of Harrison.

15. Mr. Tyler, by the constitution, became president,

In the decease of the incumbent. He issued an able ler such and patriotic address, and appointed a day of public the president. Many were the prayers, that God would for-sidency. give our national sins; and that he would not withdraw from us the favor which He had shown to our fathers, but that, in meekness, rulers may be sought day of out, who "fear God and hate covetousness;" and public when in power, they may, like Washington, resist its

corrupting influences.

14. How long did President Harrison live to enjoy his new dignity? - 15. Who was his successor?

## QUESTIONS ON THE CHRONOGRAPHICAL PLAN, OR CHRONOGRAPHER.

PART IV.—At what time does the fourth part begin? At what time does it terminate? On what subject does it treat? Into how many periods is it divided? At what time does the first commencement? When does it terminate? What event marks its commencement? What its end? At what time does the second period begin? At what time does it close? What event marks its beginning? What its conclusion? At what time does the third period begin? When does it terminate? What event marks the commencement? What the close?

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Framed during the year 1787, by a convention of delegates, who met at Phila-delphia, from the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

Wg, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Presmble.

#### ARTICLE I.

SECT. I .- All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress Legislative of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives. SECT. II .- 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in Its source. each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numer-

ous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative, who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Eligibility

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty theusand, but each state shall have at least one representative: and, until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Phantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their sneaker, and other officers:

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers;

and shall have the sole power of impeachment. SECT. III .- 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two

senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years: and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first Arnapoelection, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The meet for seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the condition of second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the second class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen coad year

every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then Ill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of Eligibility to office thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate,

but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office resident of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. Power o trial in sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath, or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECT. IV.—The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators

and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof;

but the congress may, at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senstors.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting about the places of the places different day.

SECT. V .- 1. Each house shall be the udge of the elections, returns, and Their ergs qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner

and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent cont. of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation

for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the season at their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in

SECT. VII.-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on

Servey bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the fourth of the control of the president of the senate shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, their source with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall never the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, lag laws.

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Plurality of

it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against terannea by year and may, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of ad-journment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. VIII.—The congress shall have power—

Approval

 To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current

coin of the United States

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land, or water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.
 To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union,

suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the millitin, according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—and
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into

execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department, or office thereof.

SECT. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

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3. No bill of attainder, or ex-post facto law, shall be passed.
4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the

census, or enumeration, herein before directed to be taken. 5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one state,

be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appro-

Tressury. priations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person of titles. of titles. congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever,

from any king, prince, or foreign state. SECT. X.-1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; tion of grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make powers any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or the Union.

grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United. States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

### ARTICLE II.

SECT. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, The chief nagistrate and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senting and repre-sentatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; has senator representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United

States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voiced for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, scaled, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president: and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every ad of the case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain vice-presitwo or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the cay on which they shall give their votes: which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president, neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such removal. officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, Compo which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve,

oath of

protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECT. II .- 1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and

navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any His duties subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consults, judges of the supreme court, and powers and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein in making otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the contraction gress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

filling va-cancies and

SECT. III.—He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. IV .- The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United Removal States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of from office. treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

#### ARTICLE III.

SECT. I .- The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior ary, and courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, melhod of receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during investigate. their continuance in office

SECT. II .- 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and

Their powers.

those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original

Rales of jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have procedure, appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under

such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such

Nature of bas acce

place or places as the congress may, by law, have directed.

SECT. III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two wites to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECT. I .- Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Szor. 2.—1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges

and equli-

and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person, charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall fice from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having the jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person, held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law, or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due,
SECT. III.—1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union,

but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other New states, state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the state concerned, as well as of the congress.

and public lands.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make an account come and regulations respecting the territory, or other property, belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECT. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union, a of form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; in the state of the state of the sequence of the exputite. When the legislature 2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules

and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

#### ARTICLE V.

ments of

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress: Provided, that no with proamendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrages in the senate.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Recognition of the Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution. tution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made

Basis of government consoil in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the vernment consoil dated, and the consoil dated, and the consoil stated, and the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of

the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, and obligates support this Constitution; and no religious test shall ever be required, as a conficer or public trust under the United States.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the Constituestablishment of this Constitution, between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hun-dred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our

The Constitution, although formed in 1787, was not adopted until 1788, and did not commence its operations until 1789. The number of delegates chosen to this convention was sixty-five, of whom ten did not attend, and sixteen re-fused to sign the Constitution. The following thirty-nine signed the Constitution :-

New Hampshire.—John Langdon, Nicholas Gelman. Massachusetts.—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut .- William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York.—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.—William Livingston, David Brearley, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton.

Pomesylvania.—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur

Delaware.—George Read, Gunning Bedford, jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland.—James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.
Virginia.—John Blair, James Madison, jr.
North Carolina.—William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Wil-

South Carolina.-John Rutledge, Charles C. Pinkney, Charles Pinkney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia.-William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

## AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the foregoing Constitution.

ART. I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

The militia

ART. II.—A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free

state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ART. III.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, appers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

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ART. V .- No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infa mous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be

Trial by jury, and wittaken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ART. VII.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed,

nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ine be-

ART. IX .- The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not

be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively,

or to the people.

Arr. XI.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to artend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or aubjects of my foreign state. ART. XII .- The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by

ballot, for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an

inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as president, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, scaled, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the control with the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the government of the United States, directed to the g the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the pre-sident. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice pre sident shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the president,

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president—a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be

eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.



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